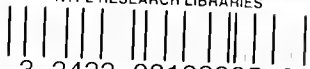


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S. Oliver Johnson

History of Michigan

STEPHEN OLIN JOHNSON. Detroit has produced and attracted from other parts of the country many industrial leaders, men of preeminent executive and organizing ability, and the industrial prosperity of the city largely represents the practical ideals and character of such men, prominent among whom for nearly thirty years has been Stephen Olin Johnson, president of the Penberthy Injector Company. From a small plant, hardly more than a shop on a by-street, the Penberthy Injector Company has developed until it is recognized as one of the largest individual industrial plants of Detroit, and in the manufacture of injectors it is the largest in the world.

While the record of this enterprise is in itself sufficient to make Mr. Johnson known as one of the able business men of a great industrial center, he has also played a prominent part in the wider fields of business in that city. Most persons acquainted with the recent industrial history of Detroit will recall the important part taken by the Employers' Association in making Detroit an "open shop" manufacturing center and a brief recital of facts should be stated in this article. Up to 1902 Detroit was, industrially, in the complete grip of the unions, and strikes were called by delegates on the slightest pretext. In that year the Brass Manufacturers' Association, of which Mr. Johnson was president, and the Metal Manufacturers' Association were amalgamated under the name of Detroit Employers' Association, of which organization Mr. Johnson became the first vice president. With five other prominent manufacturers, composing the executive officers of the organization, they worked at different periods for five years with later organizations in settling labor disputes, until finally, on the amalgamation of the two associations, they came out boldly and declared that Detroit was henceforth to be an open shop town. The details of the subsequent struggle cannot be told here, but it is a fact that through the efforts of Mr. Johnson and his associates open shop conditions were established, and have since been maintained by the Employers' Association. The value of this work had the broadest application to Detroit's remarkable prosperity in the past decade. It should be remembered that about the time the Employers' Association was organized the automobile industry was in its infancy, and there has been no one fact of greater importance in Detroit's growing prestige as a center of automobile manufacture than in the maintenance of the open shop principles in labor circles. And what was done by this comparatively small group of men working together in Detroit was not without its beneficial effect on industry throughout the state, and extended to many manufacturing cities in the immediate vicinity of Detroit.

Stephen Olin Johnson is a native of Massachusetts, born at Westfield, June 15, 1847, and descended from notable American ancestors. His

great-grandfather, Samuel Johnson, was born in Massachusetts, in which state he remained until his death, and served in the war of the American Revolution. Grandfather William Johnson, a native of Massachusetts, married Parmelia Dudley, a descendant of Sir Thomas Dudley, who was the second colonial governor of Massachusetts. In 1630 he emigrated from England to Massachusetts as deputy governor under Winthrop. He served thirteen years as deputy governor and was four times governor of the colonies, in 1634-40-45-50. The father of the Detroit manufacturer was Philo Johnson, who was born in Massachusetts and who married Eliza English. Both died in Brooklyn, New York, where Philo Johnson for many years had been prosperously engaged in merchandising.

Mr. Johnson's education was acquired in the public schools of New York, and his business career began in 1865, at the age of eighteen. He was employed in the counting room of a large New York tobacco manufactory until 1871, and that experience was followed by his connection with a large toy manufacturing concern in New York. In 1873 he was given an interest in the latter business and continued with the house until 1877. Failing health terminated his career as a toy manufacturer in New York city, otherwise he might probably have continued in business in the eastern metropolis throughout his active years. For recuperation he went to Denver, Colorado, where he lived several years. In 1879 he began manufacturing and handling toys and kindred lines of goods in Denver, where his enterprise continued on a modest scale until 1884. In that year he located in Detroit, which has since been his permanent home.

In Detroit Mr. Johnson became manager of the Detroit Knitting and Corset Works, and directed the business management of that concern until 1887. In the meantime, in 1886, Mr. Johnson had become associated with Homer Pennock and William Penberthy, three men who organized and incorporated the Penberthy Injector Company for the purpose of manufacturing an improved form of steam injector invented by Mr. Penberthy. Of the new company Mr. Johnson became secretary and treasurer. The Penberthy injector was by all odds superior to anything at the time in use, but the three associates had only moderate capital, and they proceeded cautiously with investment in plant and machinery, but exploited the sale and distribution of the product most vigorously. In a few years the Penberthy Injector had an established reputation as a mechanical appliance, and the factory at Detroit grew in proportion. Since that time it has become the largest concern of its kind in the world, and supplies all markets with the Penberthy Injector and other steam appliances. Its plant at Detroit occupies several acres of ground, with a large branch situated at Windsor, Canada. For fifteen years Mr. Johnson was president and general manager of the plant and company, and to his management during that period has been due much of the success of the enterprise. His son, Homer S. Johnson, who succeeded him as manager, has continued in that position ever since with wonderful success.

Besides his influential leadership and work with the Detroit Employers' Association, as already related, Mr. Johnson is a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Detroit Club, the Country Club, the Detroit Athletic Club, the Old Club, the Au Sable Fishing Club, and in Masonry has taken thirty-two degrees in Scottish Rite and belongs to the Mystic Shrine.

In New York City on June 5, 1873, occurred the marriage of Mr. Johnson to Miss Lilla Louise, daughter of George and Sarah (Bissell) Sturtevant of New York City. Mrs. Johnson is a niece of George H. Bissell, the discoverer of petroleum in America, and who donated to Dartmouth College the gymnasium which bears his name on the campus of that

institution. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are: Homer S. Johnson, Alice G. Johnson, Claire Olin Johnson, and Charles B. Johnson.

MOTT EMMONS SHERWOOD. The railway service has always drawn into its ranks many of the keenest and ablest men, and though the industry is one requiring the closest discipline and the aggregate employes number thousands, advancement is quite sure to come to the deserving, and in that business more than in any other promotion means efficiency and proved and tested worth. Of the better known men in the service of the Michigan Central lines through Michigan, perhaps none has had more rapid advancement than Mr. Sherwood, now master mechanic in the Michigan Central Shops at Jackson Junction.

Mott Emmons Sherwood was born at Mount Vernon, New York, November 26, 1868, a son of George F. and Katherine (Emmons) Sherwood, who now live at Jackson. The father is a cabinet maker by trade and for a number of years was an engineer on steamships plying across the Atlantic Ocean.

When Mr. Sherwood was seven years old in 1875, the family located in Jackson, and in that city he grew up and attended the local schools until he was sixteen, when he quit to enter the shops of the Michigan Central Railway at Jackson Junction. During the three years in the shops at that time he was employed chiefly as an engine wiper and "caller." After that for some years he was out of the railway service, and for a time was engineer for the Jackson Electric Light & Power Company. On re-entering the Michigan Central employ twenty-three years ago he began as a machinist and his record since that time is one of special interest and is given in full as follows: Beginning as a machinist October 1, 1890, at one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, promoted to gang boss at three dollars and a half a day on May 1, 1903; promoted assistant general foreman at ninety-five dollars a month, February 1, 1905; wages raised to one hundred and five dollars a month, January 1, 1906; again increased to one hundred and twenty dollars a month, December 1, 1906; promoted to general foreman at one hundred and fifty-five dollars a month on September 1, 1907; wages increased to one hundred and seventy-five dollars a month May 1, 1909, and to two hundred dollars a month July 1, 1909. Promoted from general foreman at two hundred dollars a month to master mechanic at two hundred and fifty dollars a month August 1, 1910; and his salary raised to two hundred and seventy-five dollars on June 1, 1912.

On December 2, 1889, Mr. Sherwood married Miss Inez Eva Isbell, of Jackson. They have one son, William Franklin Sherwood, born March 4, 1891. Mr. Sherwood is affiliated with the Elks and is a member of the Master Mechanics Association.

WILLIAM H. PRESSER. At the time of his death on September 12, 1912, the late William H. Presser was one of the foremost manufacturers and citizens of Saginaw. For thirty years he had followed an independent career as a manufacturer in that city, and had been a resident there since 1876. Due to his initiative and exceptional ability in the management of complicated affairs, Saginaw is now the seat of the important industry known as the Michigan Saw Company.

William H. Presser was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death was seventy years of age. On the paternal side his grandparents were of German stock, and came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, many years ago. The mother's people were Pennsylvania Dutch and Irish, and well known in the early history of Pennsylvania.

After leaving school, William H. Presser learned the trade of saw-maker, and in 1862 began his regular work at the trade in Pittsburgh, then went west and located at St. Louis, and after several years of varied experience came to Saginaw in 1876. He was employed with the Michigan Saw Works until that industry was destroyed by fire, and in 1882 he started the W. H. Presser Saw Works as his individual enterprise. This rapidly grew to a large proportion and in 1893 was adopted the name of Michigan Saw Company and Mr. Presser continued as sole owner until his death. The company has a large output with a standard reputation, and the plant employs about ten expert workmen the year around.

During his career in Saginaw, Mr. Presser served as school inspector of the city, was an active Republican in politics, belonged to the various Masonic bodies, and is especially well remembered for the quiet industry and effective citizenship, which marked his career here throughout nearly forty years. He served three years in the Union army as private during the Civil war.

At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1864, William H. Presser married Miss Amelia B. Aiken. Mrs. Presser died April 14, 1914. Three sons and two daughters were born to their union. Mrs. Gertrude Davies, who was born at Pittsburgh, resides in Detroit, and has two sons, George and Frank. Charles H. Presser, who was born in Pittsburgh in 1869, became an expert workman under the direction of his father, took part in the management of the concern, and is now one of the proprietors of the Michigan Saw Company; he is married but has no children. William R. Presser, who is also connected with the saw factory, was born at Pittsburgh in 1870, and is married. Frank Presser, who was born in 1873, resides in Montreal, Canada, and is unmarried. Mrs. L. W. Pease, born at Pittsburgh in 1881, resides in Chicago.

GEORGE A. VANDERCOOK. Sixteen years of conscientious public service have made the name of Mr. Vandercook familiar to the people of Jackson, and in his present office as city treasurer he has proved himself fully qualified to handle its affairs, and has brought to his work the business sagacity so necessary in an office of this responsibility.

The city of Jackson has been his home all his life, and he was born there December 3, 1875, a son of Alfred E. and Catherine (Mundy) Vandercook, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Vandercook had the advantages of a liberal education, and from the Jackson public schools entered the Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana. One of his experiences in early manhood was as an employe in the circulation department of several large city newspapers. For the past sixteen years he has been in the service of the city. Thirteen years of this time has been spent in the city treasurer's office as clerk for six years, then as deputy four years, and for the past three he has held the regular elective office, having been twice honored with this position by the people of his home community. In politics he is a Democrat, and in the spring of 1913 was returned to his present office by twice as many votes as were given his progressive opponent.

Mr. Vandercook is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1905 he married Miss Nellie Schultz, of Jackson.

EDWARD J. RYERSON. Born in New York City, July 15, 1861, Edward J. Ryerson comes from an old family of original Dutch stock, among the first settlers in what was then New Amsterdam and vicinity. The

Ryerson family was founded in the United States by Martin Ryerson, who came from Holland in 1646 to New Amsterdam. He married Ann Rappelja, who had the distinction of being the first white child born on Long Island. Her parents, who were of French Huguenot stock, emigrated from France to America in 1623. Mr. Ryerson is vice president of the Standard Manufacturing Company.

On October 15, 1891, Mr. Ryerson married Julia E. Webb, daughter of the late Charles E. Webb, of Jackson. They have one son: Creighter Webb Ryerson.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LODER. The first hardware business to prosper in the village of Lapeer was conducted under the Loder name, and as merchants, financiers, land owners, and in important civic relations, the Loder brothers have been prominent since almost the beginning of commercial things in this part of the state. Benjamin F. Loder was for twenty years at the head of the hardware establishment founded by his brother, and for the past ten years has been best known in the community as a banker and president of the Lapeer Savings Bank.

The Lapeer Savings Bank was organized in 1902, and the number of its state charter is 271. It occupies a handsome building known as the Lapeer Savings Bank building. The Lapeer Savings Bank erected the first story of the bank building, also the Lockwood store. Mr. Lockwood is a tenant of the bank and rents the first floor space except that used by the Lapeer Savings Bank. The second story of the building was purchased by the Masons and erected by them. The building itself is distinctly creditable to the city and a monument to the enterprise of its builder. The Lapeer Savings Bank was established primarily as a savings institution, though it offers to the public general banking facilities, and its assets and the names of its responsible officers and directors are a splendid guarantee of its strength and also of the conservative yet progressive administration of its affairs. The bank began with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, but this was subsequently increased to fifty thousand dollars capital, all paid in, while the additional liability of the stockholders is also fifty thousand dollars, and the surplus fund is ten thousand dollars. Few banking institutions anywhere have maintained ratio between its capital, stockholders liability and surplus and its volume of deposits. The Lapeer Savings Bank had more than four hundred thousand dollars deposited in August, 1913, and the record of the deposits is an excellent illustration of its growth. In February, 1903, the bank had about thirty-six thousand dollars, increased to nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in March, 1905, and every successive two years since then has seen a steady increase in the aggregate of money deposited for safe keeping with this institution. The officers and directors of the Lapeer Savings Bank are: B. F. Loder, who has been active head and president from the beginning; Matthias Caley, vice-president; George R. Buck, cashier; Robert L. Baldwin, assistant cashier; and directors: Stephen Slater, S. D. Brown, John H. Dodds, J. Herbert Cole, Heman P. Kelley and J. E. Buck.

Benjamin Franklin Loder was born January 6, 1845, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, a son of Louis L. and Mary (Gardner) Loder. His parents were born in Warren county, New Jersey, and his father was a blacksmith by trade, but later in life turned his attention to farming and became prosperous, at the same time taking a part in local politics and serving in the office of justice of the peace. Politically he was a Democrat. His death occurred in 1876, and both he and his wife now rest in Mount Bethel cemetery in Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

Of their five children three are deceased, and the other survivor is Catherine, wife of John McDonald, of Stone Church, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Loder acquired an education in the public schools of Northampton, and at the age of fifteen began to work on a farm in New Jersey. Two years later, in 1868, he came west and at Lapeer entered the employ of his brother, William J. Loder, who was the pioneer hardware merchant and tinner of that community. Under his brother's direction he learned the trade of tinner, and continued for six years in his employ. William J. Loder then formed the partnership of Loder & Sutton, which was one of the successful firms in business at Lapeer until 1881. B. F. Loder throughout this time remained with the firm, and then bought out the business, and was himself one of the foremost merchants of Lapeer from 1881 until 1901, when he sold out. The following two years were spent in a well-earned rest, but he returned to business as the organizer and active head of the Lapeer Savings Bank, and is still closely identified with the larger phases of business in this part of the state.

At the same time he has acquired large interests as a farmer and land owner, and has had an active part in the developing of Lapeer as a business center and is a hard worker for civic improvements along all lines. Mr. Loder has taken the Knight Templar degree in Masonry and belongs to the Flint Commandery. He is a trustee and elder in the Presbyterian church, and has been officially identified with that society many years. On February 24, 1870, occurred his marriage to Miss Laurentia Clark, daughter of Major Clark. Mr. Loder is a Democrat, and has held the offices of alderman and city tax collector at Lapeer.

HARMON EUGENE MOREHOUSE. In June, 1911, the thriving manufacturing interests of Jackson, Michigan, were given impetus by the addition of a new and energetic concern, the Watts-Morehouse Company, manufacturers of corn shellers and dealers in dairy and builders' supplies, buggies, carriages and agricultural implements. Although in the field for only three years, this industry has steadily grown and developed, and today is one of the leading enterprises of the city. Much of the success of this concern must be accredited to the progressive and persevering efforts of its young treasurer and general manager, Harmon Eugene Morehouse, whose rise in the business world has come through steady application rather than through any happy chance or adventitious circumstances. Mr. Morehouse is a native son of Jackson county, Michigan, having been born in a log house on a farm in Leoni township, November 4, 1880, a son of the Rev. Frank Eugene and Ida A. (Watts) Morehouse, and a grandson of Ezra Morehouse, who came to Michigan from the state of New York at an early day.

Rev. Frank Eugene Morehouse was born in Hillsdale county, Michigan, August 24, 1854, and after completing the curriculum of the public schools became a student of Albion College, following his graduation from which he embarked in agricultural pursuits. Later he entered the ministry of the Methodist church, and for many years was a zealous preacher of the gospel, holding charges in various parts of Michigan. He died at Jackson, January 16, 1908. He married Ida A. Watts, a sister of William Watts, the president of the Watts-Morehouse Company. She was born in 1857, in the same log house in Leoni township in which the birth of her son, Harmon E., took place. Five children were born to Rev. Frank E. and Ida A. Morehouse, namely: Jessie, who is the wife of Ernest Showerman, of Jackson; Mand, who is the wife of DeForest Sanford, of Jackson; Edna, who is the wife of Arthur A. Nagler, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a student in Harvard College; Harmon Eugene; and Paul, who lives with his brother at Jackson.

Harmon E. Morehouse spent his boyhood on the farm on which he was born, and after the age of ten years his youth was passed in the villages of Waterloo and Napoleon, in Jackson county. He first attended a public school in the country, and later the village schools of Waterloo and Napoleon, finally entering the Northern Indiana Normal School, of Valparaiso, Indiana, now known as Valparaiso University. There he completed a business course which included bookkeeping and stenography, and his first position was that of a stenographer for the Jackson Fire Clay Company, of Jackson, now known as the American Sewer Pipe Company. He continued as its stenographer for four years, and then became a traveling representative for the company, remaining as such two years, succeeding which he spent five years with the firm of J. E. Bartlett & Company, a concern dealing extensively in masons' supplies and builders' supplies, both wholesale and retail. Beginning as an accountant, Mr. Morehouse's faithful and efficient services were recognized by steady advancement until he became secretary of the company, a position which he held during the last two years of his connection with the concern.

In June, 1911, Mr. Morehouse and his uncle, William Watts, formed a partnership and organized and incorporated the present Watts-Morehouse Company, which purchased the entire retail business of the Bartlett concern in whose employ Mr. Morehouse had been for five years. The new concern now does an extensive business in dairy and builders' supplies, as well as in carriages, wagons, agricultural implements, etc., and under the name of the Watts Manufacturing Company, Messrs. Watts and Morehouse also manufacture the famous Watts sheller, an invention of Mr. Watts, the president of the concern, Mr. Morehouse being secretary and general manager. The Watts corn shellers are now in use in practically every state in the Union, as well as in many foreign countries. They are entirely power shellers, and the company manufactures them from the smallest power sheller made up to the largest, with a capacity of 500 bushels an hour. The Watts Manufacturing Company also makes a machine which not only shells the corn, but husks it as well, first removing the husk and then shelling the grain, the husks, cobs and shelled grain all coming separately from the machine. This is another of Mr. Watts' inventions. These shellers are all handled by the Rumely Products Company, of Laporte, Indiana, sole distributors of these products. Mr. Morehouse is a business man of energetic and progressive spirit and his management has done much to place the firm's goods before the world. He is a member of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce and the Jackson City Club.

On February 16, 1909, Mr. Morehouse was married to Miss Nellie Eleanor Livermore, of Jackson, and they have two daughters, namely: Frances Edna, born December 25, 1909; and Dorothea Ida, born January 12, 1912.

RAY LYMAN HEWLETT. The business record of Mr. Hewlett at Jackson includes two terms of efficient service as city treasurer, and he is now engaged in a prosperous real estate and insurance business with offices in the Dwight Building. Mr. Hewlett is a fine example of the self-made man. He came in from a farm to the city of Jackson when he was about sixteen years of age, and in order to improve his opportunities and secure a better education he worked night and mornings in a cigar store, attending school during the day. Later he saw the need of a knowledge of bookkeeping, and learned that by night study. Thus in every portion of his career he has been dependent upon himself, and by self-application or by earning the money needed has advanced to the goal desired.

Ray Lyman Hewlett was born at the corner of Steward Avenue and Ganson street, in Jackson on May 14, 1879, and is still a young man, with a promise of many years of usefulness and success ahead of him. Frank Hewlett, his father, died when thirty-one years of age and when Ray was four years old. The date of his death was November 21, 1884. He had been a lawyer by profession and died while in his second term as prosecuting attorney of Jackson county. Mrs. Frank Hewlett before her marriage was Mary Ann Tobin, who is still living, her home being in Detroit. On the death of her husband she took her two sons, Francis Warren, now in the Catholic priesthood at Detroit, and Ray Lyman to live with her parents, Timothy and Ellen Tobin on their farm in Blackman township. Timothy Tobin and wife are now both deceased. It was on that farm that Ray Hewlett passed his years until he was sixteen, and in the meantime acquired the rudiments of an education in the district school. Coming to Jackson at the age sixteen, he stood behind the counter of a cigar store in the morning hours and at night, and attended the sessions of the high school during the middle of the day, and thus improved his education with one year in that school. He continued a clerk in the cigar store for seven years, and then was employed by the Christy Saddle Works. In the meantime, by evening study, he had learned bookkeeping and equipped with new qualifications he served one year as bookkeeper for E. J. Tobin & Company, the head of the firm being his uncle. Mr. Hewlett in October, 1902, entered the city treasurer's office, as a clerk, under the then city treasurer J. George Keebler. After six months under Mr. Keebler he was for four years deputy under city treasurer Louis A. Worch. Following his service as deputy he was elected chief of the office, and remained in the office of city treasurer four years or two terms, the election both times being on the Democratic ticket. He was twenty-seven years of age when he was first elected, a fact which indicates the general confidence reposed in his ability and his popularity among the citizens of Jackson. On May 1, 1911, Mr. Hewlett retired from the office of city treasurer, and during the following year and a half was on the road selling stocks and bonds. On May 1, 1913, he opened an office in the Dwight Building, and attends to a growing real estate and insurance business.

He has affiliations with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Columbus, and is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church. On November 14, 1907, Mr. Hewlett married Miss Alma Regina Howard of Jackson. Their two daughters are as follows: Mary Elizabeth, born August 7, 1908; and Frances Janet, born October 9, 1909.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN COTHARIN. That Flint is a city of so many and varied resources, both commercially and industrially, has been due not so much to its geographical location and natural advantages as to the presence in its citizenship of men who possessed an ambition to improve and make a better and larger city, who were willing to sacrifice their personal advantage and give time and labor to the promotion of movements and enterprises which would bring wealth and advancement in all lines. In that little group of men who did so much to lead the city out of its village condition and make of it one of the flourishing centers of the state, the late Benjamin Franklin Cotharin had a very prominent place, and there are many reasons why he should long be held in grateful memory at Flint, and his career was as a character which justifies its records in a history of the state.

Benjamin Franklin Cotharin was born in Springfield, Michigan, March 10, 1850, and died in the city of Flint, January 23, 1905, at the



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comparatively early age of fifty-five years. He was one of a family of seven children born to Benjamin and Eliza (Carter) Cotharin. His father was born in 1812, at the foot of the Catskill Mountains, was reared and educated in the same locality, and came to Michigan and settled in Oakland county in 1857. His occupation was farming, but in his later life he became prominently identified with business affairs. He conducted a store a number of years at Flushing, and later came to Flint, where he was a merchant, banker, and prominent citizen up to the time of his death in 1898. Eliza Carter was a native of the same vicinity in which her husband was born, and her life span ran from 1822 until March, 1888. She and her husband were married in New York State, and from that section of the east came west and settled in Michigan.

The late Mr. Cotharin spent his boyhood at several different localities. He began his education in the schools of Flushing, and his equipment in training for business life was completed at the Detroit Business College. Returning to Flint, at the age of twenty-two, he became actively identified with the mercantile interests which absorbed his energies the greater part of his career. He was engaged in the furniture business with William Charles, and after a few years bought out his partner and then expanded the business into a large general store. That was one of the central institutions in the shopping district, and was conducted by Mr. Cotharin until he sold out, November 30, 1904, only a few weeks before his death. His father had been one of the organizers of the National Bank of Flint, and was one of its directors until the time of his death, and the son likewise became interested as a director, and his name remained on the directorate until the close of his life.

Perhaps the work for which Mr. Cotharin deserves most credit was the exploitation and development of what is known as Oak Park. His associates in plating this suburban property were Mr. Dort of the Durand-Dort Carriage Works, and Mr. Crawford. Oak Park has since grown to be the industrial center of Flint. Its grounds are practically covered with industries which have a national reputation, including the immense automobile works of the Weston-Mott, the Buick-Chevrolet, the Walker-Weiss Axle Company, the Flint Varnish Works, The Stewart Carriage Works, and others. These industries in themselves employ enough labor to constitute a good-sized city.

The late Mr. Cotharin was a Knight Templar Mason and also had attained thirty-two degrees in the Scottish Rite. He was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and took a great deal of interest in and spent much time in the organization of the Knights of the Loyal Guard, of which he was treasurer at the time of his death. In politics he was an Independent Democrat, and at one time was candidate of his party for the office of mayor.

On October 12, 1874, the late Mr. Cotharin married Miss Elnora A. Behee, a daughter of George and Elizabeth Behee. Mrs. Cotharin's parents were both born at Waterloo, New York, were early settlers in Flint, Michigan, where her father was known for many years as a successful mason and contractor. He built one of the first stone houses in Flint, and it was in that home that Mrs. Cotharin was born and married. Her father died in September, 1888, at the age of sixty-six years. Her mother is living, aged eighty-one. Mrs. Cotharin was the oldest of three children. She grew up in Flint, received her education in the local schools, and both before and after her marriage has been one of the active members of local society and in recent years has given much attention to public philanthropic movements. Mrs. Cotharin is treasurer of the hospital board, and organized the Women's Auxiliary of the Board. She is one of the organizers of the Young Women's Christian

Association, being a member of its board and the Children's Hospital and other institutions have greatly benefited by her counsel and assistance. Mr. and Mrs. Cotharin were the parents of two children, one of whom died in infancy. Margaret Elizabeth, born in Flint in 1885, is now the wife of B. F. Miller, Jr., and they have two sons: Benjamin Franklin Cotharin Miller, born at Flint, April 20, 1909; and Fritz Duntley Miller, born at Flint, February 3, 1912.

GEORGE D. GRAY. It is one of the lessons taught by history that the growth of a community, a state or a country, is directly due to the progressive ideas and determined actions of a few who have the courage of their convictions and the willingness and ability to carry to a successful conclusion the movements to which their faith is pinned. These men may be soldiers of fortune who go ahead to blaze the trail for civilization; they may be officials of the newly established government, or they may be men into whose hands are placed the management of large business interests. It matters little by what name they are known, or in which field of endeavor they labor. Accomplishments are the things that count—the results of their labors which develop and enlarge. Jackson is a city which owes much to its men of this class who have exerted themselves for its betterment; who, laboring in their own interests have been the means of forwarding their city's growth and development, and in this class is found George D. Gray, of the firm of Lepard & Gray, who own and operate a planing mill at No. 240 Michigan avenue.

Mr. Gray was born on a farm in County Oxford, Ontario, Canada, January 24, 1864, being the youngest of nine children, four sons and five daughters, born to Rev. William and Mary Lavina (Moore) Gray. His grandfather, Dr. Michael Gray, was born in England, there studied medicine and was admitted to practice, and finally emigrated to Canada, where for years he was a noted physician and surgeon of Toronto, and later of Ingersoll, Ontario. Rev. William Gray was born in Toronto, December 25, 1822, and for a period of sixty-five years was a minister of the Methodist Church. The last thirty-five years of his life was spent in Michigan, where he served Methodist churches at Jackson, Lansing, Three Rivers, Leslie, Hillsdale and various other points. He died in Ontario while on a visit to his son, December 5, 1909, when almost eighty-seven years of age. He was married December 25, 1842, to Miss Mary Lavina Moore, who was born at Port Hope, Ontario, May 23, 1820, the daughter of Thomas Moore, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian who came to America from Ireland and settled in Canada. Mrs. Gray died November 5, 1912, at Leslie, Michigan, in her ninety-second year. Rev. and Mrs. Gray lived together as husband and wife for about sixty-eight years, and their sixty-fifth wedding anniversary had been passed before there was a single death in their family, while their golden wedding anniversary was celebrated at Leslie, Michigan, December 25, 1892, in the presence of their children and grandchildren. Their children were: Martha A.; Michael H.; E. Sophronia, who is now Mrs. Alfred Leach; William A.; Phoebe Ann, who is now Mrs. Russell Godfrey; James E.; Catherine, who is now Mrs. Edward Norton, a widow; Emily Lavina, who is now Mrs. Dr. Charles R. Brown; and George D. Martha A. and James E., are deceased, the former having been twice married, first to James A. Elliott, who died, and then to Lafayette Jones, who survived her for several years, his death occurring January 29, 1914; Michael H. lives at Ingersoll, Ontario; William A. is a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana; Mrs. Alfred Leach makes her home at Leslie, Michigan, as do Mrs. Russell Godfrey, Mrs. Edwin Norton and Mrs. Emily Brown; Mrs. Martha Jones died at Leslie, in April, 1907; and James A., died at Ingersoll, Ontario, in September, 1913.

George D. Gray was eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to Jackson, Michigan, in 1872, and two years later was taken to Leslie, where his youth was spent, his education being secured in the public schools of that place. Upon his graduation from the Leslie High school, at the age of eighteen years, he came to Jackson, in 1882, and his residence has continued to be maintained here ever since. On his arrival in this city, Mr. Gray solicited and secured employment in the sash, door and blind factory of S. Heyser & Sons, a firm with which he was connected for a period of nearly twenty years. His ability, faithfulness and integrity won him repeated advancement, and he learned thoroughly every detail of the business, so that when he was ready to embark upon a venture of his own he was familiar with its every department. In 1901, with William J. Lepard, who had also been an employe of S. Heyser & Sons for many years, he founded the firm of Lepard & Gray, which still continues in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, the plant of the concern at 240-244 Michigan avenue being the largest of its kind in Jackson, with an immense planing mill. The business has grown steadily during its thirteen years of existence, and under the capable management of the partners has been able to compete with the competition which increased capital and trade have brought to Jackson. Mr. Gray has other business interests, being president of the Excelsior Building and Loan Association and a member of the board of directors of the Jackson Savings and Loan Association. He is a valued member of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, belongs to the Jackson City Club, holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. With his family he is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church. Essentially a business man, with large and varied interests, he has not found time for the activities of the political arena, but has shown a commendable willingness to bear his full share of the responsibilities of citizenship, and has efficiently served one term as a member of the city council from the Sixth Ward. He has always been a supporter of Republican policies and candidates.

On October 26, 1882, Mr. Gray was married at the age of eighteen years to Miss Inez M. Powell. They have no living children.

ALBERT O. REECE. Since his admission to the bar in 1901 Mr. Reece has found his time employed in handling not only an increasing private practice, but a large mass of public interests invested in his charge in various public offices. Mr. Reece is city attorney of Jackson at the present time, is a former prosecuting attorney of the county, and has a very high place in the local bar.

Born in the city of Jackson which has been his life long home on May 1, 1879, Albert O. Reece is the youngest of four sons born to John Reece, and Elizabeth (Andrews) Reece. His parents were both born in England, and the oldest son was born in that country. They came to America in 1872, and the father lived at Jackson, from that time until his death in 1894. He was a tailor by trade. The mother still lives in Jackson, and all her four sons are in the same city. Albert is the only lawyer of the family, and his three brothers are Fred C., Henry A., and William T.

Albert O. Reece grew up in his native city, is a graduate of the Jackson high school, and before he had reached his majority he volunteered his services during the Spanish American war of 1898. Returning to Jackson he entered upon his studies for a profession in the offices of John W. Miner, and Grove H. Wolcott. He was admitted to the bar in 1901, and has since practiced law as his official duties would permit.

Mr. Reece served as city attorney in 1903-04, and on May 1, 1913,

was again elected to the same office, receiving a large popular vote in approval of his candidacy. He held the office of circuit court commissioner in 1903-04, was assistant prosecuting attorney for Jackson county from 1905 to 1909, and in 1908 was elected prosecuting attorney, his term running from 1909 to 1911. In politics Mr. Reece is a Republican.

His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order, in which he has taken the Royal Arch degree, and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On June 27, 1905, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Reece with Miss Ethel Howard. Their two children are Donald H. and David L.

GEORGE MOORE. The history of the building trades in Detroit would have frequent occasion to mention the old established and well known combination of Putman & Moore which for more than twenty years has been engaged in the business of mason contracting. Recently the business was incorporated under the title Putman, Moore & Brown, with offices in the Builders & Traders Exchange headquarters. George Moore, vice president of this concern, has been identified with mason contracting in Detroit for more than thirty years, and is one of the leading men in that line.

A native of Canada, he was born in the city of Toronto, Ontario, January 22, 1857. His parents were Samuel and Ann (Gibson) Moore, both of Sligo, County Sligo, Ireland. In that country they were married, and the oldest of their fourteen children was also born in the old country. In the early '40s they emigrated to America, locating first in Toronto and later in London, Ontario. The trade which George Moore follows is in the nature of a family profession, since there has been brick masons and contractors in the immediate family for three successive generations. His maternal grandparents were William and Fanny Gibson, the former a native of Kings and the latter of Queens county, Ireland. William Gibson was a contractor, and his father was also a contractor, so that if there is anything in inheritance Mr. Moore must credit some of his success to his antecedents. Samuel Moore, his father, was a slater in both Toronto and London, and in the latter city also did contracting. His death occurred in London in 1889, and his widow died in Detroit in 1911.

George Moore spent his boyhood days in London, Ontario, attended the public schools there and learned the brick mason's trade under his uncle, George Gibson, who subsequently took the young man in as a partner. Mr. Moore came to Detroit in 1882, and for some years worked under different firms, most of the time as a foreman. On January 1, 1893, began the partnership of Putman & Moore with John F. Putman as senior partner. That relationship, continued under the present corporate title, is today one of the oldest firms of mason contractors in the city. The business was incorporated in January, 1914, with Mr. Putman as president, Mr. Moore as vice president and William Brown as secretary and treasurer of the Putman, Moore & Brown Company.

During its long and successful experience of twenty-one years in Detroit the firm of Putman & Moore erected many of the city's best known examples of architecture. Among the larger contracts executed by the firm have been the following: The Speitz & Worch and the St. Telmo cigar factories; Timpkins Axle Works; Detroit Shear Company's factory; the addition to the E. M. F. Automobile factory; addition to the Peninsula Stove Works, besides many apartment houses and costly residences and the Butzel Library building.

Mr. Moore is one of the oldest members in the Detroit Builders & Traders Exchange, of which important body he is a director, and in December, 1913, was chosen treasurer of the Exchange and still holds

that office. He is vice president of the John H. Busby Electrical Company of Detroit. His fraternal affiliations are with the Ashlar Lodge, the Peninsular Chapter, Damascus Commandery and Moslem Temple of the Masonic Order. He is an ex-president of the Masters Association of Builders, and also belongs to the Star Council of the Royal Arcanum. He is president of the London, Ontario, Old Boys' Association of Detroit.

His wife before her marriage was Mary Davidson, born in County Down, Ireland, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Webster) Davidson. Her paternal grandfather was Thomas Davidson and her maternal grandfather Samuel Webster. The Davidson family crossed the ocean and located in London, Ontario, in 1870. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Moore are as follows: Sarah Ann, who was born in London, Ontario, and is the wife of John H. Busby of Detroit, and their children are Evaline Gertrude, Lillian, Ruth and George Henry; Blanche, who married William Brown of Detroit, has one daughter, Marion Gertrude; Mary Gertrude, who died November 29, 1890, at the age of one year and nine months; and Mary Beatrice, who lives at home.

WINTHROP WITHINGTON, youngest son of General William H. Withington, was born November 30, 1878, at Jackson, Michigan. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, at Chateau de Lancy, Geneva, Switzerland, and at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

He is manager of the Withington Works of the American Fork & Hoe Co. vice president of the Sparks-Withington Co., and ex-president of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, the Jackson City Club and the Meadow Heights Country Club.

He was married January 14, 1903, to Miss Marie G. Bennett, daughter of Arthur A. Bennett, of Jackson. He has one son, William H. Withington, born January 28, 1908.

FRANK HOLMES GODDARD. In other articles appearing in this work, frequent mention has been made of the continuous and remarkable growth Detroit has undergone during the past decade, and of the many new and handsome structures that have been erected during this time. Many of the contracts that have been let for these have been placed with the city's home contractors, and some of the largest and handsomest edifices that have been built in recent years are the creation of Frank Holmes Goddard, president of the general contracting firm of F. H. Goddard Company (Inc.), and a citizen who has become a conspicuous figure in the business world.

Mr. Goddard is a native of the old Nutmeg state, having been born at New London, Connecticut, December 23, 1866, a son of James and Elizabeth (Holmes) Goddard. He received his early education in the public graded schools of his native state, and completed his schooldays as a student at Seabury Institute, Saybrook, Connecticut. In 1882, when a lad of sixteen years, he came to Detroit, and in this city learned the trade of bricklayer, under his uncle, Allen F. Holmes, who was a mason contractor. Members of this family have been prominently known in contracting circles of this city for many years, and Mr. Goddard's great-uncle, Elisha Forsythe, was a pioneer contractor of Detroit, and the builder of the first five-story building in Michigan, as well as of the original building of the Detroit House of Correction. Both Allen F. Holmes and Elisha Forsythe were natives of Connecticut, where both the Goddards and Holmeses were among the old and prominent families.

Frank H. Goddard worked at this trade with his uncle, Allen F. Holmes, for some years, and displayed such ability and fidelity that

finally, in 1891, he was admitted to partnership. In the following year Mr. Holmes retired from active business affairs, and Mr. Goddard succeeded to the business, which he conducted alone for a time. He then became one of the founders and original members of the mason contracting firm of Chandler & Goddard, and after the dissolution of that partnership Mr. Goddard continued in contracting alone until 1909, when he organized and incorporated what has since become known as one of the foremost concerns of its kind in the city, the F. H. Goddard Company (Inc.), general contractors. In the capacity of president of this enterprise, Mr. Goddard has shown himself a man of energy and foresight, while the high grade and quality of the work done by the company form a monument to his skill and integrity as a contractor. He is widely known in contracting circles, and has been honored by his fellow-members of the Detroit Builders' Exchange by election to the position of president of the mason branch of that body. He is an active member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, and one of his community's best citizens, a worthy representative of the stable, prosperous men that go to compose a stable and prosperous city. His offices are maintained at No. 516 Franklin street. In fraternal circles, Mr. Goddard is connected with the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the thirty-second Scottish Rite degree, being a Knight Templar and a Shriner.

On December 27, 1900, Mr. Goddard was married at Detroit, to Miss Elizabeth Burk, daughter of John Burk. Mr. Burk was born in Ireland, was graduated from Dublin University, and came to the United States in young manhood, here taking up the vocation of educator. After some years spent in teaching school in the southern states, he retired from his profession and came to Detroit, where he passed away.

PETER SCHULTE. For more than half a century Peter Schulte, one of Detroit's oldest and most highly respected citizens, has been identified with the growth and development of the city and its institutions. A native of the Fatherland, he has been a resident of Detroit since the age of seventeen years, and his career has been one of tireless industry characterized with well-known business success. Mr. Schulte was born in the village of Brenschied, province of Westphalia, Germany, November 22, 1833, and is a son of John and Christina (Berens) Schulte.

The Schulte family was founded in Detroit in 1850, although one of Mr. Schulte's sisters had resided here for five years previous to that time. He had secured an ordinary education in the public schools of his native land, and after coming to Detroit attended the public schools here in order to perfect himself in the English language. Here he also learned carpentering, a trade which he followed for several years, and gradually drifted into the business of contracting. While thus engaged he also entered the retail grocery business, and is at this time vice-president of the Michigan Wholesale Grocery Company, a large and flourishing industry which has been built up to large proportions under his able direction. His contracting and building operations resulted in his establishing a factory for the manufacture of sash, doors and lumber, which he later converted into a box factory, one of the two first to manufacture boxes in Detroit. In those early days Mr. Schulte was also extensively interested in banking, and became one of the organizers and an officer of the American Savings Association. He also held interests in the old Ward line of steamships in the Lake Superior ore-carrying trade, and for two years was engaged in an agricultural venture on his fine farm in Springville township. Farming, however, did not prove a congenial occupation, and eventually he returned to the city, where he became a half owner in the Schulte Soap



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Manufacturing Company, with his brother-in-law, Casper Schulte. He continued in the soap business for about five years, and then re-entered the grocery business and resumed building operations, being thus engaged for a long period on his own account. In 1879 he became associated with Mr. Anthony F. Grosfield, another of Detroit's old and highly esteemed citizens, and they entered into the real estate business on a large scale, buying, platting and building and selling in different parts of the city. Among other large tracts they handled was the land known as the "Retreat" tract, the first site of the retreat for the insane, now located at Dearborn. This tract, running from Michigan avenue to the Michigan Central Railroad, was purchased by Messrs. Schulte & Grosfield, platted, improved and placed on the market, and became one of the finest residence districts in the city. They donated to the city the right-of-way for West Grand Boulevard, a donation which represented a net loss of \$60,000. Eventually Messrs. Schulte & Grosfield added fire insurance, and for a number of years this firm was considered one of the leading insurance and real estate firms in the city. These two partners and friends mutually dissolved the partnership some years ago, but their friendship remains as cordial as ever, and they still have business interests in common to some extent.

Mr. Schulte is a devout member of the Roman Catholic church. He was one of the trustees of St. Boniface church and a member of the building committee when the present church was erected, and is also a member of St. Joseph's Society, which is one of the oldest church organizations in Detroit. Mr. Schulte's life has been a long and eventful one, filled with constant endeavor, and the success which comes to the deserving is his. He has done his full share toward the building up of his beautiful adopted city, and has contributed liberally to the institutions of the community, and now, in his eighty-first year, in the full enjoyment of health and faculties, he is reaping the reward of a well spent and useful life.

Mr. Schulte has been twice married. His first wife was Catherine Ternes, daughter of Christian Ternes, who was an early German settler in the vicinity of Detroit. She was born in Germany, May 17, 1839, and died November 26, 1892. The nine living children of this marriage are as follows: Mary, Christina, Katherine, Peter W., Anthony P., Elizabeth, Joseph N., Cecelia and Caroline. Mr. Schulte's second wife was Mary Karschna, who was also born in Germany, the daughter of Anthony Karschna, an old German citizen of Detroit. Two children have been born to this marriage, Irmengarde M. and Margaret. Mr. Schulte has never sought nor cared for political office.

WILLIAM H. MALONEY. For forty years Mr. Maloney has been identified with the mercantile affairs of Jackson. His has been a career of hard but worthily won success. Left an orphan at an early age, though he had a good home and excellent training among friends, he began life without patrimony, and through his own efforts has overcome the difficulties, which had hedged his path to success and has gained a prominent place in Jackson business life.

Born on a farm in Allegany county, New York, May 3, 1853, William H. Maloney is a son of James and Fanny (Crowley) Maloney. His parents were natives of Ireland, where they were married, and before they came to America their two oldest children were born. These children were both sons, named Thomas and James D. Thomas Maloney now lives in Jackson, Michigan, at the age of seventy-one, and is an honored veteran of the Civil war. James D. Maloney, who also saw service in the Civil war as a drummer boy, afterwards located at Troy,

New York, and spent the rest of the days in and about the city, dying November 16, 1905. His name has a place in the annals of American sport. He was one of the pioneer baseball players and managers in the state of New York. At one time he owned and managed the Troy team in the state league, and his team won the state pennant. He was also a successful business man, and for many years conducted a hotel in Water-vliet, a suburb of Troy, and was one of the substantial and influential men of the city. After James and Fanny Maloney came to the United States, three other children were born, as follows: Mrs. Ella Guerin, of Detroit, widow of Thomas Guerin; William H.; and Sarah, now Mrs. Owen Hankerd, of Henrietta township, in Jackson county. After coming to America James Maloney and wife lived in Allegany county, New York, for a short time, but in the spring of 1854, when William was a year old, they moved to Jackson county, Michigan, locating on a farm just south of the county seat. The mother died in 1859. The father then gave up farming and brought his children into Jackson. Not long afterwards the Civil war began, and James Maloney was one of the volunteers from Jackson county, enlisting in Company K, of the Eighth Michigan Infantry. When he went to the front he left his five motherless children with friends in Jackson. While in the service he was stricken with a severe case of chronic diarrhea, and on that account was honorably discharged in the spring of 1863. During the following months he apparently recovered, and early in 1864 once more went to the front, but the same old trouble soon returned and he died of that disease near Mobile, Alabama, in December, 1864. His body now rests in the National cemetery at Mobile. His services in the army was as a musician, a fifer in a drum corps.

By the death of their father the five Maloney children were orphaned, and were thrown on the mercy of friends and practically all of them grew up among strangers.

In 1865 William H. Maloney, who was then eleven years of age, went to live with the family of Patrick and Owen Hankerd, well known and substantial farmers of Henrietta township in Jackson county. Mr. Hankerd later became very prominent in Michigan politics and besides sixteen years of service as supervisor in his county, was three times a member of the state legislature and at one time a candidate for Congress against Hon. James O'Donnell. Owen Hankerd, the other brother, subsequently married Mr. Maloney's sister, Sarah. With the Hankerd family William H. Maloney had a good home from the time he was eleven years of age until he reached his majority. He could not have received better care and more comforts in a home of his own, and he has a high regard for the man who stood for him in the capacity of father and brother. For three months each year he was allowed to attend the district schools near the Hankerd home, and continued his education until he was twenty-one. His last teacher was Patrick Hankerd. Since 1874, Mr. Maloney has had his home in Jackson. Until 1892, a period of eighteen years, he was identified with the William M. Bennett & Sons, dry goods and carpet merchants. At that time that business was the leading dry goods and carpet house in Jackson. It occupied the same business block now occupied by the L. H. Field establishment. For several years Mr. Maloney had a minor part in the business, sold goods and performed all the other duties required of him, and by close attention to his work, by the exercise of good judgment, and with increasing familiarity with his trade, advanced to larger responsibilities and finally became department manager in the company. In 1892, having acquired some capital of his own, and having gained the confidence of business men and the public generally in Jackson, Mr. Maloney engaged in business for himself on South Mechanic

street. That street has been the scene of all his independent enterprise as a merchant, and at the present time he is the oldest merchant on the street. At the beginning he dealt entirely in carpets, draperies, linoleums and similar goods. In 1897, on removing to his present business room at No. 127 South Mechanic street, he extended his enterprise by installing a large stock of furniture, and now has one of the best patronized establishments of its kind in the city.

Mr. Maloney is a member of St. Mary's Catholic church, of which he is trustee, affiliates with the Knights of Columbus, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and both in business and social sections is one of the best known men in Jackson. Besides his mercantile enterprise, Mr. Maloney is president of the Advance Grease and Chemical Company, now one of the important manufacturing concerns of Jackson. He was one of the organizers of the business in 1909, and has been its president since the factory was opened. He is also a stockholder and director of the Citizens Telephone Company of Jackson, of which he is one of the organizers.

On October 12, 1880, Mr. Maloney married Miss Mamie Harrison, of Jackson. They have five children, namely: William Francis, called Frank; David Ray; Mary T.; Gertrude I.; and Agnes L. The son Frank is active assistant to his father in the furniture business. David Ray is connected with the Citizens Telephone Company, in the position known as "wire chief." The second son, Harry, died in childhood.

MARTIN NICHOLAS BURKHEISER. It is with the general building trades that Martin N. Burkheiser has his most prominent relationship with the city of Detroit, and for a number of years he has stood in the front rank of mason and concrete contractors, a position which is proved not only by the record of his actual work but also by the honors paid him by the organized bodies of the building trades in the city. His name is also suggestive of an old and honored family of Detroit, one which has been identified with the building lines since almost the pioneer days, and in the brief sketch which follows are mentioned a number of well known former and present Detroit citizens who properly are considered under this title.

Martin Nicholas Burkheiser was born in Detroit, August 4, 1874, a son of Adam and Barbara (Kehl) Burkheiser. The Burkheiser family was founded in Detroit by John Burkheiser, who stood in the relationship of great-uncle to Martin N. Burkheiser. He was one of Detroit's pioneer German citizens and early builders, and came from Bavaria and located in Detroit during the early forties. As a member of the firm of Walkerman & Burkheiser he first became identified with the city, but subsequently carried on contracting under his own name for many years. Due to his influence his nephew Carl Burkheiser left the old country and in Detroit learned the brick mason's trade, and after Carl had become well established he sent for his brother, Adam, who came to Detroit in 1866. Adam Burkheiser was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 20, 1849, was seventeen years of age when he emigrated to America, and after learning the brick mason's trade engaged in business with his brother, Carl, under the firm name of Burkheiser & Brother. Their record as contractors continued for a number of years until the appointment of Carl as city sewer inspector dissolved the partnership. Adam Burkheiser then continued in business under his own name until about 1900, when the firm of A. Burkheiser & Son was established and continued in active existence until 1903. In that year Adam Burkheiser lost his life in an elevator accident in the Chamber of Commerce building, and thus Detroit lost one of its most esteemed and capable citizens and business men.

Barbara Kehl, who married Adam Burkheiser, introduces another family lineage which has furnished a number of well known citizens to Detroit. She was born in Tiffin, Ohio, January 28, 1849, a daughter of Martin Kehl, who was born in Germany in one of the Rhine Provinces, and the son of a Frenchman. Martin Kehl came to America in 1847, settling at Tiffin, Ohio, and when his daughter, Mrs. Burkheiser, was an infant moved the family to Detroit. Mrs. Burkheiser is still living. Martin Kehl was for many years engaged in teaming, excavating, and in the ice business. In the early days one feature of his business was the transportation of goods by wagon from Detroit to Saginaw, Bay City and other Michigan towns which were as yet unconnected by railway with Detroit. As an excavating contractor he helped construct the earlier city, having excavated for the old city hall, the Moffett building, the Campau building, and many others of the old-time structures which are still landmarks in the commercial district of Detroit. Martin Kehl was a man of no small originality and enterprise. He is said to have introduced the saw into the ice harvesting industry, and thus increased to a large degree the capacity of his organization, and for a number of years had the contract for filling most of the ice houses in the city. From his enterprise in that direction he gained the title of "ice-man Kehl." Martin Kehl was a large man physically, standing six feet four inches, weighed three hundred and twenty-five pounds, and had a vigor corresponding to his physical proportions, since he was a hundred and one years of age at the time of his death in 1910. Martin Kehl married Catherine Bensfield. Their son, Anthony Kehl, served in a Michigan regiment during the Civil war, while Mrs. Kehl's brother, Nicholas Bensfield, was also in the war and a body guard to General Phil Sheridan, and passed away at the age of eighty-one years.

The children of Adam Burkheiser and wife are as follows: Karl, who died in infancy; Martin N.; Casper, who is a lieutenant in the Detroit fire department; Frank, who died in infancy; Conrad C., superintendent for the A. A. Albrecht & Company; Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Frank, in the building business with his brother, Martin; Joseph, a member of the Detroit police department; William, also associated with his brother, Martin, in the building trade; Nicholas, a member of the Burkheiser firm as a building contractor; and Albert, who died in infancy.

As a boy Martin N. Burkheiser attended St. Mary's parish parochial school and in his efforts to gain an education to fit him for a successful career he attended for some time a night school conducted in what is known as the old "Capitol Schoolhouse." From boyhood his assistance was given to his father, and his expert knowledge of brick-laying and of cement work dates back to years before he reached his majority. Gradually the greater part of responsibilities of office management for his father devolved upon him, since the elder Burkheiser preferred the outside work. In 1900 Martin Burkheiser became his father's partner, and with the death of the latter in 1903 Martin assumed the business management of the old firm, which was continued under the name of A. Burkheiser & Son until 1907. In that year the present name M. N. Burkheiser was adopted as the business title.

A large part of his time and facilities in recent years have been employed in building factories for the Aluminum Castings Company of America, for which company he has put up all their many buildings except the original plant. Other examples of his work includes the plant for the Michigan Smelting and Refining Company, for the Detroit Auto Specialty Company, the warehouse for the People's Outfitting Company.

the power plant of the Detroit Ship Building Company, besides a great number of residences, apartment houses and stores.

In the organized bodies of the building trades Mr. Burkheiser has a place of unusual precedence. He has been practically since its organization one of the most active members of the Detroit Builders and Traders Exchange, was its treasurer in 1911, a director in the same year, and is a member of the Exchange's Ex-Directors Club. Mr. Burkheiser is a third degree member of the Knights of Columbus, affiliates with Detroit Lodge of Elks, No. 34, with Diamond Council of the Royal Arcanum, with Banner Council of the National Union, and his church home is the Lady of Sorrows Catholic church. He enlisted in 1898 in A Troop of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry Regiment and served during the Spanish-American war. Mrs. Burkheiser, before her marriage, was Agnes Murphy, who was born in Detroit, daughter of James Murphy. James Murphy was born in Detroit in 1842 on the site of the old Detroit postoffice at the corner of Griswold and Larned streets, and is still living, one of the oldest native sons of the city. Grandfather James Murphy was one of the pioneer Irish citizens of Detroit. Mrs. Burkheiser's mother was Nellie Walsh, who was born in Ireland and who died in 1899 at the age of forty-four. To the marriage of Mr. Burkheiser and wife three sons have been born, as follows: Leo Adam, born in October, 1902; Norval William, born in June, 1904; and Earl Francis, born in 1906.

ISAAC RALL WILSON. Now retired after a successful business career, Mr. Wilson gives most of his time and attention to his public duties as alderman of the Seventh Ward of Jackson. No better evidence of his standing and integrity as a citizen could be adduced from the fact that Mr. Wilson is a staunch Republican while his ward, long known as the "Bloody Seventh," has been as regularly Democratic as the sun shines. However, notwithstanding the political complexion of his constituency, and that his colleague in the council is one of the Democratic leaders of the city, Mr. Wilson has for three successive terms won the honor of representing his ward, and has proved a useful, diligent and public spirited official.

Mr. Wilson is second cousin to President Woodrow Wilson. He was born on a farm near Elizabeth, New Jersey, October 23, 1852. His father, John Wilson was a carriage manufacturer. The maiden name of the mother was Catherine Rall, whose father, Isaac Rall for whom Mr. Wilson was named, was a sea captain. Both parents are now deceased, the father having died when Isaac was four and a half years of age. The mother attained to the venerable age of ninety-two. She was married three times, and John Wilson was her second husband.

Isaac Rall Wilson has had a varied business career. As a boy after leaving school he served an apprenticeship of four years at the trade of brick layer and plasterer. That was in his native city of Elizabeth, New Jersey, but he did not pursue his trade after coming to Michigan in 1871. Since 1874 his home has been in the city of Jackson. For eighteen years, Mr. Wilson was one of the well known railroad men, running out of Jackson, over the lines of the Michigan Central, beginning as brakeman, he won advancement to the position of conductor, and was one of the most efficient men in the service. After leaving railroading he was for six years in the hardware business, and finally went into the grocery trade, conducting for eleven years, a high-class establishment at 423 East Main Street. Four years ago he retired from the grocery trade, having acquired a competence, and all his prosperity has been won by hard work and unwavering honesty in all his dealings.

On June 10, 1883, Mr. Wilson married Mary C. Bader. They are

the parents of one son and one daughter: Catherine, now Mrs. Joseph J. Johnson; and John Bader Wilson, who lives at home with his parents.

FRANK M. PAULI. Occupying a foremost position among the leading carpenter contractors of Detroit is found Frank M. Pauli, who since his entrance in the business in 1909 has erected a number of large and valuable structures in the city. A man of energy and progressive ideas, his contributions to the city's welfare have been of a distinctly helpful character, and in business circles he occupies a position firmly established in the confidence of his associates. Mr. Pauli was born at Bedford, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, March 25, 1867, and is a son of Frank G. and Bertha (Koehler) Pauli.

The parents of Mr. Pauli were both born in Germany, in which country they were married, and soon thereafter, in 1865, came to the United States and settled at Bedford, Ohio, where the father established himself in the undertaking business. He soon removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained a short time, and in 1869 came to Detroit, where he carried on the retail grocery business until his death in 1876. Mrs. Pauli survived him until 1887. The early education of Frank M. Pauli was secured in the parochial schools of Detroit, where he showed himself an alert and studious scholar, and when he laid aside his books he took up the carpenter's trade, to which he applied himself assiduously, learning every detail of the business. For a number of years he followed the trade and then took up contracting on his own account, both in building and jobbing. His early efforts were of a modest nature, but as the excellence of his work and his absolute reliability have become recognized and appreciated, he has enjoyed a steadily increasing patronage, and at this time is accounted one of the leading men in his line in a city which does not lack for able and substantial contracting firms. Since 1909 he has contracted for some of the large and important structures erected in Detroit, among them being a block of fourteen terraces on Woodward and Monterey avenues, a block of ten terraces on St. Clair and Jefferson avenues, a block of nine store buildings on Woodward avenue near Willis avenue, a factory building for the Van Dyke Motor Car Company, and numerous buildings for the Timken-Detroit Axle works, the Scripps Power building on Congress street, and various other structures, both business and residential. Mr. Pauli's complete plant and large lumber yard are located at Nos. 30 to 40 Shepherd street. He is widely and favorably known in his line, and is a member of the Detroit Builders' and Traders' Exchange, of the Chamber of Commerce, and is secretary of the Carpenter Contractors' Division of the Employers Association of Detroit. He also holds membership in the C. M. B. A. and the Ohio Society of Detroit.

Mr. Pauli married Anna M. Haase, who was born in Saginaw, Michigan, daughter of J. Haase, a veteran of the Civil War. To Mr. and Mrs. Pauli there have been born the following children: Frank G., born in 1889, who is engaged in business with his father; William M., who was also in business with his father until his death, January 20, 1914, at the age of twenty-two years; Clarence M., born in 1901, who is attending school; Grace, born in 1903, who is also a student. With supreme faith in the future greatness of his adopted city, with the ability to profit by present conditions, and possessing a desire to aid others to do so, Mr. Pauli has made a place for himself among Detroit's progressive and public-spirited citizens, and at all times displays a commendable willingness to contribute of his time, his efforts and his means to the advancement of those movements which promise to be of benefit to the city whose growth he has fostered and with whose prosperity he has prospered.

GEORGE E. LEWIS, who for twenty-five years was in active business as a grocer, and who now represents the Fourth Ward in the City Council, has spent all his life in Jackson county, and his family is one of the oldest and most hardy in this part of the state.

George Edwin Lewis was born on a farm in Columbia township of Jackson county, May 30, 1860. Long life and prosperity have been cardinal characteristics of the Lewis family. His father, Thomas Lewis, is now a veteran in years, having reached the age of eighty-two and lives in the comforts of a well spent life at the home of his son, George E., in Jackson. He was born near Rochester, New York, January 14, 1832, and in spite of his age is still strong and hearty, and would easily be taken for a man of sixty. When he was three years of age, in 1835, he was brought to Michigan, which was then a territory, and practically the entire area of southern Michigan was still an unbroken wilderness.

The pioneer founder of the family in this state was Grandfather Thomas Jefferson Lewis, who in his earlier years had seen service in the War of 1812 on the American side. Grandfather Lewis married Dolly Derby, who died when her son, Thomas, was nine years of age. Grandfather died in 1862, and both passed away in Jackson county where they were among the pioneer settlers. The longevity which has characterized the family of Lewis is well illustrated by the fact that five sons of Grandfather Lewis are still living, namely: Edwin George, Thomas, Isaac Ives, James and Alonzo. All five of these brothers have reached the psalmist's age of threescore and ten, Alonzo being seventy, while Edwin George, the oldest, is eighty-six.

Thomas Lewis, the father, spent all his active years as a farmer and stock raiser, and dealt extensively in live stock, those activities affording him the basis of a substantial competence. On July 4, 1855, he married Mary Priscilla Carey. They became the parents of eight children of whom only two sons are now living, George Edwin and Stephen Eugene, both of Jackson. Mary Priscilla Lewis died December 15, 1905.

George Edwin Lewis was reared on his father's farm in Columbia township, had his training in the country schools, and the daily duties of his boyhood and youth prepared him for a life of a practical farmer and stock raiser. He was on the home place until he reached the age of twenty-three, and from that time up to 1913, he was actively engaged in the grocery business. In 1887 Mr. Lewis came to Jackson, and from that year until 1913, he conducted a prosperous grocery on South Milwaukee street. Thus he was for a full quarter of a century one of the well known merchants of the city. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Retail Grocers and General Merchants Association of Michigan, an organization which he formerly served in the capacity of treasurer. He has for the past fifteen years been secretary of the Laboring Men's Building & Loan Association.

Mr. Lewis is now a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Fourth Ward, having been elected as a Democrat, though the ward has a normal Republican majority of about two hundred. His election by a margin of sixty-nine votes is in itself a high tribute to his personal popularity and his standing as a citizen. Some years ago he lived in the Fifth Ward and represented that constituency for two terms in the council. Mr. Lewis was at one time a member of the Public Library Board, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On October 31, 1882, he married Frankie Rizzpah Lewis, who, though of the same name, was not related to him prior to their marriage. They have one daughter, Miss Neva Fern Lewis, who graduated from the Jackson High School and later was a student in the University of Michigan.

ROBERT W. STANDART, chairman of the Standart Brothers Company (Ltd.), of Detroit, one of Michigan's largest wholesale hardware concerns, whose intense and well directed activity has resulted in the upbuilding of one of the largest commercial enterprises of the city, has made a record in the business world such as any man might be proud to possess, and one which excites the admiration of his fellow townsmen and the respect of those who have in any way been connected with him in business transactions. Never incurring obligations he has not met, nor making engagements that he has not filled, he has won the unqualified trust of the business public and his name has become a synonym for commercial integrity and enterprise.

Mr. Standart is a native of the Empire State, having been born at Auburn, New York, June 12, 1846, a son of the late Henry W. and Ann (Gardner) Standart. His father and brothers, George and Joseph G. Standart, came from Auburn, New York, to Detroit, Michigan, in June, 1863, for the purpose of establishing themselves in business, and founded here the hardware firm of Standart Brothers, now grown into the wholesale line and still being carried on under the original name. Robert W. Standart attended the public schools of Auburn, New York, and was seventeen years of age when he came to Detroit to join his father and brothers. Entering the store as a clerk, he worked his way steadily upward in the growing business until, ten years after his advent therein, he was admitted to a partnership with the older members. Upon the incorporation of the company, in 1900, he became treasurer, a capacity in which he acted until 1912, and then became chairman, a position which he has since filled. Standart Brothers Company (Ltd.) from a small beginning has grown into one of the largest enterprises in its line in the state of Michigan, and is known to the trade all over the United States. The men who have been at the head of this enterprise have wrought along modern business lines, keeping in advance of the trade sufficiently to make the object of patronage a desirable one to the retailers, while the house, wherever known, is honored for its unassailable business methods and straightforward dealing. From the beginning of his connection with the house Robert W. Standart has worked earnestly and persistently, has formed his plans readily and has been determined in their execution. Endowed by nature with sound judgment and an accurate, discriminating mind, he has not feared that laborious attention to the details of business so necessary to achieve success, and this essential quality has ever been guided by a sense of moral right which tolerates the employment only of those means that will bear the most rigid examination by a fairness of intention that neither seeks nor requires disguise. A man of philanthropic views, for many years he has been active in his assistance of the Detroit Newsboys' Association, and for a number of years served as its treasurer. It is but just and merited praise to say that Mr. Standart as a business man ranks with the ablest, as a citizen is honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and as a man holds the esteem of all classes of the people.

At Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1876, Mr. Standart was married to Miss Harriet C. Hyde, and they have two sons: William E. and Robert W., both of whom are connected with the firm of Standart Brothers.

RICHARD FREDERICK KURNTZ. A specialist in the line of plastering contracting, Mr. Kurntz, who has been in business on his own account in Detroit since 1908, has perfected an organization for performing first-class service, and has a fine and growing business. His home is at 617 Concord street.

A native of Detroit, born at the corner of Scott and Chene streets, on the East side, February 8, 1886, Richard Frederick Kurntz is a son of



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John and Ida (Verschupsky) Kurntz. His father was born in Detroit in 1864, and his mother in Germany, and both father and mother are now living, the former engaged in the manufacture of cement blocks. Detroit and its environs have encompassed practically the entire lifetime of Mr. R. F. Kurntz, and his education was acquired in the public schools, but at the age of fourteen he decided to learn the trade of plasterer and served an apprenticeship of four years. With proficiency in his trade he worked as a journeyman for six years, and in 1908 started to contract under his own name. His work is along the line of general plastering, and his business has been successful from the start. Mr. Kurntz is a member of the Detroit Builders and Traders Exchange, and of the Detroit Master Plasterers Association. He belongs to the Amaranths, the North American Union, his church home is St. Mark's Lutheran, and his political affiliation is with the Republican party.

Mr. Kurntz married Ethel May, who was born in Detroit, daughter of Henry and Matilda (Mass) May. Both her parents were natives of Detroit, but Frederick Mass, Mr. Kurntz' maternal grandfather, was a German by birth and a soldier in the Prussian army, being attached to the Cavalry body guard of King William of Prussia, who was afterwards Emperor William the First of Germany. This old soldier came to the United States and settled in Detroit near the close of our Civil war, and was for a number of years engaged in the lumber business. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kurntz has been born one daughter, Ruby Ida May Kurntz, in 1910.

THOMAS B. TAYLOR. Under the proprietorship of Thomas B. Taylor the City Mills of Jackson have been making useful products for the past thirty years, and they are one of the best known and most valuable local industries. Mr. Taylor, who represents a pioneer family of Michigan, has had a successful business career, beginning as a boy on a farm, and gradually working his way from one stage of progress to the next higher, and now for many years has enjoyed an influential position in local affairs at Jackson.

Thomas B. Taylor was born on a farm in Livingston county, Michigan, August 29, 1849. Both parents were natives of England, and the paternal grandparents followed their son to America and died in Livingston county, but the maternal grandparents never left the old country. Richard Taylor, father of the Jackson business man, came to Michigan about 1835, and was one of the pioneers of Livingston county. He was one of the substantial and hard-working farmer citizens of that time, and did his share toward subduing the wilderness of Livingston county and making it a landscape of farms and comfortable homes. He continued farming in the county the rest of his days, and died in 1880 at the age of sixty-three. He married Mary Ann Lumb. Their acquaintance was begun in England, but they were not married until after they came to America and reached Livingston county. Mrs. Richard Taylor, who died at the age of fifty-three, was the mother of eight children. Two of them, George and Emma, are deceased, the former at the age of sixty-three and the latter at the age of twelve. The six still living are: Alfred Taylor; Miss Nannie Taylor; Thomas B.; Nancy and Sarah, twins, the former now Mrs. John Robbins, and the latter Mrs. Thomas Dill; and Christopher Taylor.

Thomas B. Taylor spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Livingston county. His training was largely of a practical nature, though he attended the country schools and laid a substantial basis for a useful career. When he was twenty years old he attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Detroit, but then returned to his father's farm and

awaited a good opportunity to get into commercial life. The work which started him on his career to success was selling farm implements, and to individual buyers over a large section of country he sold threshing machines, buggies, wagons, plows and practically every kind of tool, implement and machinery used on farms. Finally, as a result of a trade, Mr. Taylor found himself owner of a farm in Waterloo township of Jackson county. He did not give his personal supervision to this land, and in 1884 succeeded in trading it for the City Mills of Jackson. Thus, in a roundabout way, this valuable property came into his hands, and has proved the basis for all his subsequent business career. In thirty years he has made the mills quite an institution in Jackson and has given a splendid reputation to their product.

Since coming to Jackson Mr. Taylor has made many friends, and he enjoys a secure position in the regard of the entire community. He was one of the organizers of the Central State Bank of Jackson and has been one of its board of directors ever since. Fraternally he is a Chapter and Council Mason, a member of the Order of Elks, and the Jackson Chamber of Commerce. He has never married. His accomplishments as a business man well measure his conduct and character as a citizen and man, and his fellow citizens admire him for his honest dealings, his sobriety, his uprightness and close attention to business.

HERMAN MARTIN BATTS. Though little more than thirty years of age, Herman Martin Batts has already won a secure position in the building trades of Detroit, and as senior member of the firm of Batts & Van Houw, carpenters and general contractors, is at the head of an already successful business and one whose scope and reputation are constantly expanding.

Of the substantial Holland stock that has been so important a factor in the development of Michigan, Herman Batts was born in the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, on August 1, 1883, a son of Martin and Petronella (Visser) Batts. Both parents were natives of the Netherlands, and came when single with their respective parents to the United States in the same year, 1881, all locating in Grand Rapids. It was in Grand Rapids that the father and mother were married and still live there, the father being a retail grocery merchant. Both are members of the Christian Reformed church.

It was in Grand Rapids that Herman M. Batts grew up, acquired an education through the common schools and in a business college, and in 1900, at the age of seventeen, found an apprentice place with a well known carpenter of Grand Rapids and in two or three years had developed much expertness in his trade and was one of the most responsible workmen in the employ of that contractor. He continued with one man seven years, working as a journeyman in Grand Rapids until 1906, then spent one year in Los Angeles, California, and after one year as an independent contractor in Grand Rapids came to Detroit in 1910. In that city he formed his partnership with Mr. Van Houw, and for the past four years they have transacted a large business as general and carpenter contractors. From the start they have never had a reverse, and the successful manner in which they handle their business is a matter of comment among their business associates. Among various buildings put up by them are several large apartment houses in different parts of the city, some thirty residences, stores and other structures, and their record of building during 1912 aggregated twenty-three buildings.

Mr. Batts is a member of the Builders and Traders Exchange of Detroit, the Master Carpenters Association, and, like his parents, affiliates with the Christian Reformed church. On May 4, 1911, occurred his mar-

riage to Gertrude Dykstra, who was born in the Netherlands, a daughter of Ate and Anna (Feenstra) Dykstra. The family emigrated to the United States in 1891, establishing a home in Grand Rapids, where Mr. and Mrs. Batts became acquainted. They now have one son, Martin Arthur, who is two years old.

STEPHEN H. CARROLL. A prominent public-spirited citizen of Jackson, Stephen H. Carroll, now president and general manager of the Consumers Ice and Fuel Company, was for upwards of a quarter of a century, identified with the municipal government as a member of the board of aldermen, and an important factor in advancing the city's growth and prosperity. A son of Peter Carroll, he was born, September 2, 1852, in Burlington, Vermont, where his mother, whose home was then in Wellington county, Canada, was born and reared, and where she was visiting her people at the time of his birth.

Peter Carroll was born in Ireland, but came to America with his parents when he was a mere lad. The family first settled at Burlington, Vermont, where he grew to manhood and was married. Some years later he removed with his wife and parents to Wellington county, Ontario, Canada, where his parents spent the later years of their long and useful lives, his father attaining the remarkable age of one hundred and three years, while his mother lived to be one hundred and one years old. In 1876 he came with his family to Michigan, locating in Traverse county, where he spent his last days, passing away at the age of eighty-three years. He was twice married, by his two unions becoming the father of thirteen sons and two daughters.

Peter Carroll married first, in Burlington, Vermont, Dorothy Stevens, a native of that city, and died on the home farm, in Wellington county, Canada, in 1858. Of the ten sons and one daughter born of their union, the daughter and four sons are now living, as follows: Elizabeth, wife of William H. Buchan, of Traverse county, Michigan; Joseph R., of Bradford county, Pennsylvania; Stephen H., the special subject of this brief review; Patrick, of Jackson, Michigan; and Matthew L., of Hoquiam, Washington. About two years after the death of his first wife Peter Carroll married for his second wife, Mary Courtnon, who bore him four children, three sons and a daughter, and of these three are now living, namely: Michael, of Chicago, Illinois; Charles, of Traverse county, Michigan; and Jennie, wife of Judd Hall, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. The mother of these children died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hall, January 26, 1914.

After the death of his mother, when he was but six years of age, Stephen H. Carroll went to live with his uncle, James Carroll, in Wellington county, Canada, on a farm, remaining with him four years. The ensuing five years he worked on other farms in that locality, and then, in 1867 came to Michigan, and spent a year on a farm in Traverse county. Going to Titusville, Pennsylvania, in 1868, he was employed in or near there for two years, but not contented with his surroundings, he returned to Michigan in 1870, and has since been an honored resident of Jackson, a period of forty-four years.

For ten years after locating in Jackson, Mr. Carroll was actively engaged in the trucking business, and the following twenty years carried on a substantial bottling business as proprietor of the Mineral Springs Bottling Works. From 1896 until 1910 Mr. Carroll was one of the partners in the Eberle Brewing Company, of Jackson, during which time he was vice president and treasurer of the concern. Since coming to Jackson he has also had other interests, at one time having been identified with the coal mines of Jackson county, and having had an interest in a buggy body

factory. For twelve years Mr. Carroll was a director in the Jackson Land and Improvement Company, and in that capacity was instrumental in having located here several of the city's most important factories, among which are the Lewis Spring and Axle Company, the Aspinwall Manufacturing Company, and others. At the present time, in 1914, Mr. Carroll is the principal owner, president and general manager of the Consumers Ice and Fuel Company, which is capitalized at \$40,000, and is one of Jackson's important industries.

For twenty-six years Mr. Carroll represented the fifth ward on the Jackson Board of Aldermen, serving continuously from 1884 until 1910, when, having grown weary of the service, he resigned the office, which otherwise he would doubtless have held as long as he lived. For three years he was president of the Council, and during the entire period of his service was one of the foremost members of the board, and the author of a large part of the city's legislation, while as president of the board he was frequently called upon to serve as acting mayor of the city.

Mr. Carroll has been twice married. He married first, July 4, 1872, Miss Lena Vogt, who passed to the life beyond in 1906, leaving two daughters, namely: Ella May, wife of Joseph F. Tobin, of Jackson; and Lena, wife of Burt Perine, of Idaho. On June 9, 1907, Mr. Carroll married for his second wife Miss Margaret DeLancey, of Hamilton, Ontario. Fraternaly Mr. Carroll is a charter member of Jackson Lodge No. 113, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and religiously he belongs to Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Church. Politically he is staunch Democrat. For many years Mr. Carroll was a power in civic affairs in Jackson and his name and deeds are indelibly written in the municipal history of the city.

HERMAN FRANK YATZEK. When his business associates chose Mr. Yatzek in 1914 as president of the Master Carpenters Association of Detroit, a well deserved honor was conferred upon one of the leading general carpenter contractors of Detroit, and one that indicates his standing in the general building trades of that city.

Though a resident of Detroit nearly all his life, Herman Frank Yatzek is a native of Germany, born in Deutsch Eilau in West Prussia on February 24, 1873. His parents, Herman Charles and Johanna (Kona-patzke) Yatzek, brought their little family to the United States in 1887, establishing a home in Detroit. In Germany the father had learned and followed the carriage building trade, but after coming to the United States was employed in the more general lines of carpentry. He is still living, but the mother died on March 6, 1910.

As he was fourteen years old when the family came to the United States, Herman F. Yatzek had practically completed his school training in the old country. His early experiences in Detroit were those of a young foreigner who had to spend considerable time in mastering a new language, and who worked at different lines to earn a living. When twenty years of age he took up work as a carpenter, and followed the trade as a journeyman until 1903. Since that year his name has been among the independent contractors, and he was head of the firm of Yatzek & Grunwald until it was dissolved in 1912. Since that year Mr. Yatzek has been engaged in contracting under the firm name of Yatzek & Company. To mention only a few of the many contracts which he has successfully handled, his work is exemplified in Dr. McDonald's eight-apartment house; Mr. Beecher's forty-apartment house; Mr. Kaufman's six-apartment terrace; Mrs. Frazer's eight-apartment flats; Mr. Cawey's six-apartment house; and many other apartments, flats, residences, store buildings, etc.

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J. C. Hutchins.

Mr. Yatzek completed his own handsome brick modern residence in 1911 at 955 Field avenue. Besides his membership and presidency for the year 1914 of the Master Carpenters Association Mr. Yatzek is a member of the Detroit Builders & Traders Exchange. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran Evangelical church. He married Lena Stoetzner, who was born in Saxony, Germany, daughter of Charles Stoetzner, who came to this country when Mrs. Yatzek was an infant. To Mr. and Mrs. Yatzek has been born one daughter, Florence Elsa, aged thirteen years.

JERE C. HUTCHINS. The president of the Detroit United Railway has been a railroad man since the minor beginnings of his very successful career. Before assuming the heavy responsibilities of his present executive office, Jere C. Hutchins, as a railway engineer, was identified with the construction and improvement of various lines in different parts of the state, and at one time mingled with his profession several years of active newspaper work, and that experience has probably not been without its practical value in connection with railway management. For twenty years Mr. Hutchins has been identified with the street and inter-urban railway interests of Detroit and vicinity and has been at the head of the Detroit United Railway almost from the time the various companies were consolidated under that management.

Jere C. Hutchins is a native of the south, born in Carroll parish, Louisiana, October 13, 1853. His parents were Anthony W. and Mary B. (Chamberlin) Hutchins, the former a native of Mississippi and the latter of Pennsylvania. Anthony W. Hutchins for many years was a successful planter in Louisiana, but soon after the birth of Jere C. moved to Missouri, and both he and his wife spent the rest of their lives in that state.

Prepared for his career in the public schools of Lexington, Missouri, and by study under private tutor, Jere C. Hutchins at the age of seventeen took up the study of civil engineering under Major Morris, one of the leaders of his profession at that time in Missouri. His early experience as a civil engineer identified him with construction work on the Missouri division of the Gulf and Lexington Railroad, with engineering departments of the Kansas Pacific, the Kansas and Texas, and the Texas Pacific railroads, and he was a construction engineer with each of the last three mentioned. It was while in Texas that he was drawn temporarily away from his profession into the newspaper field. In 1876 he found work as reporter on the *Waco Examiner* at Waco, Texas, and subsequently became editor of that journal. He was also Texas political correspondent for New York and New Orleans papers. After five years of newspaper work, Mr. Hutchins in 1881 resumed his profession as engineer, and the following thirteen years were spent successively in the engineering department of the New Orleans and Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Illinois Central railroads.

Having already established a reputation as an engineer, Mr. Hutchins in 1894 moved to Detroit, where he became vice president of the Citizens Street Railway Company, and one of the large stockholders in that enterprise. About the same time he was made president of the Detroit, Fort Wayne and Belle Isle Railway Company and vice-president of the Detroit Electric Railway Company. Those were the three corporations that at that time controlled nearly all the street railway transportation in and about Detroit and the responsibilities of their successful management devolved upon Mr. Hutchins more than upon any other one official. While known among his associates as a duly conservative business man, Mr. Hutchins pursued a liberal policy in increasing the facilities and good

service of the different lines, and finally was one of those most instrumental in bringing about the organization of the Detroit United Railway Company in 1901, and the consolidation of the various street railways of Detroit. His position as vice president of the new corporation was vacated in January, 1902, when the directors elected him president, and his technical and administrative ability has been employed for twelve years in the improvement and extension of the great system of urban lines now controlled by the United Railway. It is conceded that Detroit now has one of the best systems of urban transportation among all the cities of America, and those who are in a position to know ascribe this achievement to Jere C. Hutchins, the president. While he has been loyal as representing immense financial interests invested in the property, Mr. Hutchins has likewise been guided by a due sense of responsibility to the public, and has afforded the best service and facilities consistent with the rules of business economy and stability. Mr. Hutchins has a number of other business interests in Detroit, and among them he is a director in the People's State Bank of this city.

Essentially a business man, he has had no ambition for public office, but takes an active interest in civic and professional organizations. He belongs to the Detroit Board of Commerce and various city clubs and social organizations, is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, affiliates with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, having reached the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite and has taken thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite.

Mr. Hutchins in April, 1881, married Miss Anna M. Brooks of Waco, Texas. Her death occurred in July, 1900. In June, 1903, Mr. Hutchins was united in marriage with Miss Sarah H. Russel, daughter of the late Dr. George B. Russel, the Detroit pioneer, physician and business builder whose career is sketched elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Hutchins is one of the prominent social leaders in the city.

JOHN FRANCIS MAHER. A well-known and popular resident of the city of Jackson, and one of the leading representatives of the prosperous merchants of that city, John Francis Maher is joint proprietor, with his brother, Thomas J. Maher, of the music store, and of Music block, in which it is located, at No. 120 East Main street. The eldest son of James Maher, he was born October 26, 1866, in Saginaw, Michigan, where he was reared and educated.

James Maher was born in Canada, of Irish parentage. On February 8, 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss Rose Bowles, who was also born in Canada, of Irish parents, their marriage having been celebrated at Saint Catherines, province of Quebec. Soon after that event he migrated with his bride to Michigan, locating in Saginaw, where for many years he carried on a thriving business as a retail dealer in meat and groceries. Subsequently moving with his family to Jackson, he continued in the same line of business until 1911, when he retired from active pursuits. On February 8, 1914, he and his good wife celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding, the occasion having been one of great pleasure to them and to their children, relatives, and many friends. Of the twelve children born of their union, eight are now living, as follows: Mary, wife of Albert Crosier; John F., the special subject of this brief sketch; Catherine, wife of W. C. Hallock; Thomas J., of the firm of Maher Brothers; Mabel, wife of Roy D. Bates; Sister Mary Clara, of Saint James' Convent, Bay City, Michigan; De Witt J.; and Gladys C.

Brought up and educated in Saginaw, John F. Maher entered public life at the age of twenty-one years, from 1887 until 1890, serving as city

clerk and as deputy controller of that city. When, in the latter year, the cities of East Saginaw and West Saginaw were consolidated he was appointed secretary and superintendent of the Saginaw Water Works, a position that he filled most creditably for four years. Coming from there to Jackson in 1894, Mr. Maher and his brother, Thomas J. Maher, immediately founded the music business which they have since successfully conducted under the firm name of Maher Brothers. Fortune smiled on the efforts of this enterprising firm, which in 1906 purchased the block located at No. 120 East Main street, and at once assumed its possession. Since buying this block, now known as the Maher Brothers Music Block, the Messrs. Maher have spent about \$20,000 in remodeling and adding to it. It is a large building, containing four stories and a basement, and is 20 feet by 150, extending from Main street on the front to Michigan avenue in its rear. This firm carries a large stock of musical instruments of all kinds, in the interests of their extensive business occupying the whole of the first and second floors of Music Block and the entire basement, which is finished off as carefully as any part of the building. The stock is complete in every respect, being equal in quality and quantity to that of any similar store in the state with the possible exception of some of the larger stores of Detroit and Grand Rapids. In the stock are more than one hundred pianos, ranging in price and quality from the cheapest grades to the finest instruments made. The firm endeavors to keep constantly on hand a sufficient stock of goods to accommodate immediately the buyer of large means, who demands the finest pianos and piano-players that can be purchased, or the buyer that desires a piano at the minimum cost. Quite as fine musical instruments can be found in the establishment of Maher Brothers as can be procured in New York or Chicago, instruments in fact whose value cannot be expressed in less than four figures. Every class and grade of musical instruments is carried by the firm, as well as the musical apparatus and equipment necessary in such an establishment.

The music firm of Maher Brothers has become a permanent fixture in Jackson, and has won a deservedly high reputation not only in Jackson and vicinity, but throughout Jackson county and the larger portion of Southern Michigan.

Mr. Maher is a director, and president, of the Jackson City Hospital, a position which he has held for five years; and is a director, and treasurer, of the Meadow Heights Country Club. He is also a member, and a director, of the Jackson City Club; and belongs to the Jackson Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and religiously he is a member of Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Church, and one of its liberal supporters.

On December 25, 1899, Mr. Maher was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Nordman, of Jackson.

JAMES FARNAM HARTNESS. In the Detroit building trades the name James F. Hartness requires no commentary, since its associations with substantial success is already safe and secure. Mr. Hartness is a young man, alert and enterprising, and with expert knowledge of his business has united an aggressive temper which has made his success inevitable.

Born in Detroit March 21, 1880, James Farnum Hartness is a son of the late James and Rose Etta (Wilkinson) Hartness. His father, who was born in Schenectady, New York, in 1846, died in Detroit March 19, 1909, and was married in that city to Miss Wilkinson, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1848, and still survives. The late James Hartness came to Detroit a young man, and was for a number of years engaged in the manufacture of soap, and subsequently became a successful

contractor in the laying of sidewalks. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

The Detroit public schools gave James F. Hartness his early training, and he was hardly more than a boy when he began earning his way and preparing for a permanent career. His first work was clerk in a hotel. Next he became an employe in his father's office, and subsequently learned the cabinet maker's trade. That was a valuable experience and furnished him means of a living for a time, but subsequently he began an apprenticeship at the brick mason's trade under John Sigman. As a journeyman brick mason Mr. Hartness worked on many contracts and in different parts of Detroit and vicinity until 1909. Since then his name has been in the directory of general mason contractors. His first business was in association with Joseph Blenman, under the firm name of Hartness & Blenman. Three years later that partnership was dissolved, and since then Mr. Hartness has contracted under his own name. There are many examples of his work that might be cited, but it will suffice to call attention to the branch house of the American State Bank at the corner of Holcomb and Kercheval streets, also the addition to the main banking building of the same institution at Hilger and Jefferson avenue; the residence of Charles B. Tuttle at the corner of East Grand boulevard and Waterloo street; the Edwin Denby terraces; the Fournier stores on Woodward avenue and Buena Vista street in Highland Park; the Valpy residence, besides many others. In 1911 Mr. Hartness completed his own handsome residence at the corner of Fisher avenue and Waterloo street.

Mr. Hartness is one of the popular members of the Detroit Builders and Traders Exchange and the Master Masons Association, and his interest in music and general fraternal matters is indicated by his membership in the Mendelssohn Society and the City of the Straits Lodge of the Masonic order. Mr. Hartness married Lottie F. Riester, who was born in Detroit, daughter of John and Freda (Carber) Riester of Detroit.

LEWIS F. SECORD. BENJAMIN ORR. The senior member of the firm of Secord & Orr, builders of gasoline engines, at Jackson, Michigan, Lewis F. Secord was born on a farm in Ingham county, Michigan, April 5, 1881, a son of William E. and Celia (Chorchan) Secord, who are now residing in Lansing, Michigan. On his father's side of the house he is of French ancestry, and on his mother's side is of Irish descent, his maternal grandparents having emigrated from Ireland to the United States. Having obtained a practical education in the public schools, Lewis F. Secord learned the machinist's trade in Lansing. In 1906 he located in Jackson, and a few years later engaged in the manufacture of gasoline engines with his present partner, Benjamin Orr.

Benjamin Orr was born in Jackson, Michigan, June 17, 1882, a son of William Robert and Elizabeth (Cox) Orr, neither of whom are now living, and is of English ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides. He, too, learned the trade of a machinist when young, serving an apprenticeship in his native city. He subsequently followed his trade for a few years, gaining knowledge and experience, and developing his native inventive talent.

In 1909 the firm of Secord & Orr was formed for the purpose of manufacturing gasoline engines, its plant at first being located on Water street. Its business increasing with surprising rapidity, more commodious quarters were needed, and in 1913 this firm erected, at Nos. 115-121 Hamburg street, a handsome building, 60 feet by 100 feet, at a cost of

about \$7,000, and at once installed in its new building the most modern and up-to-date machinery used in the manufacture of gasoline engines.

Messrs. Secord and Orr have both great inventive genius, and deserve much credit for the several excellent patents they have secured on their engines. In the fall of 1912, this firm, which had previously obtained some very valuable patents on a gasoline engine which it had built, sold not only their patent to a St. Louis firm at a handsome figure, but the entire equipment of its plant, which was shipped to the Missouri city. The firm of Secord & Orr did not then dissolve, however, but its members at once secured new and other patents on another gasoline engine, which they believe is far superior to the one they sold, although that was an excellent engine. The new patents secured, the firm of Secord & Orr erected its present building, and equipped it with machinery necessary for the manufacture of the new engine, which will doubtless be one of the very best on the market when completed.

Mr. Secord married, June 25, 1902, Miss Lucia Elliott, and to them five children have been born, namely: Eugene; Ruth; Lewis F., Jr.; Mary; and Frances. Religiously Mr. Secord is a member of Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Church; and socially he belongs to the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Orr married, July 28, 1909, Miss Mary Barbour, of Bay City, Michigan, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Willben, Lyman, and Elizabeth.

MARK McLEAN. The Mark McLean Company, architects and general contractors, with offices at 1048 Mt. Elliott avenue, is a firm with a practical record of accomplishment, and a hundred cases might be readily found to illustrate the competency and reliability of the company. Mark McLean, the senior member of the firm, has been identified with Detroit building construction since 1906, and previously for many years was one of the prominent builders at Port Huron.

A native son of Michigan, born on a farm in Sanilac county May 4, 1851, Mark McLean is a son of James and Electa (Locke) McLean. His father was born near Ottawa, Canada, of an old Canadian family of Scotch descent, and the mother was likewise a native Canadian. About 1844 the McLeans moved across the boundary and settler in Sanilac county, Michigan. James McLean had become a builder while in Canada, and after moving to Michigan was the pioneer in his line of business in Sanilac county, and for a number of years was practically the only building contractor who was proficient and had the skill and organization necessary for carrying out any important enterprise. Some of the first mills in that section of the state were erected by him. When the war came on James McLean enlisted for service in the Twenty-second Regiment of Michigan Infantry, and after a short service died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, about 1863. His widow survived many years and passed away at Bad Axe, Michigan, in her eighty-second year.

The boyhood and early youth of Mark McLean was passed in Sanilac county, whose district schools afforded him his early education, and as a youth he began learning the carpenter's trade at Port Huron. After some years of practical experience as a journeyman, Mr. McLean in 1892 began contracting at Port Huron, and remained an active business man of that city until 1906, when his enterprise was transferred to Detroit. His place as a general contractor has long been assured. Beside his work for others as a contractor, Mr. McLean has done a large amount of independent building, and has furnished money for others to build on, and his operations are of a very extensive and important character. The Mark McLean Company was established in 1912, the members of

which are Mr. McLean and his son Mark, Jr. Since the establishment of the company the annual average of construction is about thirty buildings of different types, while in 1913 they put up more than forty buildings, including residences, stores and factories.

Mr. McLean is a member of the Detroit Citizens League, of the Northeastern Improvement Society, and his church home is the Helen avenue Baptist church, of which he is an official. Mr. McLean married Sarah Carter, who was a native of Canada. Their children are: Electa, who is the wife of Charles McKenzie of St. Clair county, and has two children, Russell and Clarence; Mark, Jr.; and Allan A., at home.

Mark McLean, Jr., who is now one of the enterprising younger men in the Detroit building circles, was born at Bad Axe in Huron county, Michigan, October 25, 1884. His public school training was acquired in Port Huron, and under his father he learned the carpenter's trade and worked as a journeyman for eleven years. In the meantime he acquired a technical knowledge of architecture, and has since been associated with his father and his profession is chiefly along the line of architecture.

Mark McLean, Jr., married Mary Pethke, who was born in Port Huron, Michigan. Their three children are: Arthur Werthen, Charlotte Marie and Eunice Esther.

CASPER HAEHNLE. A man of much ability, great intelligence, and sound judgment, Casper Haehnle is actively identified with the industrial interests of Jackson as general manager of the Haehnle Brewing Company, of which he is a stockholder, is president of the Haehnle Bottling Company, which he founded and as vice-president of the Alloy Steel Spring Co., of Jackson. He was born, November 12, 1876, in Jackson, Michigan, where his entire life has been spent, being a son of the late Casper Haehnle, whose death occurred in 1893, and of whom a brief sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

Growing to manhood in the city of Jackson, Casper Haehnle attended the public schools during the days of his boyhood, completing the studies of the different grades up to the ninth, and in 1894 was graduated from Devlin's Business College. Going to Chicago in 1895, he entered the Wahl-Henin's Institute of Fermentology, where he took a full course of study in chemistry, microscopy and fermentation with the idea of gaining a technical knowledge of the brewing business, and was there graduated in April, 1896. Returning home after receiving his diploma, Mr. Haehnle became assistant manager of the Haehnle Brewery, established by his father, and filled the position so ably and efficiently that in 1901 he was made general manager of the business. In this capacity Mr. Haehnle has been eminently successful, the plant under his supervision maintaining the excellent reputation established by his father for its clean, pure products. At the present time, in 1914, the Haehnle Brewing Company manufactures and sells 20,000 barrels of beer, and 6,000 tons of ice, annually. In 1911 Mr. Haehnle founded and established what is known as the Haehnle Bottling Company, which is an entirely separate corporation, although in reality it is a subsidiary corporation of the Haehnle Brewing Company, and is its largest stockholder, and its president. The Haehnle Brewing Company is capitalized at \$75,000, while the Haehnle Bottling Company has a capital of \$15,000.

Mr. Haehnle married, May 9, 1901, Miss Nellie Meyfarth, of Jackson, and they have one child, Phyllis Averill Haehnle, born April 11, 1906. Fraternally Mr. Haehnle is a member of Jackson Lodge No. 17, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; of Jackson Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; of Jackson Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar; and of Jackson Lodge No. 113, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He also belongs to the Michigan Center Country Club.

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J. E. Palmer

FRANK E. PALMER has a place today among the foremost citizens of Jackson. As president of the Peninsular Portland Cement Company, vice president of the Central State Bank of Jackson and for thirty-six years prominently identified with the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company and its successor, the International Harvester Company of America, he has a wide acquaintance and a representative following in business circles of the city and state, so that he is in every way entitled to the position he occupies in the ranks of Jackson's leading citizens.

Mr. Palmer was born on a Lenawee county farm, this state, on November 18, 1853, and he is a son of Marvin E. Palmer. This farm the elder Palmer had entered from the government as early as 1831, he being one of the pioneers of Lenawee county. He came to the state in 1831 from Ira, Cayuga county, New York, where he was born in 1811. His father, Jarius Palmer, had been in his day a pioneer of Cayuga county, and he was a veteran of the War of 1812.

The Lenawee county farm which Marvin E. Palmer entered from the government in 1831 lay six miles west of Adrian. In 1857 Marion Palmer removed from Lenawee county to St. Johns, in Clinton county, Michigan, and there for something like a half dozen years he continued to be identified with mercantile pursuits. He also became the first president of St. Johns village, and while residing there held other offices in the community. In 1863 he returned to his Lenawee county farm, which, though he had sold it in 1857 when he moved to Clinton county, he was obliged to take back owing to the inability of the purchaser to pay for it. In the fall of 1863 Mr. Palmer disposed of his farm on more satisfactory terms, purchasing another place that was more to his liking in Liberty township, Jackson county. On this place he continued to live for a good many years, but in 1882 the desire for change impelled him to sell the place, and he removed to Jackson, where he died on October 12, 1899, at the ripe age of eighty-seven years.

In about 1849 Marvin E. Palmer married Phoebe Beals, in Dover township, Lenawee county. She was born at North Adams, Massachusetts, and she died in Jackson when she had reached the exact age at which her husband passed out, her death occurring on May 18, 1909.

Since 1878 Frank E. Palmer has made this city his home and the center of his business activities. He came here after completing his studies in the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, and it should be mentioned here that while he pursued his studies there, he alternated his duties as a student with periods of work as a teacher. It was thus that he earned the money that made possible his college education, four terms of pedagogic work representing his activities in that field. When he had finished his junior year at the Agricultural College, Mr. Palmer came to Jackson, and straightway entered the employ of C. H. and L. J. McCormick, who later became known to the world as the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. In 1902 it was merged in the enormous concern known as the International Harvester Company, with headquarters in Chicago. He entered the employ of the company in a subordinate capacity, advancing from the post of book-keeper to that of state collection agent, and for more than twenty-five years he was thus connected, until the forming of the International Harvester Company, in 1902, since which time he has continued in the same capacity. His combined service with the McCormick Harvester Company and its successor, the International Harvester Company, has extended over a period of thirty-six years, and the past quarter century has been spent in his present position of state collection agent, a post he has filled with the utmost efficiency.

In addition to his service with this great concern, Mr. Palmer has long been a prominent man of affairs in Jackson, and is officially identified with

numerous important concerns here. He is president of the Peninsular Portland Cement Company, and vice president of the Central State Bank, as well as having the interest of a stockholder in various other important enterprises of the city. In the way of public service, Mr. Palmer has held a number of offices of considerable import, and his activities along these lines have been of a worthy nature, entirely in keeping with the general character of the man.

Before coming to Jackson, and while yet a resident of Liberty township, Mr. Palmer served as township superintendent of schools and he was also a member of the county board of supervisors. After his removal to Jackson he held the offices of alderman and president of the city council, and he also served one term in the office of mayor of Jackson. He was never an office seeker, nor did he wish to precipitate himself into public affairs in the city and county, but he was a man whose fitness to serve was so obvious as to make it impossible for him to avoid being chosen to fill those offices, and he further manifested the character and quality of his citizenship in accepting the duties placed upon him at the will of the public without resistance, rendering the best possible service on every occasion.

Mr. Palmer is a member of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce and the Jackson City Club, and he is a prominent Mason as well, with Knight Templar and Shriner degrees. He is an Elk, and is prominent and popular in all his fraternal relations.

On May 20, 1874, Mr. Palmer was married to Sarah E. Palmer, a native daughter of Liberty township, but not of blood kin to her husband. No children came to Mr. and Mrs. Palmer. They have a pleasant and commodious home at No. 422 West Wilkins street, in Jackson.

HARRY MAINO. The energetic, wide-awake young business men of Jackson, Michigan, have no more worthy representative than Harry Maino, proprietor of the Maino Machine Works, which are located at numbers 109-111-113 Hamburg street. He was born June 22, 1881, in Bavaria, Germany, and when less than a year old was brought to the United States by his parents, Carl and Catherine Maino, who settled in Jackson, Michigan, where the death of the father occurred a few years ago. The mother and her nine children, six of whom are sons, still reside in this city, and are all well-to-do. A further account of the parents may be found elsewhere in this volume in connection with the sketches of George T. Maino and Christopher K. Maino, brothers of Mr. Maino.

Harry Maino was educated in Jackson, attending the parochial schools and Saint John's Parochial school. Leaving school, he worked in a restaurant for a year, and at the age of seventeen entered the employ of the Walcott-Wood Manufacturing Company, where he served an apprenticeship of two years at the machinist's trade. Becoming proficient at his work, he next spent a year and a half with the George A. McKeel Company, now the Sparks-Withington Company, of Jackson, after which he was in the employ of the Holton-Weatherwax Company for a few months. The ensuing three years Mr. Maino was employed as a mechanic at the Michigan Central Railroad shops, and the following year was foreman at the Novelty Manufacturing Company's plant. Leaving that position, he worked for a time at the Lewis Spring and Axle Company's plant, and also for the Cutting Motor Car Company.

In 1911, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Peter Breitmayer, Mr. Maino purchased a machine shop on Liberty street, Jackson, and began business for himself as senior member of the firm of Maino & Breitmayer. The new firm thus established met with flattering success from the very start, and in the fall of 1912 bought the site of its present plant on Hamburg street, and erected its present splendid building, which

is 44 feet by 72 feet, and made of cement blocks. In December, 1913, Mr. Maino purchased the interest of Mr. Breitmayer in the business and has since managed it himself. The Maino Machine Works manufactures certain essential automobile parts, and in addition does general machine shop work, its business being large and lucrative.

Mr. Maino is a stockholder in the Jackson Printing Press Company, a prosperous organization. Religiously he is a member of Saint John's Roman Catholic Church.

GEORGE T. MAINO. Prominent among the leading manufacturers of Southern Michigan is George T. Maino, of the firm of McLoughlin & Maino, which owns and conducts the extensive boiler works and plumbing establishment located at No. 501 North Jackson street, in the city of Jackson. Since the death of Dr. McLoughlin, formerly senior member of the firm, Mr. Maino has had sole charge of the concern, and in its management has displayed excellent judgment and rare business and executive ability. A native of Germany, he was born in Bavaria, February 5, 1873, and as a small boy came to this country with his parents, Carl and Catherine Maino.

Carl Maino immigrated to the United States with his family in 1882, coming directly to Jackson, Michigan, where he continued a resident until his death, which occurred in 1908. To him and his wife, who still resides in Jackson, nine children were born, and all are living in Jackson, as follows: Elizabeth, wife of Peter Breitmayer; Catherine, widow of the late Frank Ritz; Charles; George T., the special subject of this brief sketch; Christopher K.; Emma, wife of Peter Ottney; Jacob; Harry; and Frederick.

A boy of nine years when he came to Jackson, George T. Maino here completed his early education, attending the public schools and Saint John's Academy. Leaving school at the age of thirteen years, he learned the machinist's trade, which he followed for several years in Jackson, during the time being in the employ of several of the larger and more prominent firms of the city, among them having been the Holton-Weather-wax foundry, the Sparks-Withington Company, then known as the George A. McKiel Company; and the Central City Soap Company. Embarking in business on his own account in 1905, Mr. Maino, in partnership with John Crowley, established the boiler works on North Jackson street, becoming junior member of the firm of Crowley & Maino. In 1907 Mr. Maino's father-in-law, the late Dr. Miar McLoughlin, purchased Mr. Crowley's interest in the business, and the firm name was changed to McLoughlin & Maino. The Doctor died in 1908, but the estate still owns his interest, and as Mr. Maino is a son-in-law of the Doctor the business is now all in the family. In addition to operating the boiler works, this enterprising firm carries on a general plumbing business, including the installing of steam and hot water fixtures, and does an extensive contracting business in the way of building and erecting steel self-supporting smoke stacks, the firm's business in this branch of its industry extending over the whole of Southern Michigan, Northern Indiana and Northern Ohio, having erected smoke stacks for large plants in various cities of the three states.

In addition to being a member of the firm of McLoughlin & Maino, Mr. Maino is really at the head of the concern, and the general manager of its entire business, which is in a most flourishing condition. He is likewise a stockholder of the Sparks-Withington Company, of the Hall-Holmes Manufacturing Company, of the Hachle Bottling Co., of the Frost Gear and Machine Co., also the Lewis Spring and Axle Co., all well-known firms of Jackson.

On November 25, 1903, Thanksgiving day, Mr. Maino was united in marriage with Miss Mabel C. McLoughlin, and into their home two children have been born, namely: Emily Mabel, born in 1904; and George Croman, born in 1913. Mr. Maino is well educated, and speaks both German and English fluently. Socially he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and religiously he belongs to the Roman Catholic Church.

LOUIS LEVERENZ. The F. H. Leverenz & Company, general and carpenter contractors and manufacturers, of which Louis Leverenz is secretary and treasurer, has only a brief history as an incorporated concern under the present title, but its impregnable position and reputation among Detroit's building interests are the result of years of experience and practical success on the part of its constituent members.

Louis Leverenz is a native of Detroit, born December 19, 1885, while himself a very young man but none the less expert in his line, it was his father, Frederick H. Leverenz, who established the association of the name with the building trades of Detroit. Frederick H. Leverenz, who was one of Detroit's oldest and best known carpenter contractors, and now retired, was born in Germany in 1857, came to the United States when young, and after learning the carpenter's trade in Detroit worked as a journeyman for a number of years, finally entered the contracting field, and his success was a matter of steady and substantial growth, and examples of his work might be pointed out in practically every part of the city, in buildings of every type, size and cost. In 1907 Frederick H. Leverenz organized the firm of F. H. Leverenz & Company, taking his sons Louis and Henry as partners. In 1913 he retired from active affairs, and on the basis of his enterprise the F. H. Leverenz & Company was incorporated to continue the business with which he had so long been identified. F. H. Leverenz married Tena Boettcher, who was also born in Germany. Both are members of the Lutheran church.

Louis Leverenz as a boy attended the Lutheran parochial schools and also the public schools of Detroit, and in 1900, at the age of fifteen, became a student in the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing and spent two years with that institution. From the time he was old enough to handle a hammer he has worked at carpentry, and under his father served a regular apprenticeship and continued employment as a journeyman until the organization of the firm of F. H. Leverenz & Company in 1907, when his position as a partner began. On the retirement of his father in 1913 he was one of the organizers of the new firm of F. H. Leverenz & Company, incorporated, the date of its charter being March 19, 1913. The first president was Theodore Betzolat, with Henry Leverenz as vice-president, and Louis Leverenz as secretary and treasurer. On January 1, 1914, Mr. Betzolat was succeeded as president by Ernst Sylvester, and otherwise the company officials remain the same. This is one of the largest general carpenter contracting firms of the city, and their capabilities for extensive service are the greater because they own and operate their own factory for the manufacture of lumber and building supplies. Their record includes the erection of many fine buildings, among them two public school houses, a factory, the English Lutheran church on Mt. Elliott avenue, a fourteen-family apartment, and numerous flats and residences. The firm has membership in the Detroit Builders and Traders Exchange.

Mr. Leverenz is a member of Bethania Lutheran church. He married Flora Degener, of Detroit, daughter of August and Caroline Degener. Her father is a cigar manufacturer. To Mr. and Mrs. Leverenz was born in 1912 a daughter, Charlotte.

CHARLES C. CARTER. Coming an entire stranger to Detroit twenty-seven years ago, Charles C. Carter has since made an enviable business record. His business as a contracting carpenter, which has been under his own name for ten years, has been developed along some special lines to offer the most expert service of its kind in the city.

With an inheritance of mechanical talent from his father, Charles C. Carter was born in England July 12, 1865. His parents were John and Amelia (Weaver) Carter, both natives of England, and the mother died in 1869 four years after the birth of her son Charles. John Carter, the father, was born in the same year that gave birth to Queen Victoria of England, in 1819. He was a natural mechanic, could do anything in the line of constructing, repairing or operating, and was for a number of years a carpenter at Eastborne sixty-five miles south of London. Later in life he gave his time to the building of pipe organs and that work took him to different parts of England, and Charles C. being the youngest child accompanied him. His death occurred in England in 1889. There were six children altogether, four of whom grew to maturity and are still living as follows: Harry, born in 1853 is a school teacher in the city of London, England; Frank, born in 1857, is a contractor at Eastborne, Sussex county, England, and an alderman of that city; Florence, born in 1862, married George Stirrup and they live at Ramsgate, County Kent, England; and Charles C.

His education in the public schools of England was practically terminated when he was ten years of age. A year and a half later found him at work learning the carpenter's trade under his father. At the age of seventeen he went from his father's supervision as a journeyman and was employed in various places in the south of England for a year, and in 1884 went across the channel to Paris, in which city during a year's residence his services were employed on the erection of the American Episcopal church building, and was the youngest carpenter among all the force of workmen. After his return to England from Paris Mr. Carter spent one year in his native country and in May, 1887, came to the United States and direct to Detroit. There was not a person in the entire city who could give him greeting as an old friend, but he had little difficulty in finding work in his trade. With the firm of Wynn & Marantette he worked as journeyman carpenter three years, and his next employment was with the Haurahan Refrigerator Company of Detroit and Chicago. In 1892 Mr. Carter became a member of the firm of Jenner & Carter, which relationship continued four years. For six and a half years Mr. Carter was foreman for the late U. Armstrong & Company. In April, 1903, his independent business enterprise began under his own name and in the following September he bought the business of Seifert & Buhr at 155 Wayne street. Mr. Carter's present office and factory are located at 112 Madison avenue, and his enterprise has grown rapidly during the last ten years.

While Mr. Carter does more or less building and has erected among others the Odd Fellows Temple on Park View avenue in 1913, the amusement pavilion and log cabin on Bablo Island, his most profitable and almost exclusive line is carpentering and jobbing, at which he offers expert services in Detroit, and does more repairing by contract on the best residences in Detroit and Grosse Pointe than any other firm in the city. Mr. Carter also makes a specialty of appraising fire-damaged property, and does an immense amount of work in that line in the city and vicinity, his services being in such demand that annually his fire appraisements run between one hundred and seventy-five and two hundred cases.

Mr. Carter is a member of the Detroit Builders and Traders Ex-

change, affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masonic Order and the Woodmen of the World. On May 30, 1891, the anniversary of the day he arrived in Detroit, Mr. Carter married Mary Kreuger, who was born in Detroit, the daughter of Henry Kreuger, a merchant. Their three children are: Agnes, Clement Alfred, and John Henry.

CHARLES R. DURAND. In the annals of early settlement in and about the city of Jackson, some of the first names and activities worthy of mention are connected with the family of which the venerable citizen, Charles R. Durand, is a representative. Mr. Durand is himself one of the oldest natives of the city, and has had a large part in shaping the fortunes of that community, especially through his extensive improvements of local real estate and a general interest in business and civic affairs. Mr. Durand's mother was a Blackman, and while she was the first regular teacher in Jackson county, the Blackman family is distinguished in many other ways in the pioneer records of this vicinity. Mr. Durand's father was for many years one of the most influential factors in business and civic affairs in Jackson and the county. For more than eighty years these two names have had a place in the history of Jackson, and they have always been associated with solid work and with those activities and that quality of citizenship which maintains the highest standard of community living. On a farm in Blackman township, in the immediate vicinity of Jacksonburgh, a village which when grown to the proportions of a city changed its name to Jackson, Charles R. Durand was born December 5, 1842. John Thomas Durand, his father, born near Batavia, New York, came into southern Michigan in 1830, six years before the territory became a state, and was one of the vigorous and public spirited pioneers of Jackson county. In his private business he was active in accumulating real estate in both the county and city, and platted the Durand Addition to the city of Jackson. He was one of the first to hold the office of county surveyor, and was also one of the early supervisors of Blackman township. Many acts of his career were such as to advance the prosperity and material progress of his locality. His integrity of character was as notable as his business success, and he commanded both the respect and admiration of his fellowmen. First Whig and later a Republican in politics, he was for years quite active in local affairs, and he and his wife were members of the Congregational church. His death occurred at the age of seventy-five years.

The marriage of John T. Durand and Silence Blackman was the first marriage ceremony performed in what is now the city of Jackson. This happy event occurred in 1833, and was performed by Judge William R. DeLand. Silence Blackman was born near Ithaca, New York, and her father, Lemuel Blackman, was the original settler of Jacksonburgh, a name which was retained until about 1836. In 1831 Silence Blackman taught a small class of pupils in the home of her father, and the next summer used a room in the house of E. B. Chapman. Her first labors as a teacher were of a private and independent nature, and she received payment for her services by subscription. In the fall of 1832 she became teacher of what might be called the first public school of Jackson, though still maintained by subscription. It was taught in an old store building on Main street, and at the close of the third term had about twenty pupils. Silence (Blackman) Durand died in 1880 at the venerable age of eighty-three years, and was one of the most notable pioneer women of Jackson county. She was the mother of two children. The daughter, Mary, married A. W. Green, and lives in Los Angeles, California.

Charles R. Durand grew up in Jackson when it was little more than a

village, received his education at the schools that were maintained in the village some fifteen years after his mother had taught the pioneer school, and the first fifteen years of his life were spent on the home farm near the county seat. The parents then moved to Jackson which contained about two thousand population. His father was county surveyor and township supervisor at that time, and the son received his preparatory business training in his office. Later he engaged in the business of contracting, and was one of the firm which performed the contract for the construction of the east wing of the state prison. In 1884 he took a contract for the construction of twenty miles of the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, between Superior and Ashland, Wisconsin. The firm which did the work was known as Dobej, Richards & Company, but Mr. Durand and Archibald Richards supplied the money. It was a profitable contract, but Mr. Durand contributed his energy so unreservedly to its success that at its conclusion he was stricken with nervous prostration and suffered the effects for several years. Since then most of his attention has been given to farming and to the care and management of his real estate in Jackson. He owns valuable property both in the county and in the city and has contributed several important improvements during the last thirty or forty years. He formerly owned and conducted the Hotel Blackman, which until a few years ago was the only first-class place of public entertainment in the city. The Blackman and Durand families have had a notable part in the construction and maintenance of hotels at Jackson. The building in which the Hotel Blackman was kept was built by John Thomas Durand in 1859-60, and was later remodeled by Charles R. Durand at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. The name of the hotel was singularly appropriate. Russell Blackman, son of Lemuel Blackman, son of the pioneer, built in 1831 the first hotel at Jacksonburgh, and it was known as Blackman's Tavern. Since that early date the name of Blackman was identified with hotel enterprise in the city until recent date. The first building was one of logs, and when destroyed by fire was replaced by another of more pretentious character on the same site. However, its name was the Marion house. During his long and active career in Jackson Mr. Durand has in every relation retained the confidence and good will of those who have been his fellow citizens and business associates. In politics he has voted with the Republican party almost since its organization, supporting the candidacy of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and all the succeeding candidates of that party. Personally he has had no ambition for public office and has been content to do his duty to the community through a public spirited business career and by giving his aid and influence to the establishment of various important industries and lending his help wherever possible to the improvement of the community. For several years Mr. Durand was president of the Jackson Driving Club, which was the virtual successor of the Jackson County Fair Association. The grounds occupied by the club and association were among the best in the state, and the land in part was originally owned by John T. Durand and sold by him to the association many years ago.

On December 23, 1889, Mr. Durand married Miss Frances Porter. She was born in Jackson, a daughter of Benjamin Porter, one of the pioneers of the county. Mrs. Durand, who died August 21, 1903, was during her long residence in the city one of its active leaders in social and benevolent work. A talented musician, before her marriage she had taught music, and many in the city still have a grateful appreciation of her efforts as an individual instructor and her zeal in promoting musical culture in the community. She was a member of the Tuesday and Friday clubs, literary and musical organizations, and her support was deemed almost invaluable to any movement connected with the cultural life of

the city. The home occupied by Mr. Durand, at 203 Lansing avenue, is one of the residence landmarks of the city. It was built by his father in 1872, is a three-story mansion, of brick and stone, and when built was one of the handsomest private residences in Jackson. It is yet one of the splendid homes, is apparently in as good condition now as when built, and its original cost was twenty thousand dollars, but the building could not be duplicated at the present day for twice that amount.

JOSEPH WALSH. Although no longer considering himself in the active ranks, Joseph Walsh, among Michigan's prominent lumbermen, has an enviable position, gained by many years of activity in every department of the industry. In the early days he followed the lumber camps in the woods, was a skillful driver on the river, and was regarded as one of the best all-around workers in the business. His success has many sources. Singular ability and skill in the rough and arduous business of the woodman, a faculty for the control and direction of others, a resourcefulness of both body and mind, and a splendid integrity of character—all these and much more are the explanations offered by his associates and friends for his rise to commercial prestige and power. Mr. Walsh has been associated with many important developments in the Michigan lumber industry, and his experiences would make an epitome of Michigan lumbering from the close of the Civil war until the end of the century. Though now living retired at Flint, Joseph Walsh has still large business interests and investments both in that city and elsewhere.

County West Meath, Ireland, where Joseph Walsh was born, had been the home of his family for many generations. When he was three years old, in 1848, the family, consisting of his parents, Michael and Elizabeth (Fox) Walsh, and other children, arrived in Detroit. His father was an expert boiler maker, and possessed special skill in the rebuilding of boilers. He followed his trade in Detroit and elsewhere until 1861, and then moved to Lapeer county, and made settlement in Burnside township on a tract of wild government land, the only improvement on which was a log cabin with not an acre of ground in cultivation. Besides farming Michael Walsh continued to work at his trade, and did a great deal of opportune and valued service for the millers in that vicinity. The old homestead in Lapeer county, now comprising two hundred and eighty acres of land, is still occupied by the youngest of the family, Louis Walsh, who has owned the place since the mother's death. From Lapeer county the family moved to Flint, where Michael Walsh died in 1894 at the age of eighty-two. His wife died February 1, 1900, and her last years were spent in the home of her daughter, Ellen, in Detroit. The daughter, Ellen, died in 1902.

Michael Walsh, the father, was born in October, 1814, and the place of his birth was known as Killgar Parish, Killallon Barony of Castletown Delevin, in County West Meath. He had two brothers, William and Patrick, and two sisters, Mary and Ann. Mary was married in Detroit to Thomas Sullivan, and Ann married James Mackin and died in Ireland in 1847. Michael Walsh married Elizabeth Fox, who was born in Killpatrick, Parish of Collinstown, County West Meath, in 1814, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (McGram) Fox. Her one brother, Louis Fox, married Elizabeth Shirden, and had a son, Peter Fox; and her one sister, Margaret, married Bryan Sutton. Michael Walsh with his wife and four children sailed from Dublin, Ireland, June 6, 1848, on the ship Juno, bound for New York. The record of the children of the family is briefly as follows: Mary, born August 16, 1838; Bridget, born in 1839, who died when three years old; Elizabeth, born June 3, 1841; William, the first of the name, who was born August 14, 1843, and died



Joseph Walsh

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when nine months old; Ambrose, born June 2, 1847; William, second of the name, born October 16, 1849, in Detroit; Margaret, born December 15, 1851; Louis, born July 6, 1855; and Ellen, born August 13, 1857.

It will also be appropriate to mention some further details concerning the earlier generations of the family. Michael Walsh was a son of Ambrose and Bridget (Guillick) Walsh, the latter a native of Stonefield Parish of Ballin Lough in County Meath. Ambrose Walsh, in turn, was a son of William and Ellen (Ward) Walsh, and a grandson of Ambrose and Ann (Russell) Walsh. All the various members of this family lived and died in Killgar, and are buried in Archstown churchyard, and on the stones which mark the family plot are the names of many of the family.

It is evident that Joseph Walsh began life with one distinct advantage, the possession of a good family heritage. His education was acquired chiefly in the Christian Brothers school in Detroit, until he was fifteen years old, and also by night school in that city, under the direction of Martin O'Brien, one of the early educators of Detroit. When the family moved to Lapeer county and settled on the tract of wild land, his services were at once brought into requisition in assisting to clear the timber and bring the land under the plow. For a number of years he contributed his earnings to the support of the family, and worked in the harvest fields, and for several seasons was employed by Jerome D. Butler of Burnside township, and while still a boy got his active training in the lumber camps. Few men have had better natural qualifications for the varied branches of logging and lumbering than Joseph Walsh. An expert in all its branches at an early age, his capabilities were such that he was paid the highest wages in his special line. His skill in the handling of tools was of great advantage to him and his employers, and he was often assigned to tasks in which his skill had a free scope. His leisure time was also employed in carving out ox yokes, ax handles and other useful articles. For many years Mr. Walsh was employed by Silas S. Lee in the lumber business. Many exciting experiences were his lot in those days, while in the depths of the woods in the winter, or on the river drive during the spring freshets. As a capable and reliable man he was often kept in Flint to assist in clearing up the shipments. His early experience was so broad that he was well prepared to meet all contingencies when it became his time to become a lumber operator.

A short sketch cannot possibly enumerate his many ventures and enterprises as a lumberman, and only some of the more important facts in his career can be briefly set down. His reputation as a logger and lumberman had a wide vogue among the lumber kings of Michigan thirty or forty years ago, and he was frequently offered double the salary for work as a scaler and buyer of logs. For some time the Crapo Lumber Company had his services, and later he became associated with various lumbering interests over the state, and to a large extent his operations were conducted in the heavy timber tracts near the Great Lakes. In some of these enterprises different companies sent him out as an expert investigator, entrusting him with the duty of making personal examination of the timber, and the estimates which he submitted to his superiors were in every case accepted without question as to their reliability. Mr. Walsh had few equals in authoritative knowledge of timber conditions, and his judgment was as nearly infallible as is possible in human affairs. In a number of enterprises he often took a personal interest as an investor, and at an early date became a part owner in milling and logging enterprises which represented investments as high as one hundred thousand dollars in a single venture. In 1880 Mr. Walsh represented the Delta Lumber Company in locating and laying out the site of the present thriving and prosperous village of Thompson in Schoolcraft county. In 1881 he laid out the first logging railroad in the upper peninsula, and that is a

distinction which ought to make his name memorable in the history of the Michigan lumber industry for all time. Though showing ability in every branch of the business which he undertook, Mr. Walsh was especially successful in supervising lumber camps and in handling large companies of men in the woods, along the rivers, and at the mills. These items of his career indicate that he is and has been a leader of men, and among old-time lumbermen in Michigan and elsewhere the name of Joseph Walsh stands for authority and inspiring leadership.

Finally, on account of failing health, Mr. Walsh was compelled to abandon the active work in the timber regions and moved to a farm near Flint. This land, purchased from C. A. Mason and located two and a half miles from the city, containing one hundred and six acres, for many years had been the prize farm, so designated by official award at the County Fair Association through eighteen years. After it came into the possession of Mr. Walsh it was made one of the finest country estates in Genesee county, and it remained his home for a number of years. For the past ten years Mr. Walsh has been living in a beautiful residence in the city of Flint at 627 Begole street. The farm, though still a part of his business assets, and maintained at a high standard of cultivation and equipment, has been under a lessee for several years.

In 1904 Mr. Walsh secured an option on a tract of timberland in the state of Oregon, and after his investigations made the purchase. His associate in the ownership of that property being R. J. Whaley of Flint. The Oregon lands, which contain sixteen hundred and eighty acres, and are said to have merchantable lumber aggregating one hundred million feet, are being held by Mr. Walsh and Mr. Whaley for future development. Mr. Walsh also has extensive mining interests in the northern part of Ontario, and is identified with a number of local enterprises at Flint. He is a stock holder in the National and Citizens Commercial Bank of Flint; member of the executive committee of the Board of Commerce; stockholder in the Industrial Savings Bank and the Federal Bank of Detroit; stockholder in the Imperial Wheel Works at Flint. Mr. Walsh also owns what is known as Moon Island in the Flint River.

A successful business man, he has not neglected his obligations to the community. While his home was on the farm in Flint township he served as supervisor several terms, and since moving to the city has had membership in the city council and always has manifested a public-spirited activity in local affairs. As to politics he is what might be called an independent Democrat. Mr. Walsh takes much interest in the affairs of the St. Michael's Catholic church, is a member of the Knights of Columbus, at one time was president of the local branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, belongs to the Loyal Guards and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Among his valuable property interests should also be mentioned the Walsh Block, an office building on North Saginaw street.

On May 20, 1870, Joseph Walsh was married at Flint to Miss Ellen Donovan, who was born at Landsdowne, Ontario, and later came to Flint. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Walsh contain the following children: Joseph L., of Flint; S. Francis, of Detroit; Ernest V., of Flint; Agnes at home; and Edmund. Edmund married Lena A. Mallen, a native of Kingston, Ontario, and their three children are: Marian, a daughter; Mallon, a son; and infant born November 5, 1913, named Agnes Ellen. The son, Joseph L., married Sarah O'Hare, daughter of the late Frank O'Hare, a former prominent lumberman at Mount Morris in Genesee county. S. Francis lives in Detroit, and by his marriage to Louisa Snyder, had the following children: Joseph; Ruth; Elizabeth, who died in July, 1912; and Ellen.

The career of Joseph Walsh has been a long and successful one, and in this article it has been possible to sketch it only in outline. A volume might easily be filled up with the accounts of the varied experiences and enterprises of such a man, and it is noteworthy that his success has been such as to benefit the community and others as well as himself.

ALMON C. VARNEY. One of the oldest in point of experience, as well as one of the best known and most successful architects of Detroit, is A. C. Varney, head of the firm of A. C. Varney & Winter, with offices in the Dime Bank Building. During his preparatory years, Mr. Varney was associated with some of the men then and afterwards eminent in their profession, and has for more than thirty years, been both a student and a practical worker in his vocation. During this time Mr. Varney has drawn the plans and supervised the construction of some of the most imposing buildings in Detroit, and in many ways has taken the lead among his associates in this profession.

Almon Clothier Varney was born at Luzerne, New York, March 28, 1849, a son of Abner M. and Marian (Clother) Varney. He grew up in an atmosphere of hard work and high ideals and had a public school education only in New York school, after which he entered the office of Darius Norcross at Glens Falls, New York, in 1876, and began the study of architecture. He was also a student under E. M. Boyden, one of the foremost architects of Worcester, Massachusetts. In 1881 Mr. Varney came to Detroit and opened his office and has practiced his profession in that city ever since. For many years he was associated with his brother, under the name of A. C. Varney & Company. Since 1910 he has been senior member of the firm of A. C. Varney & Winter.

Mr. Varney drew the plans, supervised the construction, and furnished the capital for the erection of the first flats or apartment building in Detroit, this pioneer structure being known as the Varney Apartments. He still owns this building. The firm of Varney & Company were architects for a large number of business houses and flats in Detroit, including the Butler Building on Griswold Street, the Standart Brothers store and warehouse, the Oriental Hotel, the four Boydel Brothers factories and offices, the Homer McGraw and Howard Anthony residences, also a considerable part of the earlier buildings of Parke-Davis & Company. The firm of A. C. Varney & Winter have built among others the three large plants of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, the Metzger Motor Works, the Store and Warehouse of the Brushhaber Furniture Company, and the McRae and Roberts Brass Works.

Mr. Varney has long been prominent in Detroit citizenship, and from 1895 to 1900 served as poor commissioner of Detroit. He belongs to the Detroit Board of Commerce, and is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner. At Saratoga, New York, September 1, 1872, he married Lizzie C. Skidmore. They are the parents of one son and one daughter, namely: A. Chester Varney, who is now with the Detroit Engine Works, and Eva J. Varney, at home with her parents.

GEORGE B. GALLUP. The Gallup and Lewis store, wholesale and retail dealers in house furnishing goods, is the largest establishment of its kind in Jackson, and is an enterprise which is a most creditable monument to the business sagacity and integrity of its proprietors. Mr. Gallup, the senior member, has been engaged in the furniture and house furnishing business at Jackson for more than a quarter of a century, having entered upon that pursuit about the time he reached his majority, and by concentration of effort has succeeded beyond his most sanguine dreams of earlier days. The motto of the Gallup and Lewis concern, known all over Jack-

son county, is: "We furnish a house complete." Their stock comprises furniture, stoves, carpets, draperies, and every and all articles that enter into the complete equipment of the home. The partners in this monumental mercantile house are George B. Gallup and David B. Lewis.

George B. Gallup was born in Jackson, Michigan, July 10, 1859. His father, Milo Gallup, was for twenty-one years employed as a keeper in the Jackson State prison, and subsequently lived on a farm in the southern part of Ingham county for about twenty years. His death occurred in Jackson December 26, 1909. He was born in Erie county, New York, March 9, 1833. He was twice married, the Jackson merchant being the son of his first wife. Her maiden name was Eleanor Faling, who died when her son George was twelve years old.

The latter has spent all his years in Jackson, was educated in the local schools, and had hardly attained his manhood when he began the business career which has been leading him steadily towards larger and larger success. The firm of Gallup and Lewis was formed on April 20, 1888. No other mercantile house in its line can bear comparison with this in Jackson county, and it is one of the largest in southern Michigan. The store is by all odds the largest in the city, and has more square feet of floor space than any other local concern. The main building is 66x132 feet, five floors, four stories and basement, at the corner of South Mechanic and Cortland streets. Nearby fronting on Cortland street, is an annex, 66x132 feet, four floors, three stories and basement. On Pearl street is a warehouse, 44x132 feet, comprising three floors. The firm does not only an immense retail business, but distributes its goods wholesale to a large number of dealers in southern Michigan.

Mr. Gallup is a member of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, and affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On November 5, 1896, he married Miss Emma Copsy, who was born in England. Their three living children are Doris, Clifford and Marion. One daughter, Eleanor, died at the age of five years.

MARK BURNHAM STEVENS. Now in the fiftieth year of his active connection with the well known shoe house of R. N. Fyfe & Company at Detroit, Mr. Stevens is still an active business man, and is one of the highly honored veterans in business circles of that city. He has witnessed the growth of Detroit from a comparatively small western town into one of the largest business centers in America, and his part as an individual has always been directed in the line of progress for the community as a whole, and his success has not been without benefit to the city in which he has had his home all his life.

Mark Burnham Stevens was born at Detroit October 23, 1849, the son of John and Mary Baker (Covert) Stevens. The Stevens family has been identified with Detroit for a great many years, and John Stevens was one of the city's early merchants. Mr. M. B. Stevens acquired his education in the Detroit public schools, and on February 4, 1865, before he was sixteen years of age, entered the firm of R. N. Fyfe & Company in the capacity of cashier. In 1869 he was taken into the firm as a partner, and when the business was incorporated he was elected secretary and treasurer. In this office he has had an active part in building up and extending the scope of the trade, and has gained large success as a merchant.

Mr. Stevens is a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, was a charter member of the Detroit Club, a member of the Fine Arts Church Club, the Society of the Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, and a member Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of Epis-

copal church. On September 10, 1874, he married Annie Adams, who died July 13, 1901. On November 23, 1904, he married Emily Gilmore. By his last marriage there are two children, Mark Chancellor and Emily Gilmore.

GEORGE M. CARTER, vice president and treasurer of the Standard Car Manufacturing Company, of Jackson, Michigan, was born in Jackson, June 3, 1884, and is the younger of the two sons of George W. Carter, who is one of Jackson's leading citizens, and of whom a lengthy sketch will be found on other pages of this work. Both George M. Carter and his only brother, Philander L., are among the most prominent of Jackson's younger men of affairs. Both are engaged in the manufacturing business—Philander L. as president of the Jackson Fence Company, while George M. Carter is associated with the Standard Car Manufacturing Company.

George M. Carter was reared in Jackson, and after finishing the grammar grades in the Jackson public schools, he took a four years' course in the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, from which institution he was graduated in 1903 at the age of nineteen. He then spent four years in the University of Michigan, and in 1907 was graduated from its mechanical engineering department. The four years following his graduation from the University were spent in the Northwest, mainly in the states of Washington and Idaho and in British Columbia. He put in the time in prospecting, giving some attention to the lumber business and, in addition, to learning much of the geography of that section. He also made some judicious investments. Returning to his old home in Jackson in 1911, he has since applied himself to the business of building electric automobiles in connection with the Standard Car Manufacturing Company, and is now vice president and treasurer of that concern.

Mr. Carter is a member of the Jackson City Club and a member and director of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of both of the country clubs and in further reference to his business connections, it should be said that he is a director of the Jackson Fence Company, of which his brother is president.

CHARLES RICHARD AMMERMAN. It is as a consulting engineer that Charles R. Ammerman has his most important relations with the community of Detroit, and the engineering firm of Ammerman, McColl & Anderson has a reputation for successful and reliable performance which gives it first rank among mechanical and electrical engineers in the state.

Born at Marshall, Michigan, March 8, 1880, Charles Richard Ammerman was reared on a farm in Calhoun county, attended the district schools, and after graduating in 1900 from the business department of Albion College, was put face to face with the serious responsibilities of life, and moving to Detroit began with characteristic energy to make a place for himself in the world of affairs. While earning his living in clerical work, he studied in the night courses at the Detroit Technical Institute, and was also a student of engineering with the American Correspondence School. During 1900-03 Mr. Ammerman was employed as a stenographer for the Burnham, Stoepel & Company wholesale dry goods house, and from 1903 to 1905 was stenographer for Donaldson & Meier, architects. After getting fairly launched in the line of his profession, his advancement to success was rapid. In 1905 he became draftsman in the office of Brush, Allen & Anderson, mechanical engineers, and in 1908 was made a member of the firm of Brush, Anderson & Ammerman. The next change in his professional relations was in 1910, when he became senior member of the engineering firm of Am-

merman, McColl & Anderson, who enjoyed a large practice as consulting engineers in the general mechanical field and in electrical work. This partnership continued until January 1, 1914, when the firm became Ammerman & McColl. Mr. Ammerman is also serving as consulting engineer to the Detroit Board of Education.

The family lineage and record of Mr. Ammerman is one of particular interest, and in himself are united four old American lines. His father, Anson L. Ammerman, who was born 1849 in New York state married Ida Maria Bryan, who was born in Michigan. Through the father and mother the family relations will be briefly traced. The original American emigrant of the Ammerman family was Derric Jahns Ammerman, who came over from Holland in 1650, settling at Flat Bush on Long Island. The great-grandfather of the Detroit engineer was Richard Ammerman, who saw service as a soldier in the war of 1812. The grandfather married Submitta Chapin. Her father was Samuel Chapin, whose ancestry went back to Deacon Samuel Chapin, who came over from England in 1640, locating at Springfield, Massachusetts. The Chapin family furnished pioneers to Michigan, since Samuel Chapin, great-grandfather of Mr. Ammerman, came to this state some time between 1830 and 1840, settling in Washtenaw county, but later moving to Calhoun county. In the maternal line the grandfather of Mr. Ammerman was Ezra T. Bryan, who was born near Syracuse, New York, son of Ezra Bryan, son of Samuel Bryan, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, entering the Continental army when a man of sixty years, and faithfully performing his duties in the struggle for independence until its triumphant conclusion. This veteran patriot died at the extreme age of ninety-nine years. The Bryan family was founded in America by Alexander Bryan, who crossed the ocean from England about 1634, locating in Connecticut. As a shipping merchant he gained large wealth for those days, and bought from the Indians a large proportion of the lands used by the colony of which he was a member. From Connecticut the Bryans moved into New York state. Ezra T. Bryan, already mentioned as the maternal grandfather, married Harriet Mann. She was born in Connecticut, daughter of Enoch Mann, who was in turn the son of Elijah Mann. The founder of the Mann family was Richard Mann, who came from England, and settled in Massachusetts between 1630 and 1640, later settling at Hebron, Connecticut. Harriet Mann came to Michigan as a member of the elder Ezra Bryan's family, and subsequently married his son Ezra T. Bryan.

Anson L. Ammerman, father of Charles R., was brought to Michigan in 1851, when only two years of age. The Ammerman family settled in Marengo township in Calhoun county, where he was reared on the family homestead. His vocation was that of an industrious and fairly prosperous farmer up to 1906, when he moved to the city of Detroit and engaged in commercial lines.

Charles R. Ammerman was married in 1904 to Mabel Adams, daughter of Armour and Anna Adams. They have one daughter, Helen Elizabeth Ammerman.

HIRAM WALKER. The late Hiram Walker was one of the notable pioneers of Detroit and was the founder of Walkerville, located across the river from this city, in Canada, a town named in his honor. He was a native of Massachusetts and was descended from some of the oldest and most honored families of New England. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas Walker, who lived in Boston in 1661 and who moved to Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1684, where he taught school for a time and where he died in 1699. Another ancestor was a soldier and was



Henry Walker

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wounded in the Narragansett fight during King Philip's War in 1675. The Walkers were all of English stock, and the only ancestor of Mr. Walker of any other nationality was Pierre Chamois, a French-Huguenot who as Peter Shumway came to Oxford, Massachusetts, in about 1650. The parents of Hiram Walker were Willis and Ruth (Buffum) Walker, natives of Massachusetts. Hiram was born in the town of Douglas, that state, July 4, 1816, and there attended the public schools. Upon the completion of his education he was employed for a time in a dry goods store in Boston, but in 1838 decided to cast his fortunes with the growing West and accordingly came to Detroit. Here he soon established himself in the grocery business, and this was later followed by a tannery and leather business, but the plant of the latter was destroyed by fire just when its success seemed assured. Mr. Walker then returned to the grocery business, but the money panic of 1857 spelled disaster for him and he decided to cross the line and engage in business in Canada. Accordingly, in 1857, he purchased a tract of land forming the present site of the flourishing city of Walkerville, and there built a steam flouring mill and distillery, and from 1858, when the plant went into operation Mr. Walker's great success began, to be continued the balance of his life. The flour mill branch of the business was continued for about twenty years, when the increasing demands for the product of the distillery caused Mr. Walker to close out the flour mill and devote his energies to the distilling of what is now a world-wide-known product, and which business, largely expanded, is still in operation under the corporate name of Hiram Walker & Sons Limited.

In 1859 Mr. Walker removed his family to Walkerville, but returned to Detroit in 1864, where he resided during the balance of his life. He was always the leading man of Walkerville, even though a resident of Detroit, and was the guiding spirit in the making of that little city a model one in improvements and an industrial center of great importance. St. Mary's Church, built in Walkerville in 1904 to the memory of his wife and himself by their sons is regarded as one of Canada's finest church edifices. Mr. Walker was one of the trustees of the original school board. He invested largely in farm lands and was also closely connected with numerous Canadian enterprises, whose success was largely the result of his efforts and wise guidance. Mr. Walker's Detroit interests were also numerous and of great importance. As an evidence of the class of corporations with which Mr. Walker was connected, the following partial list is given: Detroit Car Works, Detroit Transit Railway, Detroit and Bay City Railway, Detroit National Bank, Hamtramck Iron Works, Detroit College of Medicine, Detroit Chamber of Commerce and Wayne County Agricultural and Industrial Society. He was also a shareholder and member of the Detroit Club, the Grosse Point Club, the North Channel Club and the Detroit Driving Club.

Mr. Walker's charities were large and varied and he ever was a generous contributor to any worthy enterprise. In 1896 he built the Detroit Children's Free Hospital, in memory of his daughter, Jennie Melissa, who died in 1870. He not only gave the land and building for this notable institution, but liberally endowed it. Thus was evidenced his love for and sympathy with children, a prominent characteristic of his nature. He also endowed a room and bed in Harper Hospital, and gave generously to that institution, giving likewise his support to the training school for nurses connected therewith. He gave liberally to the old St. Paul's Episcopal church, where for many years he served as a vestryman.

Mr. Walker decided to retire from active business life in 1895 and turn his business interests into the hands of his three surviving sons.

To this end he executed deeds of sale to them of the greater part of his real estate, including all situated in Detroit and the bulk of his Canadian holdings and also transferred to them his shares in the different corporations in which he was interested, his daughter also participating in the distribution of his Detroit property. Among various conditions attached to these deeds and transfers was one which provided that within three years of his death his sons should pay \$20,000, to Harper Hospital, which payment was made in 1902. Mr. Walker died at his Detroit home January 12, 1899. By will he bequeathed to the Children's Free Hospital seven-eighths, and to Harper Hospital one-eighth, of all the property of which he might be possessed at the time of his death.

On October 5, 1846, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Mary Abigail Williams, daughter of Ephraim Smith and Hannah Melissa (Gotee) Williams, of Silver Lake, Michigan. Mrs. Walker, born in 1826, was the first white child born in the Saginaw Valley, where her father was serving as paymaster for the Indians. She was descended from Robert Williams, of Welsh lineage, who sailed from Norwich, England, in 1638, and settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts. On the maternal side she was a descendant of James Harrington Gotee, who served as a soldier in the Continental line for seven years during the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Walker died in 1872. To Mr. and Mrs. Walker were born five sons and two daughters, as follows: Julia Elizabeth is the widow of the late Theodore D. Buhl, one of Detroit's most prominent and highly honored citizens. Willis Ephraim, who died in 1886, was a solicitor and notary in Detroit. E. Chandler, born in Detroit in 1851, married Miss Mary E. Griffin, daughter of the late Thomas Griffin of Detroit. He is president of Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited, and resides at Walkerville, Canada, and is a director of the Detroit Museum of Art, in which institution he has long been deeply interested and to which he has lent substantial financial aid. Franklin H., born in Detroit in 1853, graduated from the University of Michigan with the class of 1873, and is vice president and managing director of Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited, and a resident of Detroit. He married Miss May Holbrook, daughter of the late DeWitt C. Holbrook of Detroit, and their only child, Ella, married Count Matuschka, of Bechau, Silesia. Jenny Melissa died in 1870, at an early age. J. Harrington, born at Walkerville, Canada, in 1859, is a resident of Detroit and an official of the firm of Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited, a member of the board of trustees of the Detroit College of Medicine and a member of the Detroit Club and popular in other social organizations. He was married in 1883 to Miss Florence A. Holcomb, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who died in 1887, leaving two sons, Harrington and Hiram, and married second in 1889, Margaret Caldwell, daughter of the late William S. Tallman, of Detroit, and has by this union one son and two daughters.

CHARLES HENRY CHRISTOPHER. Excepting a brief interim of three years, the city water works of Jackson have been under the superintendence of Charlie Christopher for thirty-eight years, since 1876. This is a record probably not paralleled in the state, and no other man has served the municipality so long. Length of service has been accompanied by a fidelity and efficiency that tend to increase one's faith in the zeal and devotion of public workers.

Charles Henry Christopher was born at Troy, New York, April 13, 1847, a son of Joseph, and a grandson of James Christopher, the latter came to the United States from England, and Joseph Christopher grew up in the east and followed the trade of millwright, and also that of car-

penter. Joseph married Sarah Ann Perry, who was born in Saratoga county, New York, a daughter of Johnson Perry, who had moved from Connecticut to New York State, the Perrys being of old New England and Revolutionary stock.

Charles Henry Christopher grew up in New York, and in addition to a common school education served a full apprenticeship at the machinist's trade. When eighteen years of age, or in 1865, he came to the city of Jackson, and that city has been his home ever since. There were then about ten thousand people living within the corporation limits, while it is now a city of forty-five thousand. The parents followed him to Jackson, and both died in this city, the father at the age of sixty-seven and the mother at the age of seventy-four. Mr. Christopher has been identified with the Jackson city government in one capacity or another since 1869, with the exception of three years. From 1869 to 1876 he was connected with the fire department in various relations. Since 1876 he has been chief engineer of the City Water Works continuously until 1890 when he became manager of a gas plant but went back to his old position under the municipal government in 1893. As chief engineer it may be said that he is practically the father of the city water plant, which is one of the finest in the state, and is a source of pride to every Jackson citizen, and of admiration to every visitor to the city. The source of water is artesian, and the plant now has fifteen wells. Mr. Christopher has developed the plant from one supplying half a million gallons a day to a capacity of twenty million gallons every twenty-four hours.

Such has been the efficiency of Mr. Christopher in this position that he has never been troubled by political changes. He has continued as city water works engineer under all sorts of political administrations—Democratic, Republican and Greenbacker. No matter what the political administration may be Charles Christopher is never disturbed, and recurring elections never have any terror for him. Mr. Christopher is a member of the Masonic Order.

On July 2, 1869, he married Miss Jennie Elizabeth Snow, who was then sixteen years of age, and who was born in Jackson, January 1, 1853. They have lived together as husband and wife for forty-four years. Their one living son is Frank Christopher, of Jackson, who is married and has three children, namely: Hazel, Edith and Jessie. Hazel has for practically all her life lived with her grandparents. She is now eighteen years old, and a member of the senior class in the Jackson high school. Her grandparents have accepted her as their own daughter, and have bestowed upon her every mark of affection, and she in turn has been the joy of the old home.

Mr. Christopher owes his success in life to the fact that he is strictly "on the square" in all his relations with his fellow men, and to the conscientious discharge of duty at all times. He is of the type of manhood that does things, and is destined to get to the front. Had he ever been a soldier, he would undoubtedly have been in command of his company, and his sterling worth and high character are much appreciated in his home locality.

WILLIAM HENRY HOLDEN. A graduate in pharmacy, and with a successful and practical experience behind him, Mr. Holden came to Detroit in 1881, and took the position of assistant foreman in the finishing department for the Parke, Davis & Company. In 1882 he was advanced and was put in charge of the finishing department, later had the supervision of the stock department, and in 1883 was made chief of the shipping and stock department. In 1899 Mr. Holden was promoted to the position of general superintendent.

William Henry Holden is the ninth generation from Richard Holden, who founded the Holden family in America. Richard Holden emigrated from Ipswich, England, to America in 1634, making the voyage on the ship Francis. He first located at Watertown, Massachusetts, afterwards moving to Groton, in the same colony, and in that portion which is now known as Shirley. From Richard Holden the line of descent is traced through Stephen, John, Caleb (1), Caleb (2), Jonathan, Charles, John Henry, and William Henry. Caleb Holden (2), left six sons, one of whom, James was adopted by the Rev. Stephen Call, clergyman of Ballston, New York, and whose daughter Esther, he eventually married. They later moved to Canada, and their daughter Esther married Merrick Sawyer. Mary Esther, daughter of Merrick and Esther Sawyer married John Henry Holden, and they were the parents of William Henry Holden of Detroit. Charles Holden, son of Jonathan and the grandfather of William H., went to Canada when a young man, and was there successfully known as a carriage builder. He furnished a part of the equipment used in the construction of the Rideau Canal, with the building of which he was prominently identified. He was during his active career a leading man in the Rideau Valley of Ontario, there he spent the remainder of his years. The Holden family was long prominent in connection with banking and professional interests in Prescott and Belleville, Ontario. When James Holden left Massachusetts, he located at Augusta, Grenville county, Ontario, where his death occurred late in life.

William Henry Holden of Detroit, was adopted by his maternal grandfather, Merrick Sawyer, who was at that time engaged in the drug business at Belleville, Ontario. Merrick Sawyer was a man of education and ability. In early life he taught school in Rochester, New York, and later taught at Port Hope and Cobourg, Ontario. Finally he established at Cobourg the private school for boys, which was the foundation for Victoria University, of which he was first business manager, this institution was subsequently moved to Toronto. William H. Holden was reared in Belleville, where he acquired his education in the public schools. While a student at high school he assisted his grandfather in the drug store, and that experience gave him the bent for his successful vocation in life. Entering the Ontario School of Pharmacy in Toronto, he was graduated there in 1879, and on leaving college his first important position was with a large drug house at Montreal. Later he became foreman of the manufacturing department of a manufacturing drug house in Montreal, and it was with this varied experience in his line of business that he came to Detroit in 1881, and began his long and successful connection of over thirty years with the Parke, Davis & Company. He is also the president of the City Concrete & Coal Company, and president of the Universal Sand & Gravel Company.

On June 9, 1887, Mr. Holden married Miss Ella Bancroft Jones, daughter of Nathan Jones of Belleville, Ontario. Mrs. Holden is a descendant of the well known Bancroft family which has supplied to our American life two distinguished historians. Mrs. Holden for a number of years has been prominent among Detroit women in club and social affairs. She served as president of the Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs, and is a member of the Twentieth Century Club, the Detroit Shakespeare Club, the Daughters of the American Revolution and other well known local organizations. Mr. and Mrs. Holden have two children: Howard Bancroft Holden, and Alma Clement Holden. The family are members of the First Congregational church, while Mr. Holden has membership in the Detroit Athletic Club, the Detroit Boat Club, and the Yachtsman's Club. The summer home of the family is on Hickory

Island, at the mouth of the Detroit River, half of which Island is owned by Mr. Holden.

FORREST CLYDE BADGLEY. Twenty-four years of continuous and active practice at the bar of Jackson county have brought Mr. Badgley many of the best rewards and distinctions of professional life. He has long ranked as one of the ablest attorneys of southern Michigan and to him in the course of the years have come many opportunities for participation in politics, although he has consistently refused these offers, and although a man of prominence in the Democratic party, he is first and last a lawyer.

Forrest Clyde Badgley was born on a farm in Jackson county, Michigan, April 11, 1866. His parents, Dennis and Sarah (Christopher) Badgley, were old settlers in Jackson county and the father spent his declining years in the city of Jackson, where his death occurred in 1906. The mother still lives there. On his father's side, Mr. Badgley is of Scotch descent, while the maternal ancestry is German.

It was on his father's farm in Jackson county that Mr. Badgley grew up, attending the district schools during the winter sessions, and while following the plow he conceived his first definite ambition for a legal career, and thereafter shaped all his efforts to enable him to succeed in his desire. He made steady progress in the study of law and in 1889 was admitted to the bar. Since then his efforts have all been directed to his private practice, in the city of Jackson. Outside of his work as counsellor, and in all the courts, he has a record of public service in one office, that of prosecuting attorney for four years. Mr. Badgley belongs to the Jackson County and the Michigan State Bar Associations, and for a number of years has been chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Jackson county. Fraternally his associations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

On June 12, 1895, Mr. Badgley married Miss Annie V. Beers, a native of Iowa. They are the parents of one son and one daughter, Max Forrest Badgley, born December 9, 1898; and Phyllis Norine, born October 12, 1900.

DENNIS BADGLEY. One of Jackson county's old and honored pioneers was the late Dennis Badgley, who lived in the county from 1845 until his death, December 30, 1906. His career was one of quiet uneventfulness, but characterized by the performance of his duty to family and the community, and he well represented the substantial citizenship of his county.

Dennis Badgley was born in Seneca county, New York, October 20, 1837. His father, John D. Badgley of Scotch extraction was born in the same county of New York in 1801, and married Charlotte Miller, who was of German family and was born in 1806 in Plainfield, New Jersey. It was in the year 1845 that the parents came west and settled in Grass Lake township, Jackson county. Dennis Badgley, who was then eight years of age, grew up in a somewhat pioneer community, had a common school education, and early in life learned the trade of carpenter. Later he substituted farming for his trade, and followed that vocation until he retired and moved to the city of Jackson in 1892.

On December 8, 1864, Dennis Badgley married Sarah Christopher, who was born in Liberty township, Jackson county, November 16, 1841, and belonged to one of the earliest families. Seven children survive in the family of Dennis Badgley and wife, as follows: Forrest C.; Ernest C.; Grace M., now Mrs. A. C. Tawse; Verne W.; Laura, now Mrs. C.

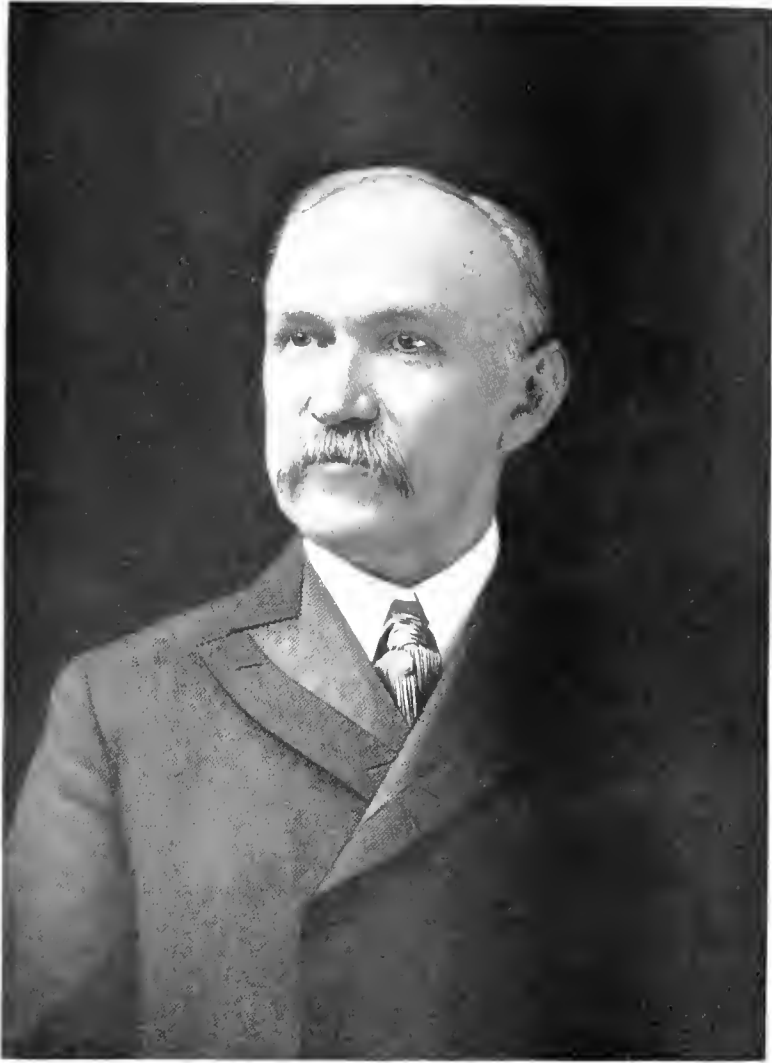
D. Munro; Hester, now Mrs. R. G. England; and Elizabeth Irene, now Mrs. A. G. Trail.

FRANK W. HUTCHINGS. Coming to Detroit in July, 1902, Frank W. Hutchings has been identified with various extensive business industries, all of which have added to the city's prestige, and at the present time is treasurer of the Lake Superior Iron and Chemical Company, where his energies have been concentrated upon the rebuilding of the charcoal pig iron market. A man of energetic nature and progressive spirit, possessed of much executive ability and organizing power, his career from youth has been one of constant and rapid advancement, and the position that he occupies today in the business world has been gained solely through the medium of his own efforts.

Mr. Hutchings was born at Belle Plaine, Benton county, Iowa, July 27, 1873, a son of Gideon and Mary Augusta (Dresser) Hutchings. He received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of his native community, and after some preparation entered Columbian University. On leaving the latter he became a student at Georgetown University, where he received the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws, and upon his graduation from that institution accepted the position of private secretary to the Hon. Richard C. McCormick, of New York. Subsequently he was associated with the official stenographers of the National House of Representatives, and was next connected with the Congressional Library Building and Grounds in the capacity of chief clerk. On leaving that position in 1902, he came to Detroit and became secretary of the National Founders' Association, and continued as such until January, 1912, at which time he accepted the position which he now occupies. The headquarters of the Lake Superior Iron and Chemical Company are located in the Union Trust Building. He is widely known in business circles, being one of the working members of the Detroit Board of Commerce. His social connection is with the Detroit Club, in which he has numerous friends.

HORATIO N. HOVEY. Not only by reason of his individual achievement and his personal prominence as a representative citizen and business man but also on account of his being a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of Michigan does Mr. Hovey merit specific recognition in this history of his native state, the family name having been linked with the annals of Michigan since the territorial epoch in its history. Mr. Hovey has marked the passing years with large and worthy accomplishment and has proved himself one of those valiant souls to whom success comes as a natural prerogative. He is known as one of the substantial capitalists and representative business men of his native state, and his gaining of this status has been the direct result of his own ability and efforts. He has been long and prominently identified with the lumber industry, in connection with which his interests are now principally in the south and west and in which his operations in Michigan were formerly of broad scope and importance. He has also lent his admirable executive and administrative powers to the furtherance of other lines of business enterprise, and he is today one of the influential citizens of Detroit, where he has entered fully and loyally into the progressive spirit that has conserved the upbuilding of the "Greater Detroit." A man of broad mental ken and of sterling integrity, he has a secure place in the esteem of all who know him, and he has made his life count for good in its every relation.

Horatio N. Hovey was born in Oxford township, Oakland county, Michigan, on the 20th of February, 1853, and is the youngest of the



H. N. Hovey

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twelve children born to Horace and Hannah (Scribner) Hovey, the former of whom was born at Albany, New York, and the latter in the state of Maine, both being representatives of families that were founded in America in the colonial era of our national history. Horace Hovey was reared to adult age in the old Empire state, and in 1828, when a young man, he immigrated to the wilds of southern Michigan, his trip to the new home having been partially made on the vessel "William Penn," which was the fifth steamboat to be placed in commission on the Great Lakes. He disembarked in Detroit, which was then little more than a frontier village, and soon afterward he made his way into Oakland county, where he obtained a tract of heavily timbered land, in Oxford township, and turned his attention to reclaiming a farm from the wilderness. Thus establishing his home in Oakland county nearly a decade prior to the admission of Michigan to the Union, Mr. Hovey became one of the honored and influential pioneers of that part of the territory, and there he long continued to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits, in connection with which his independence and prosperity represented years of arduous toil and endeavor. He passed the closing period of his life in western Michigan, where he died in the spring of 1884. In politics he was originally a Whig and later a Democrat, and he served in various local offices of public trust, the while he ever commanded the high regard of his fellow men. His cherished and devoted wife, who was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was summoned to the life eternal in 1870, at Muskegon, and of the twelve children three sons and one daughter are now living.

To the public schools of his native county Horatio N. Hovey is indebted for his early educational training, which was later supplemented by an effective course in the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. In the meantime, at the age of fourteen years, the alert and ambitious youth obtained employment in a grocery store at Muskegon, Michigan, and one year later he became a clerical assistant in the post-office at that place. He thus served until 1870, when he was appointed deputy postmaster, and of this position he continued the incumbent several years. In 1875 Mr. Hovey engaged in the retail hardware business at Muskegon, as junior member of the firm of Merrill & Hovey, in which his associate was his father-in-law, Elias W. Merrill. In 1881 Mr. Hovey became identified with the lumber industry in that section of the state, as a member of the firm of McCracken, Hovey & Company, manufacturers of lumber. Two years later the title of the firm became Hovey & McCracken, and this concern long controlled a large and prosperous enterprise in the manufacturing of lumber, dealing in timber lands, etc. Mr. Hovey retired from the lumber manufacturing business in Michigan in 1899, after the available supply resources had been practically exhausted, and since that time he has given the major part of his time and attention to the management of his extensive timber properties in the south and west, where his exploitations along this line of industry have been widely extended and eminently successful.

Mr. Hovey continued to maintain his home in the city of Muskegon until 1903, and he had been for many years one of the influential and public-spirited citizens of that section of the state. In the year last mentioned he removed with his family to Detroit, where his business and social interests have since been centered, though he still has large capitalistic interests at Muskegon and in other parts of the state, as well as in the south and west. He is president of the Muskegon Savings Bank and was for several years vice president of the National Lumberman's Bank of Muskegon, where he also served three years as president of the Muskegon Chamber of Commerce. There he is still a director of the

Shaw-Walker Company, engaged in the manufacture of office filing devices, etc., and he is a member of the board of directors of the Grand Rapids Muskegon Power Company, a most important corporation, with valuable properties, concessions and franchises. While a resident of Muskegon he served ten years as treasurer of the city board of education. He has been since 1908 a director of the Dime Savings Bank of Detroit. He has shown rare initiative and constructive ability in the course of his long and signally successful business career and he stands exemplar of the best type of citizenship—loyal to all civic duties and responsibilities and zealous and versatile in the domain of business activities. In politics, though never a seeker of public office, Mr. Hovey has been unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party, and he is identified with various fraternal and social organizations of representative order.

On the 1st of June, 1874, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hovey to Miss Nellie Merrill, who was born and reared at Muskegon and who is a daughter of Elias W. and Sarah A. (Titcomb) Merrill. Her father was born and reared in the state of Maine and thence came to Michigan in 1837, the year which marked the admission of the state to the Union. Mr. Merrill first located at Grand Rapids, whence he removed to Muskegon in 1844. He was a pioneer in the lumbering operations of Michigan and became a citizen of prominence and influence. He represented Muskegon county in the state legislature for several terms and was for many years postmaster at Muskegon, where he died at the patriarchal age of ninety years, his wife having preceded him to eternal rest by a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Hovey have four children, concerning whom the following brief data are given in conclusion of this sketch: Annie Merrill is the wife of Charles F. Patterson, of Detroit; Eleanor Merrill is the wife of Dr. John E. Gleason, of the same city; Sila Merrill is the wife of Dr. Herbert W. Hewitt, of Detroit; and Willard Merrill Hovey, the only son, is associated with his father in business activities.

CAPTAIN JULIAN G. DICKINSON. Of Michigan's distinguished veterans of the Civil war still surviving, perhaps none is better known for his achievements as a soldier and also for his long and honorable record as a lawyer, than Captain Julian G. Dickinson of Detroit. Captain Dickinson has been a member of the Detroit bar forty-five years, and has also been a factor in banking and manufacturing. His record as a soldier and officer was made during his very early manhood, and to his later profession and civic career he brought the same qualities of trained efficiency, broad and keen intelligence, and extreme fidelity, which characterized his activities in the army of the Cumberland.

Julian G. Dickinson is a native of New York state, born at Hamburg, on November 20, 1843. His parents were the late William and Lois (Sturtevant) Dickinson. The parents came to Michigan from New York state in 1852, settling at Jonesville, in that year, but five years later moved to Jackson. The early education of Captain Dickinson was received at Collins Center in Erie county, New York, at Jonesville and Jackson, Michigan, and after the war spent one year in the University of Michigan. On July 10, 1862, at the age of eighteen, Captain Dickinson enlisted as a private in Company I of the Fourth Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Cavalry. The record of that splendid regiment from that time until the end of the war is largely the military history of Captain Dickinson, since he was identified with his command in all its campaigns. The regiment was attached to the army of the Cumberland near Louisville, in October, 1862. Captain Dickinson's first promotion was as sergeant, was detailed as ordnance officer of the regiment on September 25, 1863;

he became sergeant major on March 31, 1864; first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment on July 15, 1864; and was brevetted captain of United States Volunteers on May 10, 1865, and commissioned captain of Company I of the Second Michigan Cavalry on July 10, 1865. Captain Dickinson's record in the war comprises participation in eighty battles and he was in ten thousand miles of marching and active campaigning. He was in General James H. Wilson's command from Chickasaw, Alabama, to Macon, Georgia, and during that campaign was commended by his superiors for "bravery and efficiency." An exploit with which his name will always be linked was the capture of President Davis of the Confederacy at Irwinville, Georgia, soon after the surrender of Lee. At that time he was on the staff of General B. D. Pritchard, who led the troops which finally discovered the fugitive president, and Captain Dickinson, himself, had the distinction of arresting the Confederate leader while seeking to escape from his camp in the guise of a female. For this service Captain Dickinson was mentioned to the secretary of war by General Pritchard and General J. H. Wilson. At the close of the war he was mustered out of the service, and returned to Michigan to enter the University of Michigan and spend one year in study. In 1866, Captain Dickinson moved to Detroit and continued his law studies in the office of Moore & Griffin.

In 1866 he was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of Michigan, and during 1868-69 was a member of the law firm of Dickinson & Burt. From 1869 to 1874 he was associated with Hon. Don W. Dickinson, the firm being known as Dickinson & Dickinson, after which he was in practice alone until 1913, when his son, Philip Sheridan Dickinson, became his partner, in the law firm of Dickinson & Dickinson with offices in the Ford building. Captain Dickinson was for some years interested in banking in connection with the E. K. Roberts & Company banking house of Detroit, from which he finally retired in 1877. He was the attorney for the Preston National Bank for fifteen years, and attorney for David Preston and the Preston Bank of Detroit from its organization to the time it was incorporated as Preston National Bank. Captain Dickinson has long been prominent in army circles, and is a member and now commander of the Commandery of the State of Michigan for the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and a member of Detroit Post No. 384, G. A. R. His other fraternity is the Masonic Order.

At Detroit on June 25, 1878, Captain Dickinson was united in marriage with Clara M. Johnson. Their surviving children are: Alfred, Julian, Philip S., Stanley R. and Clara J.

HON. CHARLES H. BAILEY. In 1913 when the citizens of Jackson chose a mayor they turned and gave their support to a man who had for more than twenty years been honored for his integrity and business ability in the community, and who is one of the well known railway officials of Jackson. Charles H. Bailey has had much other experience in municipal affairs, having served several terms as alderman before he went into the office of mayor. His administration of the city has been notable for its efficiency and for the amount of work accomplished that is directly related to the welfare of the community as a whole, and the benefit of individual citizens.

Charles H. Bailey was born in Adrian, Michigan, April 24, 1870, but his home has been in Jackson since he was two years old. At the age of nineteen in 1889 he graduated from the Jackson high school. Since that time his entire business career has been taken up with the railroad service. His first job was as a time keeper in the Michigan Central Shops, beginning with 1890. Later he qualified as a locomotive

fireman, then became an engineer, and finally was made chief engine dispatcher at Jackson Junction.

His politics is Democratic, and he has long been found in the councils of his party, and an effective worker. He served four terms, eight years, as alderman from the Fifth Ward, and in that time got behind him a large following of citizens who came to feel that his services were of the highest value to the community in the office of mayor. On April 7, 1913, his election as mayor of Jackson on the Democratic ticket was brought about by a handsome majority over both the Republican and Progressive opponents. Mr. Bailey stands high in Masonic circles, is a Knight Templar and Shriner, belonging to Jackson Commandery No. 9, and is a member of Division No. 2 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

In 1894 Mr. Bailey married Miss Alberta Nixon, a graduate of the Jackson high school, in the class of 1890. They have one daughter, Frances Marion Bailey, aged fourteen years.

BRADFORD SMITH, who died at his home in Detroit September 8, 1906, exercised a larger influence on the life of that city than some men of wider newspaper reputation. He never acquired wealth, built no great enterprise of an industrial or mercantile nature, but devoted many long and useful years to the education and training of the young men and women of Detroit. He believed and acted on the principle that it is more important to educate than to govern, and as an educator and philanthropist his name and career should have a lasting place in the history of Detroit.

Bradford Smith was born at Moira, Franklin county, New York, in 1820, and reached the venerable age of eighty-six years. In several lines his ancestry is traced back to Pilgrims, Puritans, Huguenots and other early settlers of New England. His great-grandfather, Eleazer Smith, fought with the Continental forces during the war of the Revolution and was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. His father, Captain Bradford Smith, was an officer during the war of 1812, though only a boy at the time. The late Bradford Smith began teaching before he reached manhood. His schooling was acquired partly in his native village, partly in Pottsdam Academy, and subsequently he won the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts from Oberlin College, Ohio. He taught school before going to college, and most of his expenses were paid from the proceeds of his school work.

Bradford Smith was a resident of Detroit from 1851. For eight years he was principal of the old Eighth ward school, now known as the Houghton school. Many pupils of that institution who have since become prominent in various walks of life remember him with affection and counted him as their guide, counselor and friend. The practical work of organizing the graded-school system of Detroit was accomplished by Bradford Smith, and that alone is a distinction which will always give him a place in the history of Detroit education. In many ways he was a progressive leader in his profession. What he did and what he stood for in Detroit education is well commemorated by the Bradford Smith school, named in his honor.

The late Mr. Smith was even better known perhaps for his work among the street waifs and newsboys of Detroit than as an educational executive. He had a ready sympathy with the boys of the street, understood their environment and their needs, and was an early advocate of systematic supervision of boys who either from inclination or from family circumstance, or from economic necessity, had to spend most of their time on the streets. In 1875 he was appointed commissioner of charities for

Wayne county, and held that office several years. Many wise and effective provisions were inaugurated by him for the care and guidance of the street boys, including the establishment of an ungraded or truant school and a police supervision which eventually was organized as the present truant squad. Not only of his time and energy was he prodigal in philanthropic work, but from his private income many needy boys were supplied with clothing, and for a number of years he is said to have spent more in this direction than he did for the maintenance of his own family.

Bradford Smith was one of the early members of the Fort Street Presbyterian church, held the post of deacon for many years, but later transferred his membership to the Calvary church, nearer his home, and for thirty years or more he was an elder in that society and was also superintendent of the Sunday school. After retiring from his active career as an educator, he took up the real estate business, and platted a number of pieces of land which are now thickly settled and built over. At the beginning of the Civil war, Bradford Smith organized a company and started for the front, but an injury in one of his knees incapacitated him so that he was obliged to return home, but he paid for and maintained a substitute throughout the war.

In 1851 Bradford Smith married Miss Lucia Weston of New York city. She died in 1865, and the three living children of their marriage are: Frederick B., Joseph W. and Lucia Weed Smith, all residents of Detroit. In 1869 Mr. Smith married Miss Julia Spencer, who died in 1880. Her two surviving sons are: A. Weston Smith of New York city and Henry S. Smith of Chicago.

As a tribute to the long and useful career of Bradford Smith the following quotation from an editorial in the *Detroit Free Press* is a well deserved estimate: "Bradford Smith was one of Detroit's foremost educators and philanthropists. It is more often that we have citizens to honor who have achieved commercial success. Here was a man who gave to the city more than he received. He cut off from himself all hopes of worldly advancement. He demonstrated how a citizen may be a philanthropist without wealth. The methods which he initiated years ago in the treatment of wayward boys and neglected waifs outlined the policies of the juvenile courts of today. There was something of the Froebel about him. Long before modern teaching methods had been fixed, or even recognized, he put them to use. Our schools were first graded by him. His pupils at the old Houghton school give ample testimony in their frequent remembrances of his lovable character. It is much to have lived this life of pre-eminent usefulness in the community and to have died greatly respected at the ripe age of eighty-six years. The eighty-six years of Bradford Smith's strong, courageous, cheerful life attest that the return in pleasure has been greater than the decimal system can account."

FREDERICK B. SMITH. Now president and general manager of the Wolverine Manufacturing Company at Detroit, Frederick B. Smith is one of the enterprising manufacturers of that city, and with his associates has built up an industry whose products are distributed over many states of the Union. The Wolverine Manufacturing Company was organized a little more than twenty-five years ago when Mr. Smith was a young man. It began in a small way with little capital, but the organizer had the courage, ability and determination requisite for success. The goods manufactured are of practical value and have a place in thousands of homes in America, and it was a matter of pride and painstaking efforts to Mr. Smith to improve and maintain a high standard for his products. That has been the cause of the steady prosperity of this company, which is now recognized as one of the important assets in Detroit industries.

Frederick B. Smith was born in Detroit December 13, 1863, a son of Bradford and Lucia (Weston) Smith. His father was one of the pioneer educational leaders in Detroit, and a sketch of his career is given in following paragraphs. After his education in the public schools of Detroit, finishing with the high school, Frederick B. Smith found his first regular work in the accounting department of the Michigan Central Railroad. Soon after reaching his majority, he spent a year with a local furniture company, and that gave the permanent direction to his energy. In 1887, when twenty-four years of age, Mr. Smith brought about the organization of the Wolverine Manufacturing Company. It was incorporated with a capital of ten thousand dollars, and Mr. Smith has been its active head from the beginning. This is now the largest manufacturing concern of its kind in the United States, and its products are parlor and library tables of fine quality, besides several lines of furniture specialties. In its special machinery and general equipment for the manufacture of this class of furniture, the factory is the largest of its kind in the world. The tables made by the Wolverine Company are sold in every part of the United States. A capital stock of six hundred thousand dollars is now employed in the business, there are about six hundred persons at work in the factory and offices, and some of the most skilled workmen in this field are employed. The average annual output is valued at a million dollars. How greatly the business has grown from its modest inception is shown by the fact that only twelve workmen were employed at the beginning, and the value of the first year's output was thirty thousand dollars.

In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican, and one of Detroit's most liberal and public spirited citizens. From 1894 to 1898 he was a member of the Detroit board of estimates, and in 1903 was made chairman of the Michigan Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. The last president of the old Chamber of Commerce was Mr. Smith, and when that organization and other business and civic bodies were consolidated into the present Detroit Board of Commerce he became one of the charter members and one of the first directors of the new board. His services while president of the old Chamber of Commerce were of great importance to the city. It was largely due to his persistent advocacy and determined leadership that the elimination of railway grade crossings was brought about within the limits of Detroit. On May 2, 1903, at a conference held in the office of the Michigan Central Railroad at Detroit, the principal conferees present were Mr. Smith as president of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce, George Hargreaves, vice-president of the American Car and Foundry Company, Jerome and Atkinson, representing the city council, and Henry B. Ledyard, for the Michigan Central Railroad Company. It was in that conference that plans and methods were finally concluded which were gradually worked out in the improvement of grade crossings.

Mr. Smith has numerous social relationships, including membership in the Mayflower Society and other colonial organizations; in the various Masonic orders, including Detroit Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, the Detroit Club, the Lake St. Claire Fishing and Shooting Club (the Old Club); and belongs to the famous Lambs Club of New York City. His church is the Presbyterian.

On November 11, 1886, Mr. Smith married Miss Nanette Sackrider, daughter of Dr. Charles L. Sackrider of Mason, Michigan. The three children of their union are mentioned as follows: Charles S., who died at the age of twenty-two years; Frederick B., Jr., a member of the class of 1917 in the University of Michigan; and Robert W. of the class of 1917 at the Central high school of Detroit.

EDWARD IRVING ISBELL. S. M. Isbell & Company of Jackson is known all over the United States and in some foreign countries as dealers in beans, seeds, grain and wool, etc. The firm has behind it thirty-five years of unwavering stability, and a record to be proud of, not only for extensive operations, but for square dealings with every client. About twenty-five years ago, Edward I. Isbell was employed at a dollar a day about the elevators and warehouses of the concern. He is now president of the corporation, and through his energy and business acumen, may be credited the later prosperity and prestige of the enterprise.

Edward Irving Isbell was born on a farm in Lodi township in Washtenaw county, Michigan, January 14, 1862. His father was Nathan Isbell, born in the state of New York, who came to Michigan with his parents when nine years of age, was a substantial farmer, and died in 1897 when seventy-three years old. His wife's maiden name was Mary Sheldon, who was born in Washtenaw county, a daughter of Newton and Susanna Sheldon. When Edward I. was three years old, his parents moved to the village of Saline, in Washtenaw county, where for several years his father followed the vocation of contractor and builder. Then the family again located on a farm, and it was in the country that Edward I. Isbell spent his years from the age of thirteen, until ready to start out in life on his own account.

His early education was chiefly in the country schools, and afterwards he attended the Saline high school. From boyhood up he had plenty of work on the farm, but his real career may be said to have begun at the age of twenty-one as a school teacher. His work in the school room continued during three winter terms, and for two years he was on the road as traveling representative for the Deering Harvester Company, with headquarters in Jackson. In February, 1886, Mr. Isbell entered the employ of S. M. Isbell & Company, having no particular status in the concern, above that of a mere laborer as his wages of one dollar a day would indicate. The S. M. Isbell & Company began business at Jackson as dealers in beans, seeds, grain, wool, and other commodities in 1878. S. M. Isbell is an uncle of the man now president of the concern. The latter by the exercise of intelligent industry and a close study of all the details of the trade gradually worked his way to an executive place in the business. When the concern was incorporated in 1898, Edward Isbell became a stockholder and a director, and a few years later was made vice president, and since June, 1908, has been president. At that time he bought the interest of his uncle who then retired, after a long and successful career. This is one of the largest concerns in the state engaged in wholesaling of the staple crops already enumerated. For a trade-mark to be used on letterheads, in catalogues, and in other ways, the firm adopted many years ago, a design representing a large bell, with the two letters "I S" engraved on its front, and this is a device now known to practically every large grower of grain, wool and other produce in southern Michigan.

The success of Mr. Isbell in business has not been acquired at the expense of neglecting civic duties. A Republican in politics, he is now serving his third term in the city council from the Fourth Ward, and is one of the most influential and public-spirited members of that body. One year he served as president of the Chamber of Commerce of Jackson, and was one of the organizers of the business men in that form, and served as a director of the chamber for four years. Very fond of fishing and outdoor sport, Mr. Isbell takes his recreation through those channels and is also a member of the Jackson City Club. He has a fine private library, and at home can usually be found enjoying its resources. Mr. Isbell belongs to the United Commercial Travelers and is a prominent Knight Templar Mason.

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Detroit Athletic Club; and a member in the Detroit Country Club, the Detroit Boat Club and the Detroit Fine Arts Society. He is a trustee of the Detroit Museum of Arts and of the Detroit School of Design. For about twenty years he has served on the board of trustees of the Unitarian Church in Detroit, the only organization of that denomination in the city, and including among its members many representative families.

In Detroit on November 20, 1890, Mr. Holt married Miss Lillian Silk. Mrs. Holt is a leader in club and social welfare and charitable work in Detroit, is a member of the Woman's Club and the Twentieth Century Club, is president of the Woman's Hospital of Detroit, and is a worker in practically every one of the larger and broader benevolent movements. Mr. Holt and wife have two children: Dorothy Elizabeth and Frederick Farrington. The daughter is a graduate of the Liggett School of Detroit and a member of the class of 1915 in Vassar College. The son is now a student at Hackley School, Tarrytown, New York.

OSCAR J. R. HANNA, M. D. Whether from choice or circumstances, some men lead lives of credit and usefulness in one restricted sphere of activity and location, while others know men and cities and are known in various parts of the world and while concentrating their chief attention to one business or profession they play varied roles with success. In the latter class belongs Dr. Hanna of Jackson. His life started out eventfully when he became a boy soldier, in the Union army. Though sixty-six years old he still has the bearing and appearance of one who has barely passed the half century milestone. Forty years of his life have been given to the medical profession, but he has also been a banker, filled a federal position in the west, and is properly described as a man of affairs.

Born in Guernsey county, Ohio, April 15, 1847, Oscar J. R. Hanna was reared in his native village of Winchester. At the same time he attended the local schools. At the age of sixteen he was one of the youths from his neighborhood who responded to the call to arms, and from 1863 to 1865 he was in the union service as a member of the United States Signal Corps. Soon after returning from the army he took up medical study, and was a student in Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, during 1871 and 1872. For sixteen years, Dr. Hanna was connected as a physician with the National Medical and Surgical Institute at Indianapolis, of which institution he was secretary and treasurer. During two years of his residence in Indianapolis, he was president of the Indiana Banking and Investment Company. While President Arthur was in the White House Dr. Hanna received appointment as receiver of of the United States Land Office at Walla Walla, Washington. On returning from the west, Dr. Hanna in 1885 chose the city of Jackson as his permanent home, and has since enjoyed special prominence in his profession and as a citizen. For many years he has given most of his attention to the treatment of nervous diseases, and of all diseases of a chronic character. In politics, and as a Republican, Dr. Hanna has long had a prominent part. In 1896 he was a presidential elector from Michigan, and cast his vote for McKinley and Hobart. A great many citizens recall him for his term as postmaster at Jackson from 1902 to 1906. He is an ex-president of the Jackson City Club, the leading social organization of the city, is prominent in the order of Elks, and is frequently called upon to deliver speeches and lectures, being a man of fine address and an excellent public speaker. At public functions Dr. Hanna is usually the man who presides and acts as toastmaster. He is also affiliated with the Masonic Order.

In 1872 Dr. Hanna married Miss Elizabeth Braden of Indianapolis,

a daughter of William Braden who was one of the prominent men in that city. The doctor and wife have three children, two sons and one daughter, all of whom live in the city of Chicago. They are Annie R., now Mrs. William E. Clark; William B. Hanna, and Richard C. Hanna. William B. Hanna, his older son was for ten years in the Philippine service, first as a lieutenant and adjutant in the First Montana Volunteer Regiment, and later as a captain in the Thirty-Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry. He made a splendid record while in the Island service, and for a part of the time was commander of the port of Iloilo on the Island of Panay. Dr. Hanna's mother, Mrs. Rebecca A. Hanna, is still living and has made her home with him practically all her life. She has been a widow since 1862, and is now eighty-eight years of age. She was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, July 16, 1826, her maiden name having been Rebecca A. Theaker. She is in fine health, and in spite of her age, in full possession of her mental faculties.

HARRY JEROME DARLING. A prominent architect of Detroit, Harry Jerome Darling had a thorough training and preparation for his profession, and his services have been employed on many important buildings.

Harry Jerome Darling is a native of Michigan, and belongs to the pioneer stock of the state. Joseph Darling, his great-great-grandfather, and the first member of the family to settle in this state, served as a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. There are comparatively few Michigan families who have the honor of a Revolutionary soldier as their pioneer representative in Michigan. Joseph Darling was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, September 22, 1764, and entered the Revolutionary service when sixteen years of age. (Ref. Mass. State Records, Vol. 17, p. 86.) Joseph Darling was the son of Lieutenant Benjamin Darling, a "Minute Man" who responded to the alarm of Paul Revere, April 19, 1775, a great-great-grandson of George Soule, who as a youth came to America on the Mayflower with the family of Governor Edward Winslow (Ref.: Mayflower Descendant, Vol. 1, p. 246), and a great-grandson of George Darling who came to America and settled in Salem, Massachusetts, before 1640. George Darling, the first of the family in America, was associated with Joseph Jenks and others in the first American foundry at Lynn and Braintree, Massachusetts. George Darling married Katherine Gridley, a daughter of Captain Richard Gridley of Boston, Massachusetts. Upon the death of his father, Joseph Darling inherited land at Woodstock, Vermont. He married Huldah Darling, daughter of Joseph and Huldah (Thomas) Darling of Woodstock, Vermont, and all of their children, with but one exception, were born at this place. Later he moved to Niagara county, New York state, and in May, 1832, he settled in Jackson, Michigan.

Joseph Darling's son Columbus Darling built the first frame house and first mill in Jackson, Michigan, and the History of Jackson, page 161, says "he did more to promote the early growth of Jackson than any other man." Columbus Darling moved to Lansing in 1847 and became one of the prominent early citizens of that place. He built a magnificent home for his daughter, Mrs. Rollin C. Dart, across from the southwest corner of the State Capitol grounds, and died there May 20, 1880. Columbus Darling was a member of the State Pioneer Society, and his name is often mentioned in the records of the society. Joseph Darling and his wife Huldah both died in Jackson and are buried in the old East Main Street cemetery.

Pascal P. Darling, son of Joseph and great-grandfather of Harry Jerome Darling, engaged in contract work upon the Erie canal in New



H. J. Darling

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York state, married Nabby F. Maynard, daughter of Colonel John and Sarah (Putney) Maynard at Orangeport, New York, and moved to Jackson, Michigan, in 1834. She was a descendant of John Maynard, who settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1639, and of the ancient and wealthy Putney family of Putney, England. Pascal P. Darling and his brother Columbus erected mills in Eaton Rapids, Michigan, and here Pascal P. Darling died and is buried. Pascal's son, Ira O. Darling, grandfather of Harry Jerome Darling, settled in Mason, Ingham county, Michigan, and engaged in the manufacture of wagons. He traveled west for his health in company with Doctor Phelps of Mason, returned to Ypsilanti, Michigan, for medical treatment, died there September 24, 1861, aged 36 years, and was buried at Mason, Michigan. He was first lieutenant of the company of militia at Mason, and, had he not died at the outbreak of the Civil War, he would undoubtedly have offered his services to the Union cause. His brother, Benjamin Darling, was the second male child born in Jackson, Michigan, and built the first summer cottage at Bay View, Michigan, now a famous summer resort. The wife of Ira O. Darling was Cordelia Case, daughter of Lewis and Melissa Case, and a descendant of the colonial Connecticut Case family. Her mother Melissa was a sister of Gen. William H. Rexford of the United States army, and of Captain James P. Rexford, one of the founders of the Freedman's College at Nashville, Tennessee. The sword of Captain James Rexford, presented to him by members of the Detroit bar, is now in the possession of Harry Jerome Darling.

The only son of Ira O. Darling and the father of Harry Jerome Darling, was Frank Ira Darling born at Mason, Michigan, December 26, 1853. He was married to Clara Virginia Haight at Mason, Michigan, February 2, 1876, an only child of Henry Jerome and Mary E. (Stevenson) Haight. Clara V. Darling's father was Register of Deeds for Ingham county, and was engaged in mercantile and farming pursuits at Mason, and her grandfather Salmon L. Haight was a member of the first legislature to sit at Lansing, Michigan, the state capitol. The Haight family is of old colonial origin. Frank Ira Darling, father of Harry Jerome Darling, was admitted to the bar to practice law on June 29, 1875. He practiced law, was editor of the "Soldier's Bulletin" at Chicago, Illinois, and served a great many years in the employ of the United States government. In an article regarding the H. Bowen Moore fraud case at Buffalo, New York, the *Washington Post*, November, 1893, in referring to him says: "The special examiner who was sent from Washington last night to Buffalo is regarded as one of the keenest men in the service and is an able lawyer." He was also an artist of remarkable ability. Besides Harry Jerome Darling, they had two children. Ralph Emerson Darling, an older brother, was born at Mason, Michigan, December 12, 1876, was married to Bessie Lansing Webb, September 18, 1902, and has two sons: Egbert Webb Darling born at Mason, Michigan, April 20, 1905, and Robert Orris Darling born in Detroit, Michigan, December 1, 1907. Grace Eva Darling, the sister of H. J. Darling was born at Mason, Michigan, July 10, 1886, and now resides in Detroit.

Harry Jerome Darling was born at Mason, Michigan, July 25, 1878, and during the early years of his life he lived with his parents at Mason, Michigan, Cleveland, Ohio, Chicago, Illinois, Washington, D. C., Grand Rapids and Ann Arbor, Michigan. After being employed for about three years at Ann Arbor, he came to Detroit, and entered the employ of Spier & Rohns, architects, and later became associated with Joseph E. Mills, a prominent Detroit architect. In May, 1909, he opened an office in the Majestic building for the practice of architecture on his own ac-

count. Later he moved to the Chamber of Commerce building and now has his offices located at 928-929 of that building. An article published in the *Detroit News Tribune*, June 2, 1912, dealing with the growth and development of the apartment building in Detroit, mentions an apartment building of which Mr. Darling was the architect, as being one of the best examples of its kind, and shows a picture of the building with six others. Mr. Darling's practice has been largely with the erection of apartment buildings, store buildings, residences and factories.

He was married to Orra Jeanette Howe at Detroit on November 6, 1906. She was a daughter of Hon. Almeron R. Howe, deceased, of Honesdale, Pennsylvania, and his wife Orra Jeanette (Hamlin) Howe is now a resident of Detroit. Her father's family is descended from old colonial stock, and her mother is descended from James and Anne Hamlin who settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1639. Mrs. Darling is an accomplished musician and vocalist. They have two daughters, both born in Detroit, Michigan: Orra Jeanette Darling born November 20, 1907, and Virginia Hamlin Darling born April 6, 1909.

GEORGE ARTHUR SEYBOLD, M. D. The medical profession at Jackson has always had men whose ability classed them among the best representatives of the profession in the state. Of the younger physicians and surgeons, one whose career throughout has been marked by expert qualifications and successful work, is George Arthur Seybold, who has successfully practiced medicine in this city for nearly ten years.

He was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, December 26, 1881, and through both his father and mother is of German ancestry. His grandfather, George J. Seybold, was born in Germany, and followed farming all his career, his last years being spent on a farm near Ann Arbor. George W. Seybold, father of the doctor, is secretary and treasurer of the Star Motor Car Company at Ann Arbor this company having a large reputation in the manufacture of automobile trucks. George W. Seybold married Sarah Ann Allmendinger, who was born near Ann Arbor, also of German stock.

Dr. Seybold spent his boyhood and youth in Ann Arbor, attended the public schools there, graduating from the high school, and soon afterwards entered upon a four years' course of preparation in the State University. He was graduated M. D. from the medical department June 23, 1904. A few months were spent in practice in his native city, in association with Dr. M. L. Belser, but in November, 1904, he located in Jackson, and has since been attending to the needs of a growing and valuable practice. He is secretary of the Jackson County Medical Society, and has various other fraternal and social relations. He belongs to the Michigan Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, has membership in the Jackson City Club, the Michigan Center Country Club, and worships in the First Baptist Church. His secret fraternities are the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically he supports the Republican cause.

On October 25, 1906, Dr. Seybold married Miss Gertrude Wliet of Detroit. Their two children are: Margaret Elizabeth, born December 25, 1909; and George Roberts, born March 6, 1912.

HUBERT MIRONIUK. In the field of architecture and engineering, few men in Detroit are better or more favorably known than is Hubert Mironiuk, who, although still a young man, and a recent arrival in this city, has already attained a commanding position in his profession. Mr. Mironiuk is a native of Austria-Poland where his birth occurred in the city of Lemberg, Galicia, October 29, 1883, and has been a resident of the

United States since the year 1906. He secured his early educational training in the grammar schools of his native city, and completed his elementary schooling at the high school of the old historic city of Krakow. He had always displayed talent and a predilection for the professions of architect and engineer, and so, after passing through the public schools and completing the curriculum of the high school, he entered the celebrated Krakow Technical College, where he studied both architecture and engineering, taking the full course in these departments and receiving his degree.

Mr. Mironiuk worked as a draughtsman in his native land until 1906, in which year he decided to try his fortunes in the land across the water. Accordingly, in that year, he came to the United States alone and landed at New York, a perfect stranger. For some time he cast about in search of a suitable location, but the East did not provide just what he was looking for, and after a short stay in the metropolis he left for the West, with the city of Chicago as his destination. In that city, being a skilled workman in his profession, he had but little trouble in securing employment, and for three years was engaged in various architects' offices in the Windy City, employed in various capacities, while he was gaining experience and accumulating the means wherewith to embark in practice on his own account. Eventually, he opened offices of his own in Chicago, and for three years carried on a fairly successful business, but at the end of that period made removal to Evansville, Indiana, where for two years he was associated with the well-known architect, Frank J. Schlotter, of that city, a connection that proved mutually profitable. Mr. Mironiuk, however, was dissatisfied, feeling that he had so far failed in finding the best field for the display of his talents and ability, and finally, in 1913, was attracted to Detroit, which city has since been the scene of his labors and successes. Here he engaged in the dual profession of architect and engineer, and from the first his efforts met with appreciation and reward. Being both architect and engineer, he is able to both prepare the plans of the building and superintend the erection as well. He carries on general architectural and engineering work, but makes a specialty of steel and steel-trussed concrete work, and is able to plan and build structures from one to twenty stories, and even higher. He is now in the enjoyment of an extensive and representative business, and maintains well-appointed offices at No. 227 Broadway Market building.

Mr. Mironiuk is a Roman Catholic in his religious belief, and is a popular member of numerous social organizations.

C. W. KIRTLAND, M. D. Since the degree of M. D. was given him at the University of Michigan, Dr. Kirtland has practiced much in an ascending scale of success and ability. For the past six years established in Jackson, he now enjoys by right of merit a rank among the best in the local fraternity of doctors.

At Rochester, Indiana, on March 4, 1867, Charles William Kirtland was born to Elias and Elizabeth Martha (Ferguson) Kirtland. The Kirtland family was first established in America at Saybrook, Connecticut, in colonial days. Grandfather William Kirtland died in Cass county, Indiana, in 1863. Elias Kirtland, who followed merchandising during his active career, was born in Shelby county, Ohio, August 3, 1835, went to Logansport, Indiana, in 1855, in 1865 located in Rochester, in the same state, lived at Ann Arbor, Michigan, from 1888 to 1894, then returned to Ohio, and was a resident of Monroeville until 1902, when he again established his home in Logansport, in which city he died April 20, 1903. His wife who was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, February 12, 1836, now lives at the age of seventy-eight in Marion, Indiana. Her father, Wil-

liam Ferguson, was a farmer, and died in Cass county, Indiana, in 1863.

Dr. Kirtland spent his early life in Rochester, Indiana, was graduated from the Rochester high school in 1885, later spent one year in the Indiana State University, and in 1891 was graduated from the Homeopathic department of the University of Michigan. The first two years were spent in practice at Pinckney, Michigan, and for fourteen years he enjoyed a large patronage as a physician at Napoleon, in this state. In 1907 he established his office at Jackson.

Dr. Kirtland is a Royal Arch Mason. On June 25, 1895, he married Miss Mary Inez Mamm, of Pinckney, Michigan. To their union have been born two daughters and one son, as follows: Dorothy M., born September 2, 1896; Frances Mary, born May 9, 1900, and Walter Elias, born May 24, 1903.

WALDO A. AVERY. Seldom has the passing of an individual severed more business ties and more extensive associations with men and affairs than the recent death of Waldo A. Avery, who died at his home at Grosse Point Farms, May 9, 1914. He was regarded as one of Detroit's millionaires, and the chief source of his wealth had been the lumber interests of Michigan, but for many years his name was also closely identified with banking, manufacturing, real estate ownership and the social life of his home city.

For a period of sixty years the name Avery has been prominently associated with the lumber interests of Michigan, and it was the activities of the late Mr. Avery that made it so well known in the varied business and financial affairs of Detroit and other sections of the state. In 1852 the firm of Eddy & Avery moved out from the state of Maine and began the purchase of Michigan pine timber. Another well-known Michigan lumberman, the late Simon J. Murphy, became an associate of the senior Avery about 1865, after the death of Mr. Eddy. As Avery & Murphy the firm was among the largest operators in the pine regions and continued an uninterrupted prosperity until the death of Mr. Avery about 1877. Among old-time lumbermen, few names are held in higher esteem than the heads of the firm just mentioned.

The pioneer Michigan lumber operator above mentioned was the father of Waldo A. Avery, of Detroit. The latter was born in the state of Maine at Bradley, Penobscot county, May 14, 1850, lacking at the time of his death only five days of the age of sixty-four. His parents were Sewell and Eliza H. (Eddy) Avery. The family in both the paternal and maternal lines had been established in New England during the colonial epoch. Sewell Avery in 1854 moved his family from the Pine Tree State to Michigan, establishing his home at Port Huron, which was then a small village. It was at Port Huron that Waldo A. Avery lived until fourteen, and his education came from the schools of Port Huron and Saginaw. His best preparation for life, however, was through the practical school of experience, in association with men and affairs, and particularly in different branches of the great lumber industry. As a boy in Port Huron he had worked about the mills and in the offices, and when the family moved to Saginaw in 1865 he soon became a worker in the woods, on the river, and in practically every department of operations from the felling of the trees in the forest to the making of the finished product and its distribution in the mills and lumber yards. It was in that way he laid the foundation for his own career of success and usefulness. In a few years he was engaged in lumbering on his own responsibility and his success is largely due to the fact of his close familiarity by practical experience with nearly every detail of the business.



Waldo Avery

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In 1876, at the age of twenty-six, Mr. Avery became interested in the ownership and operation of a number of tugs and lumber vessels engaged in the handling of logs and lumber on the Saginaw river. These interests he retained and managed until 1883. The business was then extended and several large lake vessels were added to the fleet, and the entire establishment was operated under the name of Hawgood & Avery Transit Company, with headquarters in the city of Cleveland. This company is still in existence and has a large fleet of vessels in commission in general freight transportation on the Great Lakes.

After 1906 Mr. Avery had retired from practical lumbering, but remained in the timber land business, and was a member of the firm of Richardson & Avery of Duluth, Minnesota, dealers in pine lands and large manufacturers of lumber. Formerly Mr. Avery was president of the Alabaster Company of Detroit, Chicago and Alabaster, Michigan. When the interests of the company were merged into the United States Gypsum Company, he continued as a stockholder in the latter corporation and was also a director. His oldest son is president of the United States Gypsum Company. The gypsum mines of the original company are located at Alabaster, Iosco county, Michigan, and it was this company which furnished the plaster for the staff utilized in the construction of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893.

In 1887 Mr. Avery removed his home and business headquarters to Detroit, and lived in a residence on Woodward avenue until 1902. In that year he occupied a beautiful suburban home at Grosse Pointe Farm, where his death occurred. During his residence in Detroit Mr. Avery manifested notable public spirit in helping along many measures designed for the welfare and progress of the city. His accumulated interests made him prominent in banking, real estate and constructive enterprise. From 1899 he was president of the American Exchange National Bank of Detroit until its merger with the old Detroit National Bank. Other best business interests were directorships in the United Limited Bank and the Second National Bank of Saginaw. Of his holdings in Detroit the most noteworthy is the Majestic building on the Campus Martius, one of the most modern and imposing business blocks in the entire country. Mr. Avery owned that building jointly with E. H. Doyle.

The source of his general success in life may be ascribed almost entirely to his own ability and efforts. As a business man of integrity and high principle he stood second to none in the great commercial center of Detroit. Mr. Avery was a traveler as well as a business man, and especially in later years never denied himself an opportunity for culture and enjoyment which comes through a broad knowledge of the world and its people. In outdoor sport he was especially enthusiastic, and it is said that his last illness was caused by over exertion at his favorite game of golf while in Florida. At Detroit he held membership in the Detroit, the Country and Old Clubs. In politics his support was always given to the Republican interests, though never allowing his name to be used in connection with the candidacy for any public office.

Mr. Avery is survived by his widow and sons: Sewell L., president of the United States Gypsum Company, with headquarters in Chicago; and Waldo A., Jr., whose home is in Portland, Oregon, and who is prominently identified with the timber land business on the Pacific coast.

WILLIAM HENRY CHIVERS, M. D. One of the older members of the medical fraternity of Jackson, Dr. William Henry Chivers, has practiced his profession for thirty-six years, and half of that time has been

spent in Jackson, where he has a large and unusually representative clientele.

William Henry Chivers was born in London, England, February 2, 1851. When he was ten years of age he accompanied his parents to America. They were Henry and Ann (Nowell) Chivers. The home was established in Michigan, early in the Civil war, and Dr. Chivers grew up on a farm near Hudson. After getting his literary education in the Hudson high school, he entered upon medical studies, and in 1877 was graduated M. D. from the Detroit Medical College. On starting practice he first went to Colen in this state, but for the past eighteen years his home has been in Jackson.

In 1875 Dr. Chivers married Lois Downer. Their only son is Dr. Roy W. Chivers, of Jackson. The elder doctor is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

ROY W. CHIVERS, M. D. The special distinction of Dr. Roy W. Chivers in his profession has been his skill in surgery. He is regarded as one of the most capable surgeons in Jackson county, and at the same time enjoys a large general practice as a physician.

The only son and child of Dr. William Henry Chivers of Jackson, he was born at Prattsville, Michigan, July 18, 1878. With a liberal training in school, and with the example of his father before him, he early decided upon medicine as his vocation, and his plans were all arranged and his work concentrated, in such a way that he was prepared for his work soon after reaching manhood. Dr. Chivers graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1900, and has had his home in Jackson and practiced there with marked success ever since. The doctor has membership in the Jackson County Medical Society and the Michigan State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias.

On July 12, 1905, Dr. Roy W. Chivers married Miss Ella Ducher. They have two children, Ruth and Esther, the former aged seven and the latter four years.

WILLIAM A. HAGEN, M. D. Located at Ravenna since June 20, 1905, Dr. Hagen has a large practice, is especially well known for his ability in surgery and in the treatment of stomach and intestinal diseases.

Born in the historic city of Trenton, New Jersey, September 28, 1876, William A. Hagen was brought to Muskegon, Michigan, in 1877, was educated in local schools, graduated from the New Jersey College of Pharmacy at Newark, later spent one year at Baltimore Medical College, and in 1902 took his degree of medicine at the Grand Rapids Medical College in Grand Rapids, Michigan. His practice began at Muskegon in 1902, but after fourteen months a serious illness interrupted his professional work and kept him in retirement for practically two years. In 1905, Dr. Hagen having recovered his health, located in Ravenna in Muskegon county, and has since enjoyed a very fine practice. Though he had little or no capital when he located in Ravenna he has since prospered steadily and at the same time has given a fine service to the community. The people of that locality especially commend him as a specialist in surgery and in the treatment of stomach and intestinal diseases.

Dr. Hagen on February 17, 1910, married Miss Jennie Crotty, a daughter of Sarchfield Crotty. They are the parents of three children, Bertha E., Beatrice E. and William A., Jr. The doctor has affiliation with the Muskegon Lodge No. 274, B. P. O. E., with the Masonic Lodge

at Ravenna, the Royal Arch Chapter at Sparta, and the Knight Templar Commandery in Muskegon. In politics he is a Progressive Republican, has served for a number of years as health officer at Ravenna, and is a hard, conscientious worker in everything he undertakes.

HARRIS E. GALPIN. It is most gratifying to note that an appreciable percentage of the able and representative members of the Michigan bar claim the fine Wolverine state as the place of their nativity, and such an one is Mr. Galpin, who is one of the able and successful younger members of the bar of Muskegon county and whose technical skill and personal popularity are fully attested by his incumbency of the important office of prosecuting attorney of the county.

Mr. Galpin was born in the city of Ann Arbor, judicial center of Washtenaw county and seat of the great University of Michigan, and the date of his nativity was March 24, 1889. He is a son of Rev. William and Helena (Grisson) Galpin, both of whom are likewise natives of Washtenaw county, where the respective families were founded in the pioneer epoch of Michigan history. Rev. William Galpin was born in the year 1859 and is a son of Freeman and Anna Galpin, both of whom likewise were born in Washtenaw county, a fact indicating beyond peradventure that their parents there established their residence in a very early day. Freeman Galpin became a large landholder and influential citizen of Washtenaw county, and his landed estate at the time of his death comprised fully seven hundred acres. He contributed much to the civic and industrial development of his native county and was a noble representative of a family whose name has been prominently and worthily linked with the annals of Michigan history. Mrs. Helena (Grisson) Galpin was born in the year 1865 and is a daughter of the late Samuel B. Grisson, who was born in Germany, and who came to America when a young man. He was a younger son in one of the prominent families of the German nobility and on coming to the United States he established his home in Washtenaw county, Michigan, and there made for himself a secure place as an influential citizen of sterling character and high intellectual attainments, as he had been graduated in historic old Heidelberg University prior to his immigration to America. His loyalty to the land of his adoption was signalized by his valiant service in the Civil war. He served with a Michigan regiment, in the capacity of surgeon, as he had received excellent training in medicine and surgery before leaving his fatherland, and during the closing period of the war he held the office of paymaster general.

Rev. William Galpin was graduated in the academic, or literary, department of the University of Michigan as a member of the class of 1882, and thereafter he devoted some time to successful work in the pedagogic profession. In this connection he was superintendent of the public schools at St. Clair, this state, for several years. He then prepared himself thoroughly for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, his ecclesiastical and philosophical course having been taken in connection with his school work. After his ordination to the priesthood he served in turn as rector of parishes at Ishpeming and Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Elkhart, Indiana, and since 1893 he has been rector of the thriving and representative parish of St. Paul's church in Muskegon. He is one of the representative clergymen of the Episcopal diocese of Western Michigan and has labored with all of consecrated zeal and devotion in the work of his chosen and exalted calling. A man of fine intellectual attainments, of marked ability as a pulpit orator, and boundless zeal in the aiding and uplifting of his fellowmen, he is loved and revered in his present home city and is one of the liberal and loyal citizens of Muskegon. Of the

four children of Rev. William and Helena (Grissom) Galpin the eldest is George, who is a mechanical engineer by profession and who is engaged in business in the city of Detroit; William Freeman was graduated in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois, in 1913, and is now attending Yale University; Rachel is a student in the public schools of Muskegon; and Harris E., of this review, was the second in order of birth. Rev. William Galpin is specially prominent in his affiliation with the Masonic fraternity. He is now affiliated with the various Masonic bodies in Muskegon, including the commandery of Knights Templars.

Harris E. Galpin, the present prosecuting attorney of Muskegon county, was about thirteen years of age at the time the family home was established in the city of Muskegon. Here he completed the curriculum of the public schools and was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1906. Thereafter he was identified with practical newspaper work for some time, first in Grand Rapids and later in the city of Detroit. His service was largely along the line of reportorial work and in this field he gained no slight prestige and prominence. In 1909 he served as chief committee clerk of the upper house of the Michigan legislature, and in the meanwhile he had prosecuted the study of law under effective preceptorship, with the result that in 1910 he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar of his native state. He forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession in Muskegon, and his energy, close application and admirable ability made his novitiate one of specially brief duration, as is shown by the fact that in November, 1912, he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, the position of which he is now the incumbent and in the administration of which he has fully justified the expectations of the constituency that gave to him the preferment. He is recognized as a resourceful and versatile trial lawyer and as a public prosecutor he is adding much to his professional reputation. In the private work of his profession he is associated with Christian A. Broek, under the firm name of Galpin & Broek, but the major part of his time and attention is given to his official duties as prosecuting attorney.

Mr. Galpin is recognized as one of the leading spirits in the younger ranks of the Republican party in Michigan and has served the Republican state central committee in several capacities. He is an effective campaign speaker and as such he did effective service in all parts of Michigan in connection with the national campaign of 1912. He is affiliated in his home city with the organizations of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Modern Maccabees, the Masonic fraternity, and the Loyal Order of Moose, in which last he has passed the official chairs in the local lodge and is now first dictator of the state organization. Mr. Galpin is most popular in the professional, business and social circles of his home city and county, and is recognized as having the largest personal acquaintance in his section of the state.

On September 3, 1913, Mr. Galpin was united in marriage with Miss Louie M. Waters, of Muskegon, and his home is located in the newer residence district of Muskegon near Jefferson Street.

JODE HARRINGTON. In the staff of officials who at the present time administer the municipal affairs of Jackson, there is no one more popular, nor one more tested for his sound honesty and capability in public life than Jode Harrington, city recorder. Mr. Harrington has conducted his office and his own relations in the city during his active residence here for many years, and they have been such as to make him staunch friends and admirers in all classes.

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William Ellsworth

Jode Harrington was born in Des Moines, Iowa, December 7, 1873, a son of Timothy Harrington. His father moved to Jackson, Michigan, in 1884, when Jode was eleven years old and since that time of early boyhood he has been a loyal friend of Jackson and all his associations are with this city. In 1893 he graduated from the Jackson high school and was thereafter vigorously identified with the business of life and the earning of a livelihood. In 1905 came his appointment to the office of city recorder to fill a vacancy and his service has since been continuous by regular re-election and with practically no opposition to his candidacy. Mr. Harrington is a sterling Democrat, is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Columbus, and belongs to the Catholic church.

On April 23, 1908, he married Miss Grace V. Prumbull of Jackson. They have one daughter, Beatrice Marie, born May 23, 1912.

WILLIAM C. MANCHESTER. One of the younger members of the Detroit bar, where his practice has been continuous since the close of his university career, Mr. Manchester has enjoyed the rewards of professional success and also the distinctions of public life, having for a number of years been an influential factor in the Republican party of Michigan, and having served in the last constitutional convention of the state.

William C. Manchester was born at Canfield, Mahoning county, Ohio, on Christmas day of 1873. His parents, Hugh A. and Susan Rosannah (Squire) Manchester, still live at Canfield. The father, who began his career many years ago as a public school teacher, later became successfully identified with farming and banking, is now retired from active affairs and lives in comfort and plenty during his declining years. Of seven children of the family, four sons and two daughters are living.

The public schools of Canfield gave William C. Manchester his early training, which was followed by the regular course of the Northeastern Ohio Normal College, where he graduated in 1894 Bachelor of Arts. His law studies were pursued in the University of Michigan, which graduated him Bachelor of Laws in 1896. After an extended tour of the west his active practice began at Detroit, where he has continued in the general practice of his profession. He is now the senior member of the firm of Manchester & Freud.

His part in Republican politics and in public affairs is one of the features of his career. During 1907-08 he sat as a delegate in the state constitutional convention, and as a member of the judiciary committee exerted much influence in formulating that constitutional provision providing for a juvenile court as a regular branch of Michigan judiciary, not to mention other valuable services in the convention. In 1908 Mr. Manchester was a delegate to the Republican National convention, and in 1910 was given a place on the Republican state central committee, where his services have been directed to the welfare of the party in this state up to the present time. His Masonic affiliations are with Corinthian Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; King Cyrus Chapter, R. A. M.; Detroit Commandery No. 1, K. T.; Michigan Sovereign Consistory, and Moslem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Detroit. Mr. Manchester is a Kappa Sigma in college fraternity circles, belongs to the Detroit Board of Commerce, and with his wife is a member of the Fort Street Presbyterian church. While his time is taken up with his profession and with his varied public interests, Mr. Manchester is a great lover and student of literature, and much of his leisure time is spent in his library.

At Bay City, Michigan, December 27, 1899, Mr. Manchester married Miss Margaret MacGregor, who was born and reared in Bay City, a daughter of Duncan and Martha (MacDonald) MacGregor. Mrs. Man-

chester, who graduated from the University of Michigan in 1896 with the degree Bachelor of Philosophy, is the mother of six children, namely: Hugh A.; second, who was named in honor of his paternal grandfather; Mary Katherine; William C., Jr.; Helen Margaret; Susan Rosannah; and Francis.

NATHAN COOK LOWE. One of the pioneer and estimable citizens of Jackson is Nathan Cook Lowe, who has maintained a residence in this city for the past fifty years. He was born on a farm in Madison township, Lenawee county, Michigan, on October 4, 1837, and is a son of William Cornelius and Lydia (Cook) Lowe, who came to Michigan from Chemung county, New York, in about 1836.

When Nathan Cook Lowe was three years old his parents moved their farm home in Madison township to a farm in Medina township, Lenawee county, and there he was reared to manhood. He attended the district school to the age of thirteen years, and then became a student at Oak Grove Academy, in the village of Medina, continuing there through one term. He then became a school teacher, and for ten years thereafter, or until he was twenty-six years old, Mr. Lowe taught country schools in the winter season and spent his summers on the farm. Mr. Lowe was eight years old before he learned the alphabet, as there was no school in their vicinity that he might attend younger than that, and the fact that by the time he was sixteen he was qualified to instruct in the district schools would indicate that he had put forth some effort when he began his studies.

In 1865, when he was twenty-eight years old, Mr. Lowe went to Waterloo, Indiana, and there for three years he was a partner in a mercantile business, enjoying a fair degree of success in the venture, unfamiliar though it was. In 1868 he came to Jackson, and this city has represented his home ever since. In the years that have passed, Mr. Lowe has been found actively identified with various and sundry enterprises in the city. For a year he was engaged in the grocery business. He then became associated with the firm of Bostwick & Gould, attorneys, with real estate and insurance connections, and as bookkeeper for the concern he continued for another year, also acting as manager of the insurance department the while. During the next two years he held a similar position with the firm of Hall & Gould, they having succeeded Bostwick & Gould, and in 1873 he became the partner of Mr. Hall. For twelve years thereafter the firm of Hall & Lowe carried on a successful real estate and insurance business in Jackson.

In 1885 Mr. Lowe was made district inspector of the Southern Michigan Underwriters' Union, the main offices of which concern were then located at Adrian. For a year Mr. Lowe remained in Adrian in discharge of his official duties, but since 1886 his home and headquarters have been at Jackson, since which date he has had charge of what is known as the Second District of the Michigan Inspection Bureau, with offices in the Carter building. Mr. Lowe's district, over which he has presided as inspector for nearly thirty years, comprises nine counties and more than one hundred cities and villages. In his jurisdiction about nine hundred fire insurance agents are located, and these agents look to the Michigan Inspection Bureau for all their rate information, for which service they pay the bureau a regular fee.

Mr. Lowe is a member of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Michigan POND of what is known as the National Blue Goose Association, a social organization to which only insurance men of the rank of heads of departments and inspection agents are eligible.

Mr. Lowe is a Republican and in his young manhood he served in Lenawee county as a justice of the peace, also as school inspector for six years. Since coming to Jackson he has seen five years of service on the board of aldermen.

Three times has Mr. Lowe ventured into matrimony. He was married first on November 13, 1858, to Lucy Angeline Cooper, of Hillsdale, Michigan, and she died on November 17, 1879. On October 20, 1880, he married Mrs. Elizabeth J. Keeler, nee Shipman, who died on February 6, 1901, and on November 9, 1902, he married Mrs. Ella Felt, nee Calley. Of his first marriage Mr. Lowe has two living daughters, and he has one daughter by his second marriage. They are Clara Marie, the wife of Prof. Charles A. Barry, of Spokane, Washington; Sarah Gertrude, the wife of Hon. Fred L. Woodworth, of Huron county, Michigan, he being a member of the state legislature; and L. Ruth, who married George W. Woods, of Ann Arbor.

Mr. Lowe is a member of the First Congregational Church of Jackson and is now chairman of its board of trustees. He has been a member for the past half century.

JOHN NORVELL. As long as time endures shall Michigan and its metropolis owe a debt of honor and appreciation to this distinguished pioneer, Hon. John Norvell, who established his home in Detroit about six years prior to the admission of the state to the Union. He came to assume the office of postmaster, to which he had been appointed by President Andrew Jackson. He thus became the second postmaster of Detroit after it had come under American rule, and no citizen entered more fully and worthily into the civic and material activities of the pioneer community. He was one of the framers of the first state constitution of Michigan and was one of the two citizens who first represented the new state in the United States senate. He was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Michigan during its formative period, a distinguished member of the bar, and a man of exalted character and large and public-spirited service.

Near Lexington, Kentucky, then a part of Virginia, John Norvell was born on the 21st of December, 1789. His father, Lipscomb Norvell, a Virginian, served as a patriot soldier in the war of the Revolution, and received from the United States government a generous pension until his death, at the age of more than ninety years. He represented an old and patrician family of Virginia and was a personal friend of Thomas Jefferson. John Norvell was reared in Kentucky. When fourteen years of age, and already laying plans for the future, he received from his father's friend, President Thomas Jefferson, a letter in which he was advised to learn a trade and then to take up a profession. This admonition young Norvell followed in a most literal way. Leaving home, he went to Baltimore, Maryland, learned the printer's trade, a discipline that has been pronounced equivalent to a liberal education, and during the period of his apprenticeship devoted his spare time to the study of law, and in due time was admitted to the bar. He developed talent as a writer and his literary productions as well as his activities in politics early gave him much prestige.

For a period he was editor of a paper at Hagerstown, Maryland, and as such he effectively championed the policies of President Madison during the period of the war of 1812. Feeling it but consistent to follow out the policies which he thus advocated in his editorial utterances, he enlisted for service in that second war with Great Britain, in which he participated in the battle of Blandensburg, in 1814. In 1816 Mr. Norvell removed to Philadelphia, and became editor of the leading Democratic

newspaper of that city. In May, 1831, while a resident of Philadelphia, he received from President Jackson appointment to the office of postmaster of Detroit, Michigan, and he and his family soon left for the west.

Upon his arrival in Detroit Mr. Norvell immediately paid his respects to James Abbott, who was serving as postmaster and who had been appointed to this office in 1806. Courteously raising his hat, Mr. Norvell said to Mr. Abbott, "I am John Norvell; do you know that I am your successor?" The reply of Mr. Abbott was: "Yes, I have heard of you, d—n you, and I wish you were on Grampian Hills, feeding your father's flocks!" Mr. Norvell's first work as postmaster was to remove the post-office to a small brick building on the south side of Jefferson avenue, just west of Wayne street. In the following September he removed the office to the northeast corner of Jefferson avenue and Shelby street, and in 1834 removed it to the south side of Jefferson avenue, near Cass street.

Mr. Norvell was a man of active temperament, and at once identified himself with the interests and politics of the territory. He took a prominent part in the complications incidental to the so-called "Patriot war," and in the Michigan statehood movement. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1835, held at Ann Arbor, and in this convention was chairman of the committee on elective franchises, the committee on the Ohio controversy, the committee on the prohibition of slavery, and five other committees, besides which he was a member of several other committees. He was a dominating and valued member of this important convention, which ordered the election of governor and a legislature, and he was largely instrumental in bringing about the election of Stevens T. Mason as the first governor of the new state. The first legislative assembly elected Mr. Norvell and Lucius Lyons as the first representatives of the commonwealth in the United States senate, Mr. Norvell being given the long term. When congress objected to Michigan's claim that Toledo should be included within its borders and jurisdiction, and for this reason delayed the admission of the territory to statehood, the two Michigan senators succeeded in effecting a settlement of the border controversy with Ohio and in saving to Michigan its upper peninsula, including the Lake Superior region, with its wealth of minerals. This addition to the state was granted in compensation for the loss of the small portion of Ohio that was in dispute. In 1837 Michigan was admitted to the Union.

The most important questions touching Michigan that came up during Mr. Norvell's service in the United States senate were those incidental to the panic of 1837 and the Canadian rebellion of 1837-8. In the former Mr. Norvell was totally opposed to the doctrine that was advanced and that, many years later, was adopted by the Greenback party. He believed that paper was paper and not coin or value, and that promises to pay were only promises. The Canadian insurrection known as the Patriot war met with Mr. Norvell's warm sympathy, but while he would have liked to see Canada freed from the yoke of the "family compact," he did not believe that the United States should be made a base of military operations while the nation was at peace with England.

In 1841, upon the expiration of his term in the United States senate, Mr. Norvell engaged in the active practice of law in Detroit, and was soon afterward elected a representative of Wayne county in the state legislature, Detroit being still the capital of the state. In 1845 he was appointed United States district attorney for Michigan, and served until 1849. He supported the administration of President Polk in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, and three of his sons were gallant

soldiers in that conflict. In 1849 he was reappointed United States district attorney by President Zachary Taylor, but before the expiration of his term he passed away at his fine old homestead on Jefferson avenue, Detroit, on the 24th of April, 1850. The city and the entire state manifested a sense of loss and bereavement when this noble and honored citizen passed away, in his sixty-first year. Mr. Norvell's old home, which is still standing and in excellent preservation, is situated at 814 Jefferson avenue, between Chene street and Joseph Campau avenue, and was erected by him in 1836, when that part of the city belonged to Hantramck township.

While a resident of Philadelphia Mr. Norvell was twice married. The maiden name of his first wife was Cone, and she was survived by three sons: Spencer, who was graduated in the United States Military Academy, at West Point, and who served as Captain in the Mexican war, died at Saratoga Springs, New York, on the 12th of August 1850, about three months after the death of his honored father; Algernon died in childhood; and Joseph, who was graduated in the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, died in Detroit, on the 15th of April, 1840. In 1823 Mr. Norvell married Miss Isabella Hodgkiss, of Philadelphia. She died on the 30th of March, 1873, at the old homestead on Jefferson avenue. During the time that her husband was in attendance at the constitutional convention of Michigan Mrs. Norvell served as his substitute in the office of postmaster of Detroit. She was a woman of gracious personality and a leader in the social activities of Detroit. Concerning the children of the second marriage of Senator Norvell brief record is here entered, four of the children mentioned having been born in Philadelphia and the remaining six in Detroit: Isabella Gibson (died on the 28th of March, 1889); Dallas, who was a gentleman farmer on beautiful Grosse Isle in the Detroit river, served as supervisor of his township, was in service in the United States commissary department during the closing years of the Civil war, and died March 5, 1888. Freeman, who served as a lieutenant in the Mexican war and as colonel of a Michigan regiment in the Civil war, was president of the Detroit board of education from 1870 to 1879, and afterward its secretary, died on the 13th of May, 1881. Barry Norvell, the next in order of birth, was a civil engineer by profession and died from an attack of yellow fever, at Mount Vernon, Indiana, August 20, 1858. John Mason Norvell served on the staff of General Richardson in the Civil war, was later promoted brigadier general and his death occurred in 1892. Stevens Thompson Norvell, who served during the Civil war, was promoted colonel in the United States army died in August, 1911. Emily Virginia Norvell resides in Detroit and is the widow of Hon. Henry Nelson Walker. Alfred Cuthbert Norvell died July 22, 1883. Edwin Forrest Norvell served as first lieutenant on the staff of General Broadhead in the Civil war and his death occurred July 28, 1876. James Knox Polk Norvell died in Detroit April 1, 1905.

In the sixteenth of the interesting historical papers published under the title of "The Memories of Winder" appears the following description of Senator Norvell: "Mr. Norvell was a handsome man, short, stout, with light complexion, regular features and blue eyes. In manners he was a gentleman of the old school,—polite, courteous and dignified,—and in society he was a fine conversationalist, quick of repartee and fond of poetry. He was invariably dressed in black broadcloth, with silk hat and ruffled shirt, and always dipped his beaver to every woman whom he met on the street, whether she were rich or poor, old or young, white, black or red."

WALTER G. NORVELL. Now traffic manager and assistant superintendent of Parke, Davis & Company, Walter G. Norvell entered the employ of that great drug manufacturing house when nineteen years old as clerk in the order department. His forte has been traffic management, and there is probably no citizen of Detroit who possesses a more technical and detailed knowledge of this general subject than Mr. Norvell.

The Norvell family is one of the oldest and most prominent of Detroit, and his grandfather was one of the first United States senators from Michigan and one of the first postmasters at Detroit. Walter Gregory Norvell was born November 18, 1872, at the old Biddle House, on Jefferson avenue, long one of the leading hotels of Detroit. His father, the late James K. P. Norvell, who was born on Grosse Isle, Wayne county, Michigan, August 27, 1845, and who died at Detroit April 1, 1905, had a varied and active career in business. When a boy he went to Buffalo, New York, later to New York city, was engaged in business for a time at St. Louis, Missouri, and finally returned to Michigan and took the management of a general store at L'Anse in Baraga county for the company which was constructing the first railroad line on the upper peninsula of Michigan. After returning to Detroit in 1872 he was for many years engaged in the brokerage business. His was one of the well-known names in Detroit business affairs for thirty years, and outside of business he was perhaps best known for his skill and ardor as a hunter and fisherman. James K. P. Norvell married Lillie Coe, who was born at Winstead, Connecticut, was reared in New York city, and died at Detroit in 1893. There were two children, and the daughter is Miss Florence of Detroit.

At the age of fifteen Walter G. Norvell left his studies in the Detroit high school and on December 10, 1887, found a place at regular wages with the old Peninsular Car Company, and was employed in that industry for four years. Then in 1891 began his connection with the Parke, Davis & Company as clerk in the order department. His subsequent record has been one not only of advancement to positions which give him a more independent place in business affairs, but he has also realized to the highest degree the possibilities for valuable and skillful service to a company whose trade is international in scope, and one of the largest and perhaps the best known drug manufacturing concern in America. Mr. Norvell has made a careful study of all the problems involved in the handling and routing of goods, and of the larger phases of commercial transportation. He was the sixth to hold the office of President of the Detroit Transportation Club, and the only man selected for such an honor who had not an active career as a railway or steamship official. It was his expert qualifications in his line that led to his selection as chairman of the Transportation Committee of the Detroit Board of Commerce, as which he served from April, 1912, to April, 1914. During same period he was also a Director. Commencing in April, 1914, he was elected Vice President. Mr. Norvell is a member of the Fellowship Club, and in the Masonic order is affiliated with Corinthian Lodge, A. F. & A. M., King Cyrus Chapter, R. A. M., and Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

On August 10, 1905, occurred his marriage with Miss Janetta Wardella Wardell, a daughter of Charles Wardell, of Detroit. Their two children are: Janette Frances, born May 16, 1907; and Catherine, born December 13, 1912.

HENRY N. WALKER. By reason of his noble character and eminent and professional services, the late Henry N. Walker was one of the most distinguished figures in the early history of Michigan and one of the most



A. L. Norvell

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honored citizens of Detroit. He gained admission to the bar at Detroit while Michigan was still a territory, and his death occurred in that city February 24, 1886, at the age of seventy-four.

Henry Nelson Walker was born at Fredonia, Chautauqua county, New York, November 30, 1811, a son of John and Nancy (Hines) Walker. The ancestral history goes back to Scotch origin and it has been determined that the founder of the family in America was a Colonel Walker, an officer in Cromwell's army in England, and who, after the restoration of King Charles II, in 1660, came from the north of England to America and became an early settler in Rhode Island. The descent through the subsequent four generations is briefly noted as follows: Hezekiah Walker, one of the descendants of the Colonel Walker just mentioned, was the father of William Walker. The latter was born at Foster, Rhode Island, in 1750 and married there Polly Rounds. John Walker, son of William and Polly, was born at Scituate, Providence county, Rhode Island, on October 19, 1770, and in the same locality was married to Miss Nancy Hines. Of their several children Henry N. Walker was one.

Mr. Walker received an unfortunate handicap in his boyhood days. While running races with other boys, being then only nine years of age, he strained his knee, and a serious trouble ensued which confined him to his bed for seven years and left him permanently' lamed. However, he himself said that his illness was a blessing in disguise, as during the long years of inaction he was continuing his studies and when finally able to return to school had determined to make the study of law his life work. After completing a course in the Fredonia Academy in his native town, he began the study of law under James Mullett, an able lawyer of that section of New York state. In 1834, at the age of twenty-three, Mr. Walker came to the Territory of Michigan, finished his law studies in the office of Farnsworth & Bates, the members of which were Elon Farnsworth and Asher B. Bates, both foremost representatives of their profession in the territorial and early statehood bar. In 1835 Mr. Walker was admitted to practice law in Michigan Territory, and in the following year joined Farnsworth & Bates in practice. Mr. Farnsworth in 1836 became chancellor of the chancery court of Michigan territory. Subsequently Samuel T. Douglass was admitted to the firm, which thus became Bates, Walker & Douglass. With the retirement of Mr. Bates, the firm of Walker & Douglass existed for several years, and by the admission of James V. Campbell became Walker, Douglass & Campbell, admittedly one of the strongest aggregations of legal talent in the entire state during its existence. Both Judge Douglass and Judge Campbell served terms on the Michigan supreme bench.

In 1837, soon after Michigan became a state, Mr. Walker took up his duties as Master in Chancery. From 1842 to 1845 he was attorney general of Michigan, and in 1843 had also taken the position of city historiographer of Detroit, which he held several years. In 1844 Mr. Walker was representative in the state legislature, and the same year was appointed court reporter, succeeding to and finishing the work of Mr. Harrington, the first court reporter of this state. Mr. Walker published only one volume of reports under his own name before giving up the position. During 1859-60 he served as postmaster of Detroit, and in 1883-84 held the post of state commissioner of immigration under appointment from Governor Begole.

During the '40s while at Washington, Mr. Walker was admitted to the United States supreme court upon motion of Daniel Webster. In legal circles Mr. Walker had the reputation of being one of the best equity lawyers in Michigan, and by his varied attainments, through services in behalf of large corporate affairs, he was during the time of his active strength of usefulness hardly second to any lawyer in the middle west.

His public services in official position usually came through his alliance with the Democratic party. He was a lifelong supporter of Democratic policies and principles, and in 1835 was secretary of the Democratic territorial central committee of Michigan, later became chairman, and held that office after the admission of Michigan to the Union. In 1869 he received the complimentary vote of the Democratic members of the legislature for the office of United States senator.

His most distinctive achievements as a lawyer and in public affairs came from his important relations with early railway organization and construction in Michigan. In 1845, Mr. Walker, at that time attorney general of Michigan, was directed to proceed to Albany, New York, and negotiate a sale of the Michigan Central Railroad, the construction of which had been undertaken by the state, but had proved a greater burden than the state could successfully carry. His important part in this matter has been described as follows: "Attorney General Henry N. Walker was deputized to go to New York and effect a sale of the property. One of the first steps taken by Mr. Walker was to see Erastus Corning of Albany, who held a large amount of the bonds of the state of Michigan, which he had purchased for about thirty cents on the dollar. J. W. Brooks, who was then superintending a line between Rochester and Syracuse, New York, was called into the conference. The draft of a charter for a new company was made. It was agreed that Mr. Walker should endeavor to have this charter passed by the legislature. The terms of the deal were ten per cent above the cost of the road to be paid in cash and the remainder of the purchase price to be paid in bonds and other outstanding obligations of the state. On March 28, 1846, an act was passed providing for the incorporation of the Michigan Central Railroad Company and for the sale by the state to the new corporation of the Michigan Central property for two million dollars. At the request of Governor Barry and other leading men of the state, Mr. Walker and George F. Porter went to New York and Boston, organized a company under the terms of the new charter, and on September 23, 1846, the road finally passed out of the possession of the state and became the property of private interests."

Through his successful work in this deal of the Michigan Central, Mr. Walker gained the reputation of a specially able railroad lawyer and man of affairs. In 1848 eastern capitalists solicited him to procure an extension of the Detroit & Pontiac Railroad westward to Lake Michigan. He secured the charter under the title of the Oakland & Ottawa railroad, and effected the organization of a company in which Erastus Corning, Dean Richmond and others interested in the New York Central Railroad became leading spirits. On the first issue of bonds for the new road two hundred thousand dollars were raised. Mr. Walker served as president of the company until 1855, in which year the road was consolidated with that of the Detroit & Pontiac Railroad, and the new company assumed the title of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad Company. Of this company he continued as president until 1858. While president of the railway, Mr. Walker twice visited Europe and raised three and a half million dollars with which to complete the construction of his company's line.

Mr. Walker also had an important part in the bringing to Detroit of the Great Western Railroad. In company with James F. Joy and Elon Farnsworth he visited Toronto and Niagara Falls to make preliminary arrangements for the proposed extension, and at the request of J. W. Brooks of the Michigan Central Railroad prepared a series of articles for Detroit papers illustrating and advocating the advantages of this new railway connection. Mr. Walker secured subscriptions to the amount of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars for that purpose, and in 1854 the road was opened to Detroit, which thus gained its first direct communication with New York and the Atlantic seaboard.

His ability in the preparation of the railroad articles was no doubt one of the influences which led Mr. Walker to purchase, on January 5, 1861, from Wilbur F. Story the Detroit *Free Press*, of which he was until 1872 editor and sole proprietor. Under his administration the old *Free Press* maintained the splendid prestige of its earlier days, and Mr. Walker proved a forcible and able editor, combining admirable literary style and taste with a mature judgment and broad grasp of economic, political and social affairs. Mr. Walker sold the *Free Press* in 1872 largely as a result of his antagonism to the nomination of Horace Greeley for president. He refused to consider Greeley as a representative of the true principles of the Democratic party, and the withdrawal of his support was one of many other factors which contributed to the overwhelming defeat of the New York editor in his campaign.

Mr. Walker was a man of decided convictions, and there was no misunderstanding of his position with regard to any public question of importance. While acting as postmaster of Detroit the Lecompton constitution of Kansas was being debated in congress, and was finally made one of the principal planks in Buchanan's administration policy. Mr. Walker opposed the constitution since it permitted slave-holders to take their slaves into Kansas and hold them as slave property. At heart Mr. Walker was a Free-soil Democrat, and while willing that slavery should exist in the South, where it was an old established institution, was utterly opposed to its extension to the free soil of the North and West. For his attitude in this controversy President Buchanan deposed him from the office of postmaster.

The late Mr. Walker was also prominent as a Detroit banker. In 1849, under an act of the legislature, the Detroit Savings Fund Institution was organized, and Mr. Walker was its first vice-president. This office he held for twenty-five years, and was a director of the bank when it was reorganized as the Detroit Savings Bank, continuing a director of the latter until his death. He had varied other business relations, only one or two of which can be mentioned within the scope of this brief article. During the early fifties he purchased about three thousand acres of wild land in Clinton county, on the surveyed line of the Oakland & Ottawa Railroad, and on which the village of St. Johns, now the county seat, was subsequently located. Had he been able to retain his possession of that property, the land alone would have made him a wealthy man. While proprietor of the Detroit *Free Press* in 1870, Mr. Walker bought and undertook the development of what was known as the Spurr Mountain Iron Mine in Baraga county, Michigan. The venture proved unprofitable and resulted in a personal loss of upwards of a quarter million dollars. When Dr. Tappan, after becoming president of the University of Michigan, sought contributions from the wealthy and cultured men of Detroit for funds sufficient to establish an astronomical observatory, Mr. Walker was one of the most liberal in co-operating with the president of the university, and subsequently paid the entire cost of a meridian circle for the observatory, purchased by Dr. Tappan in Germany.

October 31, 1861, Mr. Walker married Miss Emily Virginia Norvell, daughter of Hon. John Norvell, the distinguished Detroit citizen and one of the first senators from Michigan, whose career is sketched on other pages of this work. Mrs. Walker was born in the old Norvell homestead at 814 Jefferson avenue in Detroit, May 7, 1837. In 1871 Mr. Walker bought this fine old homestead, and thus gave his wife the privilege of returning to the old home in which she was reared and which was endeared to her by many hallowed associations. Mr. and Mrs. Walker had three children, as follows: John Norvell Walker, born September 11, 1862, and died May 1, 1913; Henry Lyster Walker, a sketch of whose

career is given in following paragraphs; and Miss Elizabeth Gray Walker, who still resides with her mother in the city of Detroit. John Norvell Walker was a mining engineer and metallurgist by profession, and was engaged in his work in the far west for a period of about twenty years. By his marriage to Miss Luise Boynton of Everett, Washington, there are two children: Carol Virginia Walker and Donald Boynton Walker.

HENRY L. WALKER. A grandson of Hon. John Norvell, the second postmaster of Detroit and one of the first two United States senators from Michigan, and a son of the late Hon. Henry N. Walker, one of Detroit's foremost lawyers and business men, Henry L. Walker by his own career has done something to increase the prestige of a family name which is thus one of the best known in Detroit and Michigan.

Henry Lyster Walker was born September 8, 1867, at Grosse Isle, Wayne county, Michigan. He was educated in the public schools of Detroit; in 1884 he started his business career in the house of James E. Davis & Company, wholesale druggists. Later the Hon. Henry P. Baldwin, one of Michigan's foremost citizens and at that time president of the Detroit National Bank, gave Mr. Walker a position as messenger, and when he left in 1894 he had been advanced to the position of teller in that representative banking house, which is now the Old Detroit National Bank. Mr. Walker left banking to engage in the electrical business, the possibilities and scope of which had hardly been dreamed of twenty years ago, and he was thus also a pioneer in that line in Michigan. On January 24, 1902, Mr. Walker incorporated his business under the title of Henry L. Walker Company, of which he is president and treasurer. It is one of the leading electrical houses in Michigan. In 1902 Mr. Walker established the P R Manufacturing Company, which was incorporated in 1904 and of which he is vice-president and treasurer. This company is almost exclusively engaged in the manufacture of electrical bells, and has the largest factory for that product in the world. Its output is distributed not only all over the United States, but to all civilized countries of the globe, and the factory is one that adds to the industrial and commercial prestige of Detroit as a manufacturing center.

As a progressive and representative business man of Detroit, Mr. Walker has membership in the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Detroit Club, the Detroit Boat Club, the Country Club, the Automobile Club, the Detroit Athletic Club, and the Old Club at St. Clair Flats, Michigan. Mr. Walker and his wife, who likewise is a native of Detroit and belongs to one of the old and honored families of the city, are popular factors in the social activities of that city. In 1902 Mr. Walker married Miss Alice Hammond Ives. She is a daughter of Butler Ives and granddaughter of the late Albert Ives, the honored pioneer financier who founded the old-time Detroit banking house of A. Ives & Sons.

JOHN W. SHOVE. In 1890 John W. Shove came to Jackson, Michigan, as the representative of the International Harvester Company, or the McCormick Harvester Company as it was then known, and he continued with that concern until 1899 when he became interested in the Peninsular Portland Cement Company. From 1903 to 1913 he was assistant manager of the concern, as well as secretary, and since the death of William F. Cowham in the year last named, he has been manager and secretary. The concern is one of the thriving ones of the city, and owes much of its prosperity to the good work of Mr. Shove as assistant manager and manager.

John W. Shove was born in Connecticut, on December 2, 1851, a son

of Henry Shove, a farmer who spent his life in that state, and of Fannie (Lane) Shove, also a life long resident of the state. The family is one that has been long established in America and Mr. Shove has a long line of New England ancestors behind him. Reared on his father's farm, John W. Shove became a school teacher at the age of twenty, and he taught school in Michigan as well as in his native state. His early education included a course of study in the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was graduated in 1873, and in the next year he came to Michigan.

Mr. Shove, after locating in this state, first spent several years in Wayne county, where he taught school for about three years, and he was married there in 1877 to Miss Carrie R. Hooper. He took his bride to New York state soon after their marriage, spending a year, after which he returned to Wayne county, Michigan, and located at Flat Rock, where he was for a good many years engaged in the hardware business.

In 1890 Mr. Shove came to Jackson, and this city has since been his home. For ten years he was in the employ of the McCormick Harvester Company in the Jackson offices as assistant manager, having charge of the salesmen, and in 1899 he became interested in the Peninsular Portland Cement Company, at this writing serving as manager and secretary of the concern. This company is one of the well known Portland cement companies in the west. Its plant is located at Cement City, Michigan. Mr. Shove is also president of the American Oil Company of Jackson, and has identified himself with other business enterprises of the city.

A member of the First Methodist Church of Jackson, Mr. Shove is a member of the Board of Stewards, and his wife also is active in the work of the church.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shove,—two daughters and a son. They are Bertha May, now wife of John Lautenslager, of Jackson, Michigan; Miss Frances Elizabeth, living at home, and Harry L. Shove, who is in the employ of the Peninsula Portland Cement Company. He has a responsible position with the concern, and is destined to make his way to the front in business circles.

GLEN R. MUNSHAW. Among the high officials of Michigan who through their efficient and helpful services have gained recognition and reputation all over the state is numbered Glen R. Munshaw, deputy Commissioner of Immigration, and Supervisor of The Field Division of the Public Domain Commission. Mr. Munshaw is a product of the farm and is still a young man, having been born on his father's homestead in Paris township, Kent county, Michigan, August 14, 1883, a son of Simcoe E. and Emma A. (Robinson) Munshaw.

Simcoe E. Munshaw was born in Canada, near the city of Toronto, and belongs to an old Canadian family, his father, Lambert Munshaw, having also been born in the Dominion. The mother was born in Paris township, Kent county, Michigan, the daughter of John Robinson, a native of New York state, who was a pioneer of Kent county and drove an ox-cart from his home in the Empire State to Michigan. Simcoe E. Munshaw came from Canada to Kent county with his parents as a lad of about fourteen years, grew to manhood in Kent county, where he was married, and followed farming until April, 1913, when he removed to Lansing.

Glen R. Munshaw was reared on the home farm in Kent county, where he attended the district schools, and remained under the parental roof until reaching the age of seventeen years, when he prepared himself by special courses for a career as an educator, passing the examination and receiving a third grade teacher's certificate. After spending

some time as a teacher, he entered a business college at Grand Rapids, through which he worked his own way. Following this, he attended the Grand Rapids high school and later a summer normal school, following which he spent two years more in educational work. His uncle in the meantime having been elected sheriff of Kent county, Mr. Munshaw was offered a position in the sheriff's office, which he accepted, and in which capacity he served four years, and when Mr. Russell was elected commissioner of the State land office, Mr. Munshaw was appointed Supervisor of Trespass. Two and one-half years in that office were followed by his appointment as deputy commissioner of the state land office, by Mr. Russell, a position to which he was reappointed by Mr. Russell's successor, Commissioner Carton, January 1, 1913. Mr. Munshaw resigned that position, however, in September, 1913, to accept the office which he now holds, and in which he has made an enviable record.

Mr. Munshaw is a Republican and stands high in the councils of his party, both in Grand Rapids and in Lansing. In the latter city he has been identified with civic affairs, having been president of the East Side Improvement Association. Fraternally Mr. Munshaw is a member of the Masons, Valley City Lodge, No. 86, F. & A. M., the Eastern Star, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Modern Woodmen, and the Loyal Americans. His religious affiliation is with the Congregational church. Mr. Munshaw married Miss Ethelyn L. Spoon, August 23, 1906, a daughter of John Spoon, of Grand Rapids, and they have one son, Howard Russell Munshaw.

WILLIAM T. DODGE, M. D. While Dr. Dodge has been located in the practice of medicine at Big Rapids since 1890, he graduated from the University of Michigan in medicine ten years previously and for a long time his ability as a surgeon has been recognized as the equal of that possessed by any other practitioner in western Michigan. Dr. Dodge has had a really prominent career in the fields of medicine and surgery, and has also been prominent as a citizen in Big Rapids.

Born in Barry county, Michigan, April 2, 1860, Dr. Dodge was a son of Winchester and Ann (Craig) Dodge, his mother a native of Scotland and his father born in Canada. Dr. Dodge in 1880 was graduated M. D. from the University of Michigan, and after a varied experience in different localities located at Big Rapids in 1890. During the twenty-three years of his residence in the city he has built up a large practice and is known throughout the state for his skill in surgery. Some of the best distinctions have come to him in this connection. In 1902 he was elected a councillor of the Eleventh District Michigan State Medical Society, and has ever since held that honor, and since 1909 has been chairman of the council. Locally his most important service has been done in connection with the Mercy Hospital of which he is head physician and the service of that institution and its present standing among thoroughly equipped hospitals are in no small degree due to the efficiency of Dr. Dodge.

Dr. Dodge was mayor of Big Rapids in 1907, and for several years has served on the board of public works, and so far as his professional work would permit has interested himself in every movement and cause to advance his city and its commercial prosperity. In 1890, Dr. Dodge was commissioned surgeon in the Michigan National Guards, and has for several years been chief surgeon of the state organization. Fraternally he takes a prominent part in Masonry, and in other social affairs. He was worshipful master of Big Rapids Lodge, in 1897-98, and was high priest of the Big Rapids Chapter in 1909-11.

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Charles Lewis

CHARLES LEWIS. It has been truly said that the Lewis Spring & Axle Company is the monument of the late Charles Lewis, as well as being Jackson's largest single industry, and in writing of those men who have contributed in small or greater measure to the fortunes of the city, it would be wholly out of keeping with the spirit and purpose of this work to omit mention of him whose name initiates this sketch, and whose destinies were coincident with the destinies of Jackson for a score of years. It would scarcely be possible, in the brief space that is available here to touch more than lightly upon the salient points in the career and activities of Mr. Lewis, but an effort will be made to outline in some degree his life and works, so as to present a concise and comprehensive record of his achievements, with some facts as to his early life.

Charles Lewis was a native of Winscombe, a town in the steel manufacturing district of England near Leeds. He was born on April 10, 1853, and he came to America as a boy of fourteen years. For some years he lived in Auburn, New York, and later he went to Amsterdam, New York, where he became the superintendent of a spring manufacturing plant.

In the early nineties the late Samuel B. Collins, of Jackson, Michigan, was engaged in the manufacture of vehicles, under the firm name of the Collins Manufacturing Company. Mr. Collins visited the Amsterdam factory, and there he met Charles Lewis.

Mr. Collins was at that time associated with certain other progressive Jackson men in the promotion of the Jackson Land and Improvement Company. It was planned to buy some extensive tracts of outlying land, sell lots to members of the company at a profit, and use the gains in building factories, the stockholders to be reimbursed by the increase in value of the lots, due to the establishments of the factories. In pursuance of that plan, Mr. Collins, of the Jackson Land and Improvement Company, entered into an arrangement with Mr. Lewis whereby the Aspinwall Manufacturing Company of Three Rivers and a bridge manufacturing company were to establish themselves in Jackson, on condition that the land company furnish a site and build factories. The Aspinwall company and the bridge company were established south of the city, and the spring factory was established on the site of the present location of the Lewis Spring and Axle Company, at the eastern city limits.

Some \$5,000 were expended in the building of the spring factory, it is recalled, and Charles Lewis, the practical mechanic in charge of the Amsterdam plant, came to the city and began the manufacture of carriage springs, under the firm name of Lewis & Allen, the second member being an accountant who came from the eastern plant with Mr. Lewis, and who had charge of the office end of the business of the new and struggling concern.

It would be a failure in veracity to say that the firm was prosperous from the start. It had its full measure of lean years, for the cash capital which the partners brought into the newly organized business did not exceed \$3,000. That fact spelled hard sledding for the affairs of the business. After two or three years Mr. Lewis purchased his partner's interest. He was a far-sighted business man, and he knew how to make a good steel spring. The result was that after a season of ups and downs, the business began to grow. The year 1863 saw it planted firmly on a substantial basis, after the plant had been shut down because of a lack of cash capital to meet the running expenses, and from then to the present time the plant has made a yearly increase in its business.

In 1867 they added an axle department, and in 1868 Mr. Lewis allowed himself to become interested in the automobile business, the

upshot of it being that he organized the Jackson Automobile Company in that same year. In that venture they experienced a pleasing measure of success, and for ten years or more he continued in the business, though he finally decided to withdraw and devote all his time to the spring and axle end of his enterprise. In the autumn of 1911 he consolidated his several factories for the making of automobile axles in one splendid new factory on Horton street, and at the time of his death he was planning the construction of another factory which would have exceeded in size any of the former plants.

At the time of his death the Lewis Spring & Axle Company, engaged in the manufacture of automobile springs, front and rear axles, brake lever assemblies, transmissions and forgings, in its factory, occupied a floor space of 320,000 square feet. It employed, and still does, a force of seven hundred men, and it is a safe statement that "Lewis Quality" in trade is a term that stands for excellence in workmanship and construction wherever automobiles are made and sold.

Mr. Lewis was always active in city affairs, and his activity took the form of promoting the best interest of the community at all times. As a member of the board of public works he gave much valuable time to the matter of improving the county roads and the public utilities of the city. He expended generous sums in providing equipment for the better building of roads, and was a pioneer in Jackson in that phase of its education. It was his aim and ambition to get the city to that place where it would employ business methods and progressive ideas in its administration, and he gave of his time and of his money to that end. It is safe to say that none ever realized, unless it might have been other members of the board of public works, the full value of the services he contributed to the city as a member of that body.

Mr. Lewis also served as a member of the Fire Commission for some time, and as a member of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, he gave much time to the improvement of conditions in the prisons and other correctional institutions of the state. Any institution for the relief and maintenance of the indigent old people of the community found a staunch supporter in him. The Odd Fellows' Home, in Cooley Park, made a strong appeal to his benevolent instincts, and he did all in his power to aid in securing the grounds for that purpose. It is a further tribute to his business acumen that he succeeded, despite the fact that the grounds were wanted by an opposing faction for a public park. He was also a liberal contributor to the Jackson Friendly Home, an institution for aged women exclusively, and he personally solicited a good share of the funds which made the home a possibility.

Mr. Lewis, though a man temperate in all things, was not in favor of local option. He favored regulation of the saloon business, but he did not believe that the saloon should be abolished. The local optionists, however, won their fight, and the saloons went out of Jackson. One season was sufficient to convince the man that his position had been wrong, and he came out openly in favor of the temperance faction. Only a few weeks prior to his passing his name was found heading a subscription list for the carrying forward of anti-saloon work. Thus he was ever found to be. Did he cherish a conviction, he held it firmly. But he was always ready to be shown that he was in error in his opinion if facts could be produced to support the refutation of his ideas. It has been said that "A wise man changes his mind; but a fool, never." And Charles Lewis was one who knew how to change his mind when he found himself basing his arguments on a wrong idea.

Mr. Lewis was long a member of the Haven Methodist Episcopal church and served on its board of trustees for some years. He was a

Mason, with Knight Templar affiliations, and also was a Shriner and was a member of the Jackson lodge of Elks.

Mr. Lewis was married in Auburn, New York, on December 31, 1874, to Elizabeth A. Hollier, who survives her husband and has her residence in a fine old colonial home at 1609 East Main street, built by Mr. Lewis not more than five years prior to his death, which occurred on February 24, 1912.

Mrs. Lewis was born at Skaneateles, near Auburn, New York, on January 12, 1853, being a daughter of William J. Hollier and his wife, Mary Ann (Lewis) Hollier. Both were natives of England, where they were married in 1845. The Hollier family had its origin in Wales.

The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are: Minnie Belle, now the wife of E. F. Lyon, of Detroit; Fred H., now managing head of the large manufacturing plants in Jackson founded by his father, and a prominent citizen of this city; Jessie May, who married Fred Bowman, of Buffalo, New York; Mary Frances, the wife of George Tygh, of Jackson, and Miss Alice Winifred Lewis, who is now a senior in the Jackson high school.

Among the many articles that have been published in local journals with reference to the life and work of Mr. Lewis, one is quoted here, from the pages of *The Jacksonian*, a journal published by the Chamber of Commerce of Jackson. It follows: "Charles Lewis was an admirer of young men and he always believed in giving the young man a chance. He felt that the future greatness of Jackson depended upon the younger generation; and he helped them with his money, with his advice and with valuable words of encouragement. His optimistic spirit was one of his greatest assets. His absolute and fearless honesty was another. There was no side of his great nature that did not breathe wholesouled geniality and inspire absolute confidence and trust. A growing community cannot be blessed with too many men of Charles Lewis' type. We wish there were more of them in Jackson.

"Charles Lewis was one of the incorporators of the Chamber of Commerce. From the date of its organization he served on its important committees and as one of the trustees of the Guaranty Association. The high regard in which he was held by every member is perhaps best attested by the following resolution adopted by the directors and later ratified by the entire membership at the annual banquet, by a rising vote taken in silence: 'But yesterday the Jackson Chamber of Commerce was proud to claim among its active working members a man of whom today, in the midst of his labors, has laid down the working tools of life.

"We as an organization and to a man, individually, shall deeply and sincerely mourn the loss of Charles Lewis. We shall long feel the want of his enthusiasm, his ready moral and financial support and his wise council in all that pertained to the general welfare.

"But while we shall miss the cheery smile, the happy greeting and the frank and friendly converse with him, we must still realize that all these were but the mere outward attributes of a life so lived among us as to long leave their firm impress for good upon this community.

"Be it resolved, therefore, that this slight tribute to his memory be made a part of the records, and together with our heartfelt sympathy, be communicated to his family.'"

The mayor of the city, on the day following the death of Mr. Lewis, issued the following proclamation: "A sudden death has taken from us the Hon. Charles Lewis. In his vigorous personality was embodied the highest type of our citizenship. A life like his is an example, and Jackson had no nobler son. His wide sphere of beneficent activity is adorned at every point by the grateful remembrance of all our people of the

good he did. In the business life of the city he was a sturdy pillar that stood square to every storm. In private life he was a devoted husband and father, and a faithful friend. In public life his zealous, disinterested and untiring service accompanied at all times by personal kindness, endeared him to all and inspired the confidence and affection of his associates. It is the lot of few men to be loved as he was.

"As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that on Tuesday afternoon the public offices in this city be closed so that the city officers may attend the funeral in a body. All city officials will meet at one o'clock P. M. at the recorder's office for that purpose.

"D. C. SAUER, Mayor of Jackson."

The Union Bank of Jackson, of which Mr. Lewis was long a director, also closed during the hour of the funeral, and other local establishments showed similar courtesy to the family and respect to the memory of a man who was much beloved in his own community.

JAMES J. KEELEY. For his public spirit in securing to the city of Jackson the beautiful Keeley Park, Jackson citizens will always have cause to remember gratefully this enterprising and far-sighted business man, whose home has been in Jackson for the past twenty-four years. In business affairs, Mr. Keeley is proprietor of the James J. Keeley Plumbing Company, and Boiler Works, an establishment which is a product entirely of a skill in a mechanical trade, and his ability as a business builder. Mr. Keeley is one of Jackson's foremost citizens.

A son of Irish parents, he was born at Columbus, Ohio, March 15, 1856. Jeremiah Keeley, his father, was born in County Waterford, Ireland, August 18, 1823, and in early life became a machinist. After coming to the United States in 1848 he located in Columbus, Ohio, and died at Newark, in that state, in 1891 when sixty-eight years old. In 1854, at Columbus, he married Mary Kelly, who was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, about 1825, and came to this country with her father and a brother, her mother having died in Ireland, when she was eighteen years old. Her father, Richard Kelly, first lived in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Keeley survived her husband about ten years, and was seventy-five when she passed away. Both are buried at Calvary Cemetery in Newark, Ohio. The Jackson business man was the second in their large family of six sons and five daughters, two daughters and three sons being now alive, the others named as follows: Michael T. Keeley of Newark; Ann, widow of William Gorman, of Newark; Jeremiah D. Keeley of Newark; and Mary, now Mrs. James Stankard of Newark.

James J. Keeley, the only representative of his family in Michigan, spent his boyhood in the Ohio cities of Columbus, Zanesville, and Newark. With only a common school education, at the age of fifteen, on April 1, 1871, he started upon a long apprenticeship to learn the trade of boiler work at Zanesville. His apprenticeship continued five years and five months, and at the end of that time he was pronounced and was in fact a master workman. Several years following were spent as a journeyman at various localities, in Ohio, and in Indiana. It was in 1889 that Mr. Keeley came to Jackson, and in this city first became an independent business man. On a modest scale, compared with its present proportions, he established the James J. Keeley Boiler Works, and has made this an industry with a large payroll, furnishing employment to a number of hands, and with an output that is supplied much beyond the limits of his home locality. Five years ago, Mr. Keeley added a plumbing business and the two lines have since been carried on with marked success.

As already stated, it will be for his public services to the city of Jackson that Mr. Keeley will be longest remembered. For sixteen years he has

represented the First Ward on the Board of Aldermen, and during that time has been honored with the presidency of the council six different times. In not one single instance has it ever been possible to question the disinterested motive of Mr. Keeley in his civic attitude toward all municipal matters. For the past sixteen years his support has been thrown to many movements having a vital relation with the general welfare of the citizens, and the permanent improvement of the city. Naturally a leader and a man of great force of character, and with an established business reputation, Mr. Keeley has taken the initiative in several important measures. Most noteworthy of these was the establishment of the beautiful Keeley Park, where Jackson citizens find their recreation and which for its varied facilities of amusement is distinctly a credit to this large industrial center, with its thousands of workmen who need just such a place to spend their leisure hours. This park was named in honor of Mr. Keeley because of his long and persistent fight as a member of the Board of Aldermen to secure its transfer from county ownership to the city. The grounds were for many years the old Jackson county fair grounds, and comprised a beautiful wooded tract of thirty-eight acres, situated entirely within the corporation limits. One of the features which have been preserved from its former use is the half-mile race track, one of the best in the country, and also a large grandstand. This track has made it possible to use the park for all kinds of racing, horse races, automobile and motorcycle contests. A portion of the grounds are also reserved for a baseball and football area, and in addition to the facilities afforded for wholesome outdoor sports, it also presents the quieter features of a city park, with trees, flowers, and well-kept walks and lawns. It is a source of pride to every Jackson citizen, and every one using it has reason to be grateful to the man who year after year carried out a systematic campaign, in the face of a great deal of strenuous opposition in order to preserve this ground against the encroachments of private enterprise in behalf of the general welfare of all. On April 6, 1914, Mr. Keeley was elected a member of the Jackson City Council for the ninth time from the First Ward, winning a victory over his opponents after a most spirited political contest. With nine victories to his credit, and with but one defeat in ten campaigns, his almost unbroken record is, perhaps, without a parallel in Jackson's municipal politics. Mr. Keeley is a Democrat in politics, is a member of St. John's Roman Catholic church, and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Knights of the Maccabees.

On September 25, 1889, he married Miss Katherine Sullivan, who has been his devoted wife for the past twenty-four years. She was born near Newark, Ohio. They have no children.

JOHN JAY CARTON. This prominent banker and lawyer of Flint has had so many distinctions outside his profession and his private business that his name is well known in all parts of the state. In Genesee county he got into politics soon after reaching manhood and held a number of offices at the gift of his fellow citizens. Perhaps his greatest public life and the one which has made him familiar to Michigan people was his election as president of the last constitutional convention of Michigan. No man in the state has attained to higher honors in the Masonic Order than Mr. Carton.

John J. Carton was born in Clayton township, Genesee county, Michigan, November 8, 1856. His father, John Carton, was a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1830 and to Michigan in 1842, was one of the early settlers, and all his active career followed farming. His death occurred in November, 1892, at Flint, when eighty-five years of age. John

Carton married Ann Maguire, also born in Ireland and coming to America in 1840. They were married at Flint in 1851. The mother died in 1895 when seventy-three years old. There were thirteen children, eight of whom are still living, and the Flint banker and lawyer is the second among those still alive.

The boyhood of Mr. Carton began without special incident, and he certainly had none of the special advantages or gifts of fortune which might have precluded his successful career. Until he was thirteen years old he went with a number of other boys and girls to an old red school house in district No. 8 of Clayton township. Arriving at the age of thirteen he was henceforth on his own responsibilities, and both education and his subsequent accomplishments are to be credited entirely to his own initiative and ability. He began work at his first paying occupation, on February 1, 1871, in a drug store at Flushing, and was promised fifteen dollars a year and his board. After one year he quit and found a job, promising a higher salary. In the meantime he had also realized the need of a better education than had been given him in the public schools, and thereafter whenever possible he was a student either in school or at home. In 1873 he commenced teaching school in the winter time, and attended school himself during spring and fall and in spare times worked at whatever he could get to do. He was employed as a farm hand, also worked about a saw mill, and did a term as delivery boy for a groceryman. The spring of 1877 he entered the employ of Brunson Turner as clerk in his drug store at Flushing, where he remained until August of the same year. For that work he got twelve dollars and a half per month and board. He was then offered a position as bookkeeper with the firm of Niles & Cotcher, general merchants at Flushing, with whom he remained until the fall of 1880.

In the meantime he had become interested in politics, and was known as a young man of exceptional enterprise and with an independence of character which gained the goodwill and admiration of many outside of the strict party line. In the fall of 1880 he was elected to the office of county clerk of Genesee county, and began his official duties on the first of January in the following year. By re-election, he served until the close of December in 1884. In the meantime opportunity had been afforded to take up the study of law, and on August 21, 1884, before the expiration of his second term as county clerk, he was admitted to practice, and at once formed a partnership with George H. Durand, under the firm name of Durand & Carton. Mr. Durand at that time ranked as one of the foremost attorneys of central Michigan, and subsequently his ability brought his elevation to the supreme bench of the state. Their partnership continued until 1903, at the death of Judge Durand. In the fall of this year Mr. Carton formed a partnership with Everett L. Bray, under the name of Carton & Bray, a relationship which still continues, though the firm is now Carton, Bray & Stewart, William C. Stewart having been admitted in 1912.

Mr. Carton is known as a man of many substantial accomplishments in the field of law, and he has not been less successful in business. He has been president of the National Bank of Flint since its organization in 1905, and from February 1, 1899, was president of the First National Bank of Flint, the predecessor of the National Bank of Flint, its name being changed and the reorganization effected on the expiration of the original charter. Mr. Carton was also one of the organizers of the Flint National Bank, of which he is a director, and is a director in the Michigan Light Company and the Flint Electric Company. He was a member of the Board of Directors, and vice president of the Weston-Mott Company, manufacturers of automobile parts.

His first vote for a presidential candidate was cast in 1880, he began voting at local elections in 1878, and since then has been consistently within the ranks of the Republican party. His first public office was as county clerk, but he subsequently served two years as city attorney of Flint, and in the fall of 1898 was elected to the legislature, serving during the sessions of 1899, 1901 and 1903, and was speaker of the house during the sessions of 1901 and 1903. Elected a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1907-08, he was chosen by that body as its president, and presided over the deliberations of the convention until its close. For a number of years he has stood high as one of the potential and active political leaders of Michigan. During Roosevelt's administration, he was offered a place on the board of general appraisers for the Port of New York, an honor which he declined.

In Masonry Mr. Carton has reached the final degree of the Scottish Rite. He became a member of Genesee Lodge No. 174, F. & A. M. in 1882, and still retains his membership in that lodge. He also belongs to Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and to Genesee Valley Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar. He belongs to Michigan Sovereign Consistory, Scottish Rite, and is one of the active members of the supreme council, thirty-third degree, A. A. S. R., Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, and is the deputy for that body for the State of Michigan. He was Worshipful Master of Genesee Lodge in 1890-91, and was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State in 1896. His other fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of the Modern Maccabees. Mr. Carton belongs to the Flint Country Club, the Detroit Club and the Olympic Club of Flint. He has been a member of the executive committee, and is now vice president of the State Bar Association, belongs to the Genesee County Bar Association, which he served one year as president, and also to the American Bar Association. The church at which he and his family worship is the Presbyterian.

At Ukiah, Mendocino county, California, November 22, 1898, Mr. Carton married Mrs. Addie C. Pierson, a daughter of Charles Wager. She was born in Ontario county, New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Carton have no children. Their home is at 513 Garland Street and his law offices are in The Dryden. Outside of his business and professional duties, Mr. Carton finds recreation in the wholesome outdoor sports, and golf is perhaps his favorite of these different diversions.

CHARLES GIRDELL ROWLEY. The vice president, manager and largest individual stockholder in the Aspinwall Manufacturing Company at Jackson, is one of the group of enterprising men who have chosen this Michigan city as their home, and who through their leadership, executive ability, and splendid capacity for business organization, have created and maintained the city as one of the most important industrial centers of the state.

The individual record of Mr. Rowley as a business man and manufacturer has been one of progress from boyhood, and few men have attained a more substantial degree of prosperity and prominence than he has.

Charles Girdell Rowley was born at Friendship in Allegany county, New York, November 23, 1876. Mr. Rowley is of old and somewhat distinguished ancestry and, as the following genealogical record would prove, he is eligible to membership in the Sons of the Revolution. His great-grandfather, known in the war records as Seth Rowley 2nd, was born in the state of Connecticut February 19, 1760, and died January 19, 1851. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the Revolutionary Army, served

two years and eight months, was engaged in several battles, but never received a wound. Old Fort Stanwix, one of the frontier outposts and famous as the place at which several important treaties were negotiated with the Indian tribes, and now the site of the city of Rome, New York, was his post of duty for some time. Seth Rowley, 2nd, served as an orderly sergeant from April, 1779, to May, 1782, and as orderly sergeant and sergeant major from May, 1782, to January, 1784. While in the army he served under the following captains: Couch, Alexander Baldwin, Henry Tiebout, Simeon Smith, Joseph Harrison, and Abraham Fonda. The maiden name of the mother of Sergeant Rowley was Hamilton. Sergeant Rowley was married December 14, 1786, to Innocent Salsbury, who was born January 10, 1770, and died October 20, 1856. She was a daughter of a well known officer of Washington's army, Captain Salsbury. Both Sergeant Rowley and his wife were buried in Unadilla Centre, New York, burying ground. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Rowley was Seth G. Rowley, who lived to be ninety-five years of age, having been born on May 31, 1799, and dying October 15, 1894. Joel Warren Rowley, father of the Jackson business man and who was a banker during his earlier career in New York state and subsequently engaged in the coal business at Springfield, Ohio, was born in New York state July 31, 1829, and died at Springfield, Ohio, September 25, 1872. He had been cashier of a national bank at Cuba in Allegany county, New York, and from there moved to Ohio. On December 27, 1855, he married in Friendship, Allegany county, N. Y., Rebecca Taylor. Of their two children, the younger, Frank H., was born December 23, 1862, and died July 1, 1874. The mother, who was born in Alleghany county, New York, August 28, 1830, died at Jackson, Michigan, June 24, 1901.

Charles G. Rowley, who is the only surviving representative of the family, spent his boyhood days at Cuba, New York, and was about nine years of age when the family moved to Springfield, Ohio. He had a good home and grew up in fairly prosperous circumstances, and at the time of his father's death was a student in Whittenberg College in Springfield. The fact that his mother was left a widow with two young sons, caused him to give up his college career and go to work. He left school permanently at his father's death and two years later his younger brother died. When he was sixteen he entered the employ of the Champion Machine Company of Springfield, Ohio, at that time one of the city's largest industrial institutions. A few years ago the name Champion was familiar to practically all users of agricultural machinery, and Champion mowers, reapers, and still later the Champion binders, had a well deserved reputation over many states. Mr. Rowley was with that concern for fourteen years, beginning as timekeeper, and subsequently became private secretary to Amos Whitely, the president and the moving spirit of the company. It was at the suggestion of his friend Mr. Whitely, that young Rowley left his work in the factory temporarily and took a course in stenography and typewriting at Cincinnati, and thus equipped returned to become private secretary to the president of the company. He remained in that capacity ten years, and the experience was valuable to him in many ways. After fourteen years of service with the Champion Machine Company, Mr. Rowley became secretary of the Springfield Manufacturing Company. A. W. Butt was the sole proprietor of that business, which manufactured spring-tooth cultivators, feed mills, and other agricultural machinery. At the end of three years the concern went out of business, and Mr. Rowley, in 1880, became one of the founders of the Springfield Seed Company, engaging in the wholesale and retail trade in seeds. He was president of the company for two years.

In 1891 Mr. Rowley's connection began with the Aspinwall Manufac-

turing Company, which at that time was located at Three Rivers, Michigan. The products of the Aspinwall Company comprise a special line of farm machinery, chiefly implements and machines used in the planting, cultivation, harvesting of potatoes. For thirteen years Mr. Rowley has continued with this same company, and his record is one of which he may be proud. When he entered the company's employ at Three Rivers in 1891, he was put in charge of the office. In 1892 he became a stockholder in the business, was made secretary of the company on March 31, 1894, and continued in that capacity until November 1, 1902, when to his other duties were added those of treasurer and manager. On September 23, 1905, he resigned as secretary, and continued as treasurer and manager until August, 1909. Since the latter date he has had the office of vice president and manager. He and Mr. L. A. Aspinwall, the president of the company, are the largest stockholders, the capital stock being one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. In 1892, the year in which he first secured stock in the concern, the plant was moved from Three Rivers to Jackson, and has since been one of the staple and important industries of the latter city. Its present plant is at the corner of Woodbridge and Sabin streets, and its output of potato planters, diggers, and similar implements, are shipped all over the United States and abroad. Mr. L. A. Aspinwall, the president, is the inventor and patentee of all the machines manufactured by the company. He is now a man past seventy years of age, and practically all his active career has been devoted to the invention, improvement, and manufacture of potato machinery at various times and for all manner of purposes. Mr. Aspinwall invented and secured a patent upon the first potato planter ever built. He was a young man at the time, and began his career as a manufacturer on a very modest scale in the state of New Jersey, and later came west and located at Three Rivers. The potato planter which he invented many years ago, and of course with many improvements and modifications, is still built and sold by the Aspinwall company.

Mr. Rowley as one of Jackson's leading citizens is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Jackson City Club, and of both the Country clubs. For six years he was a member of the Jackson board of public works, but aside from that service has steadily declined any official honors, although he is an active Republican. In Masonic circles he stands high, and has taken thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite, is a Knight Templar in the York Rite, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and also affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On November 23, 1882, he married Miss Fanny Bacon, at Springfield, Ohio. Their only living son is Charles Bacon Rowley, who was born April 2, 1890, graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, in the mechanical engineering department, and is now employed by the Johns-Manville Company, of Boston, as an engineer in its insulation department. Two sons of Mr. Rowley and wife are deceased, namely: Frank Bacon, born January 30, 1885, and died August 6, 1886; and Richard Bacon, born December 20, 1886, and died October 2, 1887.

HARRY J. BRANCH. A few years ago Mr. Branch gave up a position as a teacher at \$50.00 a month in order to accept a place as clerk in a hardware store at four dollars a week. This change was not made without considerable premeditation. It was his ambition to acquaint himself with all the details of his chosen line of mercantile effort, and in order to do this he started in at the bottom and took every duty as it came. At the present time Mr. Branch is one of the leading merchants in Flint, and is the head of a large furniture and hardware business, occupying an extensive establishment at 216-222 E. First Street. His success shows

the value of concentration in any line of endeavor, and he is now regarded as one of the most prosperous men of Flint.

He was born September 9, 1871, on a farm at Otisville, in Genesee county. His father was Andrew J. Branch, a native of New York State, who came to Michigan during the decade of the forties, and was an early settler and substantial farmer in Genesee county. He is now retired, enjoying the fruits of a long and active career. A man of quiet disposition, he has never sought any honors in political life, but has enjoyed a place of esteem as an upright and successful man. The maiden name of the mother was Julia Haywood, who was born in Canada, and whose father was an early settler in Michigan. He died in 1913. There were nine children, of whom the Flint merchant was second in order of birth.

His education was acquired both in the country and the village schools. At the age of eighteen he qualified as a teacher, and continued in the school room during the winter term from 1888 to 1904. His vacations were spent chiefly in farming, and when he felt that he had exhausted the possibilities of that line of work he turned his attention to merchandising, in the manner described above. He was first a clerk with the firm of Foote & Church, hardware dealers, and remained with them three years. After that he established his present business as a hardware and furniture dealer, and began in a small way a second hand trade. Today his is the largest firm of its kind in the city, and is conducted under the firm name of Branch & Rumfold. They employ ten salespeople, and their annual volume of business would compare favorably with any concern in Genesee county. Their stock of goods and storerooms occupy the greater part of seven stores, and they supply everything wanted by the trade, and are very progressive in all their methods of merchandising, always adhering, however, to the strictest principles of the square deal.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Branch is now serving as supervisor from the Second Ward. He is a member of the Board of Commerce, affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and among the churches his preference is for the Methodist.

At Mt. Morris, Michigan, on January 1, 1902, Mr. Branch married Miss Alta Stevens, who was born in Lansing, a daughter of Fidella Stevens. Mr. and Mrs. Branch, who have no children, live in their attractive residence at 703 East Street, and he owns a good deal of other real estate and improved property in the city. Outside of his special business, Mr. Branch finds his most pleasing diversion in the raising of blooded horses, both pacing and trotting stock, and also enjoys an occasional fishing and hunting trip.

CHRISTOPHER K. MAINO. The Maino shoe store at 226 East Main street, in the city of Jackson represents one of the oldest commercial landmarks of that city. It is in fact the oldest shoe business, and has been in continuous operation for nearly half a century, although not under its present proprietorship. Its founder was the pioneer merchant, James Falihee, whose name and whose merchandise was familiarly associated in the minds of the people of Jackson through nearly two generations, and in 1902 Mr. Falihee sold out the establishment to Christopher K. Maino, who is one of the younger generation of business men and represents a family which has been identified with Jackson for more than thirty years.

Christopher K. Maino was born in southern Germany, in the province of Bavaria, on July 9, 1875. In his German lineage is mixed some French stock, and the name itself has a French origin. His Bavarian parents were Carl and Catharine (Carr) Maino, who brought their family across the ocean to America in 1881, and in the same year located

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Lawrence Rice

in Jackson, Michigan. His father, who was a wagon maker by trade, continued to live in that city until his death on June 10, 1908. The widowed mother still lives in the city. The son, Christopher, has also been a resident of Jackson since he was six years of age, and has been reared and trained in an American environment, and is in every sense of the word except by birth an American. Of the large family of twelve children, three died in infancy, and all the other nine are now living in Jackson, mentioned as follows: Elizabeth, Mrs. Peter Breitmayer; Mrs. Catharine Ritz; Carl; George; Christopher K.; Emma, wife of Peter Ottney; Jacob; Harry; and Fred. The youngest of the family is Fred, aged twenty-seven. Carl Maino, their father, was a strong man physically, and the fact that he reared his large family in comfort is proof that he was a hard worker and a good provider. He stood six feet one and a half inches in height, and weighed one hundred and ninety pounds, being well proportioned and possessing both strength and agility. Singularly enough, the son Christopher is exactly of the same height and the same weight, and athletic proportions and activity are characteristics of the family generally. Carl Maino served a full term of seven years in the German army when a young man. At that time, and perhaps the custom still endures, when a new recruit entered the army it was required of him that he should be pitted against the bully of the regiment in athletic test and wrestling. Young Maino proved too much for the bully, throwing him with ease, and thereafter the object of much admiration among his comrades. Mrs. Carl Maino is still in good health at the age of seventy-four, and is held in high veneration by her children.

In St. John's Academy at Jackson, Christopher K. Maino received his principal education, and began as a boy to earn his own way, being employed for twelve years by the Central City Soap Company at Jackson. Starting in at sixteen as a shipping clerk, he was gradually advanced until he became manager of the coffee roasting department. With a capital at his command and a well established business credit, he bought in 1902 the Falihee shoe store at Jackson from Mr. Falihee, and has since broadened and built up a flourishing trade on the basis established by this pioneer merchant.

Mr. Maino affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, with the Knights of Columbus, and he is a trustee of St. Mary's Catholic church. He also belongs to the Arbeiter Society of Jackson. On September 14, 1904, he married Miss Jessie E. McQuillan of that city. Of their three children, a daughter, Janice, died at the age of fourteen months. The two living children are Hubert A. and Linus J.

LAWRENCE PRICE, of Lansing, has been a citizen of Michigan for nearly half a century, and for the major portion of that long period has been closely identified with the commercial, industrial and public affairs of Lansing and the state. As a soldier, public official, citizen, business man and manufacturer he has won success and honor, and has done his full share toward contributing to the community's growth and that of its institutions.

Mr. Price is a son of Erin's Isle, born May 27, 1842, at Templemore, County Tipperary, the son of Martin and Ann (Egan) Price, both of whom were natives of County Tipperary. Martin Price, the father, farmed in Ireland until 1849, in which year he brought his family to America, landing at Quebec, Canada, and going from that city to Lewiston, Niagara county, New York, where they made their first settlement. In 1867 Martin Price came to Michigan and settled in Ingham county, buying a farm in Lansing township, where he passed the last years of

his life, dying March 20, 1895, while the mother survived him until May 2, 1901.

Lawrence Price received his education in the common schools and at the Lewiston (New York) Academy. He was nineteen years of age when, in August, 1862, he enlisted in Battery M, First New York Light Artillery, which was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. Subsequently, with this organization, he participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, in the last of which he was wounded by the explosion of a shell. He was also at Gettysburg, where he was again wounded, but was with his regiment in the pursuit of the Confederates into Virginia as far south as Raccoon Ford on the Rapidan River. From that point his battery was ordered to Washington City and was then sent to Tennessee to reinforce General Rosecrans at Chattanooga. The battery saw active service at Wahatchie and Missionary Ridge, wintered at Bridgeport, Alabama, and the next spring joined the forces of General Sherman in Georgia and went with him on his famous "March to the Sea," taking part in the engagements at Resaca, Dallas, Ringgold, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Culp's Farm and Kenesaw Mountain. Mr. Price was among the first troops to enter the city of Atlanta, and with the army entered Savannah soon afterwards. On the way north the battery was in the engagements in North Carolina at Averysboro and Bentonville, and at the latter point Mr. Price was again slightly wounded and was captured and sent to Libby Prison, at Richmond. The fall of Richmond occurred soon thereafter, however, and Mr. Price was released with the other Union prisoners and sent into a parole camp in the state of Maryland, where he was given a furlough of thirty days, but, desiring to be near his command when the end came, did not make use of his furlough and six days later was again with his regiment, taking part in the Grand Review in Washington City. He was mustered out at Rochester, New York, June 29, 1865.

Returning from the war with an enviable record as a brave and faithful soldier, Mr. Price spent a short time at his old home at Lewiston, and then went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, where he remained until the following spring, then coming to Michigan and reaching Lansing April 26, 1866. His first employment in this state was on a farm which was really within the city limits. Later he purchased 160 acres of unimproved land in Bath township, Clinton county, which he reclaimed and put under cultivation, continuing as an agriculturist with much success until 1880. In that year he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, entering the grocery business at Flint as a retailer. Three years later, however, he came to Lansing and located permanently. Engaging in the buying and shipping of stock, Mr. Price subsequently became interested in the lumber business and later secured large interests therein, being one of the organizers of the Capitol Lumber Company, of which he was vice-president and manager, and is still an important factor in this business, being president of the Rikerd Lumber Company, of Lansing. For a time Mr. Price was engaged in the hardware business as a member of the firm of Price & Smith, and later entered the dry goods trade as a member of the firm of Rork & Price, a combination which is still in business after a period of twenty-five years. Among other enterprises, he is identified with the Lansing Auto Body Works, one of the city's largest industries, of which he has been president since its inception; the Acme Motor Company, of which he is president, and the City National Bank of Lansing, of which he is a director. He still owns his old farm, to which he has added 160 acres, now owning 320 acres, all joining. He has one of the best improved farms in the state, and the residence is equipped with both water and gas.

Mr. Price has been prominent in Democratic politics for many years. He has been a delegate to many city, county and state conventions; in 1890 was appointed chief of police and marshal of the city of Lansing; has been superintendent of public works of the city, a member of the city council for four years from the Fourth Ward, and was the first chairman of the Ingham county board of supervisors elected from the city of Lansing. Mr. Price is a member of Charles T. Foster Post, No. 42, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a leading member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, and was chairman of the building committee when that magnificent edifice was erected.

In 1867 Mr. Price married Mary Ann Ryan, of New York state, who died in 1883. His second union occurred in 1888, when he was married to Miss Julia Bradford. She was born in Pontiac, the daughter of John Bradford, who came to Lansing as an attache of the state auditor general's office when the capitol was located in this city. The family home in Lansing is at No. 1003 Washington avenue.

ELDON E. BAKER. A recent educator has said that "the true business college aims to fit men to live, and to make a living too." That might be described as both the object and the accomplishment of the Baker Business University at Flint, which is known as "The School of Modern Methods." Baker University has already made a fine record in the business education of Michigan young men and women, and the quality of its work is well indicated by the following brief quotation from its guarantee to its students: "We guarantee to give more perfect satisfaction to every student in providing him with the facilities, more efficient instruction, more practical and uptodate courses of study, and graduate him in a shorter time with a better training, at less cost on his part for tuition and supplies, and place him in a better position in less time after graduation on a higher salary, than can or does any other school in Central Michigan." The Baker Business University offers a complete course of study in commercial arts, stenography and typewriting, and in addition to general academic studies offers work which will prepare students for the civil service.

Eldon E. Baker, president and manager of Baker Business University, is an educator of high qualifications and of a quarter century's experience. He was born at Winterset, Iowa, August 20, 1869. His father, Daniel Baker, was born in Ohio, moved to Iowa in 1843, before the admission of the territory to the union and was one of the pioneer farmers in Madison county, where he died in 1876 at the age of fifty years. Daniel Baker married Fannie Moore, daughter of Samuel Moore, whose name belongs on the list of pioneer settlers in Des Moines county, Iowa. She died in Winterset, Iowa, November 10, 1911, at the age of eighty years. She became the mother of fifteen children, eight sons and seven daughters, of whom Mr. Baker was the twelfth child and the eighth son.

While a boy, spending his time on a farm in Madison county, Iowa, he attended the local schools, and his course was early directed toward educational work. Two years were spent in the regular college work at Simpson College in Indianola, Iowa, and he is a graduate of Simpson School of Business. In 1891 Mr. Baker graduated from the Dexter-Normal in Iowa, and subsequently took a course in post-graduate work in Highland Park College and Drake University in Des Moines. Previous to his college graduation, he had taught his first term of school, and altogether his work in the school room in different capacities has covered twenty-five years. For seven years, he was principal of some of the leading high schools of Iowa. In 1906 Mr. Baker moved to Winfield, Kansas, where he was principal of the Commercial Department of the Southwest-

ern Methodist College for five years. From Winfield he came to Flint, and here bought the Flint Business University, which has since been known as Baker Business University. The school was organized in 1909, and under the management of Mr. Baker has reached its acme of success, having now an enrollment of more than two hundred pupils, and offering facilities equal to those afforded by those of any other school of its kind in the state.

During his residence in Winfield, Kansas, Mr. Baker served four years as a member of the city council. He has always taken an active part in Republican party politics. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic Lodge in East Peru, Iowa, to the Odd Fellows Lodge at Winfield, Kansas, and in Flint has membership in the Board of Commerce, and has long been identified as a worshiper in an official capacity with the Methodist church.

At East Peru, Iowa, on June 5, 1895, Mr. Baker married Miss Anna F. Wright, who was born in Madison county, Iowa, a daughter of Hiram C. Wright. To this union have been born three children, as follows: Lois N. Baker, born in East Peru, Iowa, July 16, 1899; Harold W. Baker, born August 8, 1901, at East Peru; and Basil F. Baker, born August 12, 1905, in Iowa. The family residence is at 710 Avon Street, and the business college occupies quarters at 813 to 817 S. Saginaw Street. Mr. Baker, aside from the ordinary advantages supplied by the local schools, and his home training, is indebted entirely to his own efforts for his higher education, and his advancement in life. He has lived a remarkably clean life, having been a total abstainer from tobacco, liquors, and profanity, and outside of his chosen vocation is devoted to the pleasures of home and family, preferring it to any other society.

GEORGE A. NICHOLLS, proprietor of a paint and wall paper store at No. 126 Cortland street, Jackson, Michigan, is one of the most successful contracting decorators that the city has ever known. He has been in the business all his life, and though well qualified to carry on an independent business at any time in his career after he had finished his thorough apprenticeships, he refrained from so doing until within very recent years. Mr. Nicholls was born in Toronto, Canada, on February 8, 1878, and is a son of Harry C. Nicholls, who was for a quarter of a century a well known contracting painter and decorator, of Jackson. He died on April 8, 1909, and it was not until then that his son engaged in an independent business enterprise.

George A. Nicholls has lived in Jackson since he was eight years of age, and in this city he had his early education. He served a careful apprenticeship of several years' duration under his father's watchful eye, and then went to Chicago when he was about nineteen years old, where he spent two years under a master decorator. He then was for two years employed at his trade in Rochester, New York, and at the same time he studied drawing and designing at the Mechanic's Institute of that city, spending his evening in that work, when his associates of the day were making merry in ways most suited to their inclinations. It was thus that Mr. Nicholls acquired expert knowledge of all the higher phases of his trade, and he possesses a skill in the business of decorative designing along his line that places him well at the head of the decorators of this city. In recent years his knowledge has come into more general use than formerly, and since he opened an establishment of his own, with a shop and stock on hand, he has put to excellent use his early training in decorative work.

It was in the year 1909, following the death of his father, that Mr. Nicholls established his present enterprise, and this business house stands

today among the foremost ones in the city. In addition to the selling feature of his business Mr. Nicholls keeps up his contracting business quite the same as before, interior finishing and decorating being his specialty in the contract line, and this particular branch of his business necessitates the employment of a large force of trained artisans.

It is pleasing to remember that Mr. Nicholls was reared in this city, and that he is undeniably "making good" in his business is a source of much satisfaction to those people who have known him practically all his life. He has carried on his business activities with due regard for the most exacting principles of business integrity, and his methods are of a high order calculated to bring success to any man.

Mr. Nicholls is a Mason, and he is an earnest member of the Chamber of Commerce.

On October 12, 1904, Mr. Nicholls was married to Miss Amy Dolley, of this city, and they have one daughter, Dorothy, born on July 30, 1906.

WILLIAM C. WOLCOTT. No better illustration of the high awards to be attained through a life of industry and earnest endeavor could be found than that exemplified by the career of William C. Wolcott, president of the Wolcott Packing Company and the directing head of the leading meat business of Genesee county. Starting life as a poor boy, without the advantages of financial standing or influential aid, he has through his own efforts gained a position among the leading business men of Flint, which city has been the scene of his activities for more than thirty years. Mr. Wolcott was born October 20, 1857, at Bellevue, Huron county, Ohio, and is a son of Thomas and Mary A. (Ford) Wolcott.

Thomas Wolcott was born in England, where he was reared to manhood, and during the early forties emigrated to the United States, settling in Ohio. During his residence in Bellevue he followed the trade of carpenter and builder, but upon coming to Flint, Michigan, in 1867, established himself in the butchering business. This he continued throughout the remainder of his life, dying at the age of seventy-three years, a moderately successful man. He was married in Ohio to Mary A. Ford, also a native of England, who had come to this country in young womanhood about the same time as her husband. She died in 1863, having been the mother of five sons, of whom William C. was the first born.

William C. Wolcott commenced his education in the public schools of his native place, and completed his studies in Flint to which city he had come as a lad of ten years. When he was sixteen years of age he began to learn the butchering business in the establishment of his father, and continued with him until he was twenty-five. In 1882 he established his first modest store, at the corner of Detroit and Second avenue, and since that time he has continued to be engaged in the same line, being today the oldest merchant in Flint in the meat business. He has developed his industry into the largest of its kind in Genesee county and in this part of the state, and in addition to five retail establishments, is president of the Wolcott Packing Company, an incorporated concern. This company slaughters on an average of twenty-five cattle, sixty hogs and forty sheep, and a proportionate number of calves per week, depending upon the season. The plant of this firm is situated just outside of the corporate limits of Flint, in Flint township, and the company employs on an average of fifteen people, while the five retail stores have from sixteen to twenty employes. Wilson E. Wolcott, a younger brother of William C., is associated with him in the five retail markets. The officers of the Wolcott Packing Company are: William C. Wolcott, presi-

dent; Gustav Abraham, vice-president; and F. D. Crissman, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Wolcott attributes his success to straight-forward dealing, persevering effort and the grasping of opportunities. He has endeavored at all times to give his patrons the best of goods and service, and his stores are models of neatness and cleanliness. As an executive he has displayed sterling business ability, and his associates have had every reason to place confidence in his judgment, foresight and acumen. Politically independent, he has not cared for public office, having believed that he could best serve his community in a private capacity. He is prominent in fraternal circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Loyal Guards. He is a member of the Board of Commerce and his religious connection is with the Methodist church. As a lad he showed his patriotism as a member of the Flint Union Blues, a boys' military organization.

On July 29, 1881, Mr. Wolcott was married at Grand Blanc, Genesee county, Michigan, to Miss Martha E. Wilber, who was born at Flint, a daughter of Charles A. and Martha A. Wilber, members of an old family of this city. Two sons have been born to this union: Frederick C. and Thomas W., progressive and energetic young business men of Flint, who are associated with their father in the meat industry. The family home is located at No. 414 North Third avenue.

WATSON R. SMITH. One of the progressive business men of Jackson today is Watson R. Smith, secretary and general manager of the Jackson Cushion Spring Company, one of the leading industrial and manufacturing plants of the city, and one to which Mr. Smith has been a potent factor in the matter of stimulating and pushing forward its growth and position in the city. Mr. Smith is a native son of Michigan, born in Ypsilanti, in the year 1868. He is a son of Caleb C. Smith, who was born in New Jersey and who served in the Union Army, and who is now living retired in Lansing.

Watson R. Smith spent his youth in the city of Lansing. He quit school at the early age of thirteen, and applied himself to the task of learning the bookbinder's trade in the state printing office in that city. He was eighteen years old when he came to Jackson in 1886, and for a number of years he was occupied as bookkeeper and later as traveling salesman for the American Sewer Pipe Company.

In 1900 the Jackson Cushion Spring Company was incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing coil springs. The new concern had a capital stock of \$25,000, and its first officers were as follows: E. C. Greene, president; Charles Rutson, vice president; H. E. Edwards, treasurer; and Watson R. Smith, secretary and general manager. The officers today are the same with the exception of the presidency, B. M. Delamater now presiding there.

Today the capital stock of the company is \$165,000. The Jackson Cushion Spring Company ships its product to practically every city in the United States, with regular shipments to Mexico, Canada, Australia and South America.

Mr. Smith is an ex-president of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the Jackson City Club and a Mason of the Thirty-second degree, with Shriner affiliations as well. He was married in 1891 to Miss Alice Josslyn, of Jackson, and they have one daughter—Miss Alice Josslyn Smith.

CHRISTOPHER E. BRANDT. The business enterprise of the city of Flint received one of its most substantial additions in 1912 with the es-

tablishment of the C. E. Brandt & Company, wholesale dealers in wrapping papers, twines and notions, the first enterprise of its kind to be located in Genesee county. It is now nearly two years since the business was started, and it has already been developed as one of Flint's most prosperous commercial concerns. The business occupies a two-story building, eighty-five by twenty-five feet, at the corner of Kearsley and Beech Streets. Five people are employed in the local establishment, and there are several traveling salesmen.

Christopher E. Brandt, who is at the head of this concern, made a successful record as a commercial salesman and was on the road for many years before he came to Flint and established his present business. Mr. Brandt was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 27, 1862. His father, Christopher E. Brandt, Sr., was born in Berlin, Germany, came as a child with his parents to America, and his business in life was that of cigar and tobacco manufacturer. He died March 20, 1887. His wife was Crystal Erdman, also a native of Germany, and brought to America in childhood. To their marriage were born three sons and two daughters who are now living.

Christopher E. Brandt, Jr., the second of these children, was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee, and since he was sixteen years of age has been dependent entirely upon his own resources. Mr. Brandt now has as a cherished keepsake the first two dollars he ever earned by regular work. This sum represented his first week's wages in the store of Clarence Shepard & Company, wholesale hardware merchants of Milwaukee. His mother took charge of his wages, and it was in this way that he happens to have the two dollars which were first paid for his productive labor. Being with the Shepard Company until 1884, he thoroughly mastered the hardware business in all its branches, and held a responsible place with the house before he left it. His services were next given to the Kieckhefer Brothers Company of Milwaukee, manufacturers of tinware and sheet metal work. The Kieckhefer enterprise has subsequently developed into national proportions and the Kieckhefers are among the largest stock holders in the National Enameling and Stamping Company. Mr. Brandt became a traveling salesman for Kieckhefer concern, and represented that large firm on the road from 1884 for twenty-eight years until 1912. Then in January of the latter year he started his present business in Flint.

Mr. Brandt was well known in Flint for a number of years before locating here permanently, having married his wife in that city. His marriage occurred June 27, 1894, when Miss Eugenia L. Cronk became his wife. She was born in Flint, a daughter of Walter J. Cronk, one of the early settlers of this vicinity. Mr. Cronk is now eighty-seven. His death occurred December 26, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Brandt have one daughter, Frances, born at Flint June 27, 1898.

In politics Mr. Brandt is independent, and has never sought any political distinction. In the Masonic Order he has advanced along both the York and Scottish Rites to thirty-two degrees of the latter and to membership in the Royal Arch and Knights Templars branches of the former. He is also affiliated with the Mystic Shrine. He has membership in the Flint Board of Commerce and the Flint Country Club. Mr. Brandt owns and lives in an attractive home at 216 E. Second Street.

WILLIAM AUSTIN MOORE. Not too often or through the medium of too many historical publications touching the state of Michigan can be accorded to any citizen a greater meed of distinction and respect than is due to the late William A. Moore, who long held prestige as one of the leading members of the bar of the state and who was one of the hon-

ored and influential citizens of Detroit at the time of his death, which here occurred on the 25th of September, 1906. He was engaged in the active practice of his profession in Detroit for more than half a century, and his labors in the chosen vocation which he dignified and honored by his exalted character and eminent services came to an end only when death set its seal upon his mortal lips, after he had passed the age of four score years. Mr. Moore was a man of fine intellectual and professional attainments, of high ideals and of utmost loyalty in all of the relations of life, and thus it is that his name merits a place of honor in every publication that notes the personnel of the Michigan bar in the past or has to do with the history of Detroit.

William Austin Moore was born on a farm near Clifton Springs, Ontario county, New York, on the 17th of April, 1823, and was the seventh son of the William and Lucy (Rice) Moore, the former of whom was born in the vicinity of Peterboro, Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, on the 9th of April, 1787, and the latter of whom was a native of Massachusetts, both families having been founded in New England in the colonial era of our national history. William Moore was reared and educated in his native state and at the age of eighteen years he went to the state of New York, where he became a prosperous and representative agriculturist of Ontario county. There his marriage was solemnized and there he continued to reside until his immigration to the territory of Michigan. He not only served in various public offices in Ontario county but was also a valiant soldier of the New York troops in the War of 1812, in which he was present at the burning of Buffalo by the British, besides taking part in the engagement at Fort Erie.

In the summer of 1831 William Moore came with his family to Michigan and numbered himself among the early settlers of Washtenaw county, where, in the following year, he was appointed justice of the peace, an office of which he continued in tenure until the admission of Michigan to statehood, in 1837. He was not permitted to retire from this local magistracy at that time, however, and by successive re-elections he continued to serve as justice of the peace for the first twelve years in the history of the new state. He became one of the most honored and influential citizens of his county, was a member of the first constitutional convention of the state, served as a member of the first state senate, and in 1843 represented Washtenaw county in the lower house of the legislature. He was a man of superior intellectual and business ability and his character was the positive expression of a strong, noble and loyal nature. Both he and his wife continued to reside in Washtenaw county until their death and their names have place on the roll of the honored pioneers of Michigan.

In tracing more remotely the history of the Moore family, it may be stated that it is of sturdy Scotch-Irish extraction, and that the subject of this memoir was of the fifth generation in line of descent from a member of the historic Douglass clan which was virtually exterminated at the massacre of Glencoe, Scotland, on the 13th of February, 1692. The widow of this valorous ancestor fled with her children to Ireland, where the family remained until 1718, when a number of its representatives came to America, where they were among the first settlers of Londonderry, New Hampshire. The youngest son in this original American family was John Moore, who married and became the father of seven children. The third child, William, was reared to maturity in New Hampshire, and in December, 1763, he wedded Miss Jane Holmes. They finally removed from the Londonderry district to Peterboro, Hillsboro county, from which place William Moore went forth as a patriot soldier in the War of the Revolution, records extant showing that he par-

ticipated in the battle of Bennington, on the 19th of July, 1777. Of the twelve children of William and Jane (Holmes) Moore the youngest was William, who became the founder of the Michigan branch of the family, as already noted in this context.

William A. Moore was eight years of age at the time of the family immigration to the wilds of southern Michigan, where he was reared to the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farm and where he availed himself of the advantages of the common schools. When twenty years of age he determined to prepare himself for the legal profession, and he initiated his incidental studies at Ypsilanti, where he remained two years. He then entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1850, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, his having been the fifth class to be graduated in that now famed institution of learning. After his graduation Mr. Moore went to Salem, Mississippi, where he devoted about eighteen months to teaching school. In April, 1852, in consonance with his original plans for a future career, he began reading law, under the preceptorship of the firm of Davidson & Holbrook, of Detroit, and in January of the following year he was admitted to the Michigan bar. He forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession in Detroit, and here he continued his labors in this exacting vocation until the close of his long and useful life. He eventually built up a large and representative law business, in connection with which he was ever known for his close application and his broad and exact knowledge of the science of jurisprudence. In the early years of his practice Mr. Moore gave special attention to admiralty law, which then constituted a most important phase of legal business in Detroit, and he became a recognized leader and authority in this field of practice, in which he figured in nearly all of the important cases brought before the courts in Michigan, besides which he was frequently called to Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago and Milwaukee in connection with important admiralty issues. He became known as an able trial lawyer, but his tastes and inclinations, coupled with his fine technical knowledge and mature judgment, made him especially strong as a counselor, in which department of practice his services were much in demand at all stages of his professional career. Concerning Mr. Moore these pertinent words have been written by one who knew him long and well: "He united a judicial and independent character of mind, long familiarity with the principles of law, excellent foresight, sound judgment and, above all, unquestioned integrity—qualities which admirably fitted him to act the part of conciliator and harmonizer of conflicting interests. His convictions were not reached without careful investigation and consideration, but a stand once taken was not abandoned for any mere question of policy or expediency. All his interest was cast on the side of morality, good government, obedience to law and the elevation of his fellows. No responsibility laid upon him was ever neglected or betrayed. Many persons of far less worth have attracted a larger share of public attention, but few have done more to conserve, in various ways, the best interests of the city."

Mr. Moore was a well fortified and stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, though he never sought political office. From 1864 to 1868 he was chairman of the Democratic state central committee, and from the latter year until 1876 he represented Michigan as a member of the Democratic national executive committee. From 1850 until 1865 he was a member of the Detroit board of education, and for three and one-half years of this period he served as a president of the board. He was for many years attorney of the board of police commissioners of Detroit; in 1881 he was appointed a member of the board of park

commissioners, to which position he was re-appointed in 1884, and he was twice elected president of the board, a position which he resigned before the expiration of his second term.

Mr. Moore was one of the organizers of the Wayne County Savings Bank and also of the Detroit Fire & Marine Insurance Company, of each of which important corporations he served as director and attorney for many years. He was ever appreciative of the spiritual verities of the Christian faith and both he and his wife were zealous members of the Baptist church.

On the 5th of December, 1854, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Moore to Miss Laura J. Van Husan, who was born at Saline, Washtenaw county, on the 12th of March, 1837, and who was a daughter of the late Caleb Van Husan, long a prominent and influential citizen of Detroit. Mrs. Moore survived her husband by about five years and was summoned to eternal rest on the 30th of July, 1911, secure in the reverent memory of all who had come within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence. William V. Moore, the only child, is specifically mentioned in the article immediately following this memoir.

WILLIAM V. MOORE. In the article immediately preceding this is given a tribute to the memory of the late William A. Moore, father of him whose name initiates the sketch at hand, and in the same connection appear data that indicate how prominently and worthily has the name of the Moore family been identified with the development, upbuilding and generic history of Michigan. In the profession that was significantly honored and dignified by the character, ability and services of his honored father, William V. Moore, himself has achieved definite precedence, as has he also a citizen of influence and as a man of affairs. No one in the least familiar with his career can but realize that he has added further honors to the name which he bears and that he is entitled to recognition as one of the representative men of his native city and state. He is engaged in the active practice of law in Detroit, stands exemplar of the most loyal and liberal citizenship and a brief review of his career is consistently given in this work, especially in view of the fact that he is now the only representative of the third generation of the Moore family in Michigan, with whose history the name has been closely linked since the territorial epoch. Concerning him the following well merited statements may be made: "William V. Moore stands as one of the leading members of the Detroit bar and is also identified with various industrial and financial interests that have had marked influence in furthering the generic precedence and prosperity of his native city, which has been his home from the time of his birth and to which his loyalty is of the most insistent order."

William Van Moore was born in the old family homestead on Congress street, Detroit, on the 3d of December, 1856. After due preliminary discipline in the public schools he was matriculated in the University of Michigan, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1878, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the same year he began the study of law under the able preceptorship of his honored father, and this training was supplemented by a course in the law department of Boston University, in which he was graduated in 1880 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then returned from the Massachusetts metropolis to Detroit, where he was admitted to the bar and initiated the active work of his profession, in which he was continuously associated with his father until the death of the latter, on the 25th of September, 1906. He was thus identified with the law firm of Moore & Canfield, which was succeeded by that of W. A. & W. V. Moore,



W. J. Moore

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and later he continued as a member of the firm of Moore & Goff until 1905, when the firm of Moore, Standart & Drake was formed. After the death of his father, in the following year, he continued as senior member of this firm until 1909, since which time his practice has been of independent order. He has devoted his attention principally to corporation law and is legal representative of a number of banks and insurance companies in Detroit, where he is recognized as a representative corporation lawyer and controls a large and substantial practice.

Mr. Moore is a director and general counsel of the Wayne County Savings Bank and is identified in a similar way with that old and important institution, the Detroit Fire & Marine Insurance Company. He is vice president of the Northern Engineering Works and has other capitalistic interests, many of which were promoted and fostered by his father. With naught of desire for the honors or emoluments of political office, Mr. Moore accords a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party. He served from 1885 to 1889 as a member of the Detroit board of education, of which he was president during the last two years of this period, and in this position he rendered most earnest and effective service, even as had his father in the same office. He served continuously as a member of the city board of fire commissioners from April 1, 1905, until April 1, 1913, when he retired and apropos of his zealous advocacy of the basic principles for which the Democratic party has ever stood sponsor it may be noted that he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1896, in the city of Chicago. He and his wife are attendants and liberal supporters of the Woodward Avenue Baptist church and in the same he is a trustee as successor of his father.

On the 28th of June, 1883, Mr. Moore wedded Miss Jennie C. Andrews, who was born and reared in Michigan and who is a daughter of the late Harry S. Andrews, a resident of Fenton, Genesee county, at the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have two children—William Van Husan Moore and Mary. William Van Husan Moore married Stephanie Moran, a daughter of John V. Moran, of this city, April 11, 1912; Mary, the daughter, married Richard P. Joy, son of James F. Joy, of this city, in 1908.

FREDERICK P. NEESLEY. From the year 1903 up to the present time Frederick P. Neesley has been employed in the Michigan Central shops in an important capacity, for the past three years being general foreman of the shops in which he served his apprenticeship as a young man. He has had a wide experience in his work, and has studied the methods and equipment of various shops connected with the big railroad systems of the country, so that he is well qualified to fill his present position. He is a native son of Jackson, born in this city on March 23, 1874, and his parents are Peter J. and Regina (Haag) Neesley, both native born Germans, and both still resident in Jackson. The father is also a mechanic, and for more than thirty years he was employed in the Michigan Central shops of which his son is now general foreman.

Peter J. Neesley was born in Germany, as has been stated, and there learned his trade. He came to the United States in 1861 and located in this city, where he now lives retired at the age of seventy-eight, after a life of worthy activity. The wife and mother is in her seventy-sixth year. She was reared in Germany, and there formed the acquaintance of the man who became her husband, though they were not married until they had emigrated to this country and had settled in Jackson. Their marriage occurred in the year 1862, one year after the senior Neesley located in this city. Of their large family, seven children are now living—two

sons and five daughters. They are here mentioned briefly as follows: Mary, the wife of George Ottomer; Ida, who married George W. Fisher; Peter G. Neesley, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Jackson; Katherine, the wife of George W. Fisher; Frederick P., of this review; Nettie, who married C. H. Diedrich; and Daisy the wife of E. B. Ferguson. Another son, Frank Neesley, who was the second born in the family, became a locomotive engineer, following the predilection of the Neesley family for mechanics, and while taking a passenger train down a steep mountain grade in Utah, a broken rail caused a derailment of his engine, resulting in his instant death. He was forty-four years of age when the accident happened, in the year 1906. It should be mentioned that while two of the daughters married men of identical names, the men are unrelated, this being one of the coincidences now and then met with.

Frederick P. Neesley was reared in the city of Jackson and here had his schooling. When in his late teens he entered the shops of the Michigan Central, where his father had long been employed, and there served a thorough apprenticeship under the careful supervision of his father, who saw to it that his training was complete in all its details, and lacked nothing that could make for efficient service in later years. He began his apprenticeship at the age of seventeen, it should be said, and he finished when he was twenty-one, four years being the prescribed time for a thorough training. Thereafter he went west and spent five years working at his trade, much of the time being spent at Ogden, Utah. In 1903 he returned to his Michigan home, and from then until the present time he has been steadily employed in the shops of this city. In 1907 he became foreman of the shops, and in 1910 he was again promoted to the post of general foreman, which position he now occupies. The fact that he has continued in the work without interruption and has advanced from post to post until he is now in charge of the shops, as one might say, is sufficient commentary on the character of his work and of his mechanical and executive ability, so that further words on that head would be superfluous.

Mr. Neesley is one of the popular fraternalists of the city. He is a Maccabee, an Elk and a member of the well known German society, the Arbeiter Verein, of which his father has been a member for forty-five years. His church is that of the Baptist denomination, and socially he has membership in the Michigan Central Country Club. It should not be omitted that Mr. Neesley is not only an enthusiast in base ball, but that he has played professional ball in his earlier years, as a member of the Utah-Idaho Interstate League, his position on his team being that of catcher. He has maintained a lively interest in the great American Game, even though he no longer plays it, and is found among the fans of the city whenever a game is scheduled.

On February 19, 1901, Mr. Neesley was married to Miss Mary Hunt of Ogden, Utah. Four sons and a daughter have been born to them, here named in the order of their birth: Alice B.; Raymond; Frank; Frederick P., Jr., and Leroy Neesley.

The family are highly esteemed in the city, and have a wide circle of genuine friends in Jackson, many of whom have known Mr. Neesley from his birth.

GEORGE W. COOK. The Genesee county bar has one of its ablest representatives in Mr. Cook, who started out as a teacher, earning his way and investing all the surplus in additional training for a larger career, and since beginning active practice has been associated with a firm which is recognized as having a very generous share of the legal business

in this part of the state, and in that firm his own work has been a very important contributing factor to the general success.

George W. Cook was born October 24, 1862, at Grand Blanc, Genesee County, Michigan. The family is one identified with this section of Michigan since pioneer days. Joseph P. Cook, his father, born in New York State, was eight years old, when brought by his parents to Michigan in 1836, and he lived in the vicinity of Grand Blanc as a farmer during the greater part of his life. His death occurred in 1903 at the age of seventy-five. The mother's maiden name was Julia H. Slagt, also a native of New York State, who came to Michigan in 1840, with her parents. In 1853, she and Mr. Cook were married in the Genesee county court house at Flint. Born in 1828, Mrs. Cook is still living in her eighty-fifth year, her home being in the village of Grand Blanc. The old homestead is still owned by members of the family. Of the five sons and two daughters, four sons are still living as follows: John G., who lives at Grand Blanc; Edwin H., who is a farmer in Genesee county near Grand Blanc; George W.; and Willis G., whose home is in Fort Worth, Texas.

George W. Cook got his first training in the country schools of Genesee county, and later was a student in the high school at Flint. Before he arrived at his majority he was granted a certificate and did work in the district schools for a time. Later for ten years he was a teacher in the school for the deaf. At the same time his leisure was spent in the reading of law, but official duties kept him from active practice for some years. For four years, from the first of January, 1893, to December 31, 1896, he served as county clerk of Genesee county. In June, 1897, came his admission to the bar, and since that date he has been one of the leading attorneys at Flint. He practices as a member of the firm of Brennan, Cook & Gundry. Their offices are in the P. F. Smith Building.

In politics a Republican, it was on a ticket of that party that Mr. Cook won his official preferments, and has always been one of the local leaders. For the past fifteen years he has served as a member of the board of education, and is now its president.

At Flint, on August 1, 1888, occurred the marriage of George W. Cook and Miss Emma Zimmerman. Michigan is her native state, and her parents were Louis and Mary Zimmerman. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have three children: Lawrence L., George Leland and Wendell J. Their home is at 218 East Fifth Street.

FRANK ROBERT LAMPMAN. Among the prominent men of Jackson, none is better established than is Frank Robert Lampman, manager of the Bijou theater for the past six years. Though Mr. Lampman entered the business as a novice at that time, success has not been a stranger to him in that field, and he has made excellent progress in the work to which he has been devoted for some years. Prior to his attention to his present enterprise, Mr. Lampman was a newspaper man, who had, since his college days, been active in practically all branches of the work, from a practical printer up to the post of city editor. Coming to Jackson in 1906 as city editor of the *Citizen Press*, he continued as such for a year and a half, when he turned his attention to his present business. Since that time he has had no active newspaper interests.

Mr. Lampman was born in Hot Springs, Arkansas, on July 9, 1870, and is a son of Ward Lampman, a pioneer citizen of Montcalm county, Michigan. The father was born in Cuyahoga county, New York, on August 7, 1839, and came with his parents to the state of Michigan in 1852, locating at first in Eaton county. In 1864 the family removed to

Montcalm county, and that region has since known the family. The father still lives, and has his home with Frank R. Lampman of this review.

Frank R. Lampman was educated up to his high school graduation in the schools of Little Rock, Arkansas, where he was reared. Following his graduation in 1888 he learned the printer's trade, worked at it for some time, and then entered the University of Arkansas from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1894. For several years thereafter Mr. Lampman followed the life of a newspaper man. His calling brought him into service in numerous capacities and in various cities. He worked on occasions as a practical printer, and there was little in the matter of the makeup of a live newspaper that he did not understand. He was for six years a reporter on the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, and for ten years following he was a reporter and editorial writer on the Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Gazette*. In 1906 he came to Jackson as city editor of the *Citizen Press*, and as has been previously stated, he continued there in that capacity for a year and a half, when he was attracted by the possibilities of the theater business. His accomplishments as manager of the Bijou theater are especially praiseworthy, and he has proven himself a capable theater man.

Mr. Lampman is a Scottish Rite Mason as well as a Shriner and a Knight Templar, and his other fraternal affiliations are with the Elks of this city and the Knights of Pythias. Socially he is a member of the Jackson City Club, and the Meadow Heights Country Club.

A Democrat, Mr. Lampman has been foremost in the politics of the city, and he has taken a live interest in the civic welfare of Jackson. He is now a member of the Board of Trustees of the Jackson Public Library, and is especially active on that board. Mr. Lampman is a wide reader, and in his fine home at Orchard Place he has one of the best private libraries in the city. All classes of standard literature may be found in profusion on its shelves, but his love of historical works is especially strong, and the best in history has a prominent place in his library.

Mr. Lampman was married on February 10, 1906, to Miss Elizabeth J. Sidmore, of Rochester, Indiana. They have no children.

JOHN C. BENSON, M. D. In the line of his calling, Dr. John C. Benson has shown a commendable persistence, and his high professional standing comes as much from his respect of the unwritten ethics of his vocation as from the high ability he has shown in its practice. Doctor Benson was born in the village of Mount Morris, Genesee county, Michigan, February 6, 1878, and is a son of the Hon. John R. and Mary E. (Bresette) Benson.

Henry Benson, the paternal grandfather of John C. Benson, was a pioneer settler of Genesee county. When he came to this place he was forced to transport his clothing and such household effects as he owned in a hand wheelbarrow from Pontiac. In later years he became a merchant and transporter, carrying goods by wagon from Pontiac to Bay City, and helped to build the first plank road from Flint to Saginaw. He was a successful man and at the time of his death left a large fortune. He died in 1893, at the age of seventy-three years. Hon. John R. Benson was born in 1837, and was a lad when brought to Mount Morris, Michigan, by his father. At the outbreak of the Civil War he went to Pennsylvania to join a brother, who had enlisted in a Michigan regiment. However, the regiment had already gone to the front and John R. accordingly enlisted in a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers. He never again saw his brother, but was advised of his death in Andersonville Prison. Mr. Benson himself was never wounded nor taken pris-

oner, although he saw much active service. When his term was through he received his honorable discharge and returned to his Michigan home, once again taking up agricultural work. He had received some training in the schools of Ypsilanti, but was largely self-educated and never enjoyed collegiate or university advantages. However, he became well known in the field of literature, his writings comprising poems and prose, essays and short stories, and many of the products of his pen found their way into the leading magazines of the day. Four volumes of his works, entitled "Poems and Sketches," are now being prepared for publication, these having been printed by pen in actual representation of press work, a labor that required a number of years. Mr. Benson was successful in a material way, being the owner of several farms in the vicinity of Mount Morris. A Democrat in politics, he took an active part in the public affairs of his day and served in a number of township and county offices, and in 1891 was elected to the state senate by the people's party, serving in that body two years. He died July 15, 1911, at Mount Morris. Mr. Benson married Mary E. Bresette, daughter of Louis and Louise (Chandonia) Bresette, the latter a member of the noted family which settled in the heart of what is now Detroit more than two hundred years ago and owned a tract of land, the possession of forty acres of which has been recently threshed out in the courts after long and expensive litigation, the court deciding against the heirs because of the long passage of time. Mrs. Benson still survived and makes her home at Mount Morris. She has been the mother of eight children: one who died in infancy; E. H., who is located in the West; Elizabeth, the wife of George C. Goodyear, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; W. A., who is engaged in the mercantile business in Detroit; Florence H., the wife of Thomas P. Hughes, and chief adjuster for the Federal Casualty Company of Detroit; E. Louise, the wife of E. F. Costello of Mount Morris, a farmer; Dr. John C., of this review; and Dr. Robert L., professor of pathology at the University of Oregon, at Portland.

A lad of earnest and studious habits, Dr. John C. Benson received his early training in the village graded and high schools of Mount Morris, and then adopted the vocation of teacher, having a school at Commerce, Oakland county, for one year, and in Genesee county for six years. He assisted his father in the work of the home farm during the summer months, and in the meantime prosecuted his scientific studies, finally entering the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated with his medical degree with the class of 1907. At that time he began practice at Flint, and since then has enjoyed a large and representative general practice, maintaining offices at No. 1001 North Saginaw street. His friends and acquaintances in professional and business life are numerous, and among all his standing is equally high. In the line of his calling, Doctor Benson is a member of the Genesee County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He inclined toward the Republican party, but is apt to act independently in selecting his choice for public office, believing that the individual is greater than the party. He is a member of the Flint Board of Commerce, and fraternally holds membership in the Knights of Columbus, the Knights of Equity, the Knights of the Macabees, the Gleaners and the Equitable Fraternal Union. With his family he belongs to the Roman Catholic church and is a member of St. Matthews parish.

On June 25, 1911, Doctor Benson was married to Miss Katharine E. Brennan, of Detroit, daughter of John and Mary E. (Schamadon) Brennan, early Detroit settlers. One child has come to this union: Virginia

Mary, born August 12, 1913. The pleasant family residence is situated at No. 1403 South Saginaw street.

GEORGE W. CARTER. Well known and prominent in citizenship in the city of Jackson, Michigan, is George W. Carter, one of the builders and owners of the Carter Brothers Building, recognized as one of the finest and best among the office buildings of the city. Mr. Carter has lived long and worthily in this community, and is a native son of Jackson county, born in Summit township on June 1, 1845. His father, Philander Lothrop Carter, was a native of Massachusetts, who removed from that state to Genesee county, New York, and thence in 1836 to Jackson county, Michigan, locating first in Spring Arbor township and later moving to Summit township. Philander L. Carter spent all his remaining days in Jackson county, and he died on a farm in Leona township on Christmas day, in 1881, aged eighty-one years, his birth having occurred on April 21, 1800. Mr. Carter had long been an extensive dealer in country lands and farming properties, and in the course of his business experience in Jackson county he amassed a comfortable fortune. He was a pioneer of the county, and when he first came here the town of Jackson, then known as Jacksonburg, boasted not more than two or three stores.

Back in Genesee county, New York, Mr. Carter had married Charity Russel, and she accompanied him when he first came to Michigan. She died in 1898 in the ninety-second year of her life, and she was the mother of seven children—five daughters and two sons. All are now deceased with the single exception of George W. Carter, whose name introduces this review. His only brother, John G. Carter, who died on August 6, 1899, was closely and intimately associated with him in business matters and in all their relations throughout his life. In fact, the two Carter brothers were thoroughly and genuinely devoted to each other, and practically all their property interests were held in common. John G. being fourteen years older than his brother, was thoroughly attached to George W., who depended greatly on him for advice in all his affairs.

In 1890 the two brothers erected the Carter Building. It was then and is yet the best and most up-to-date office building in Jackson. It is five stories in height, with a frontage on Main street of forty-four feet, and the front is of a brown stone that was quarried in Ohio. Elevators and all modern equipment are features of the building, and when it was built, it was generally held to be far in advance of the city in up-to-date and modern style and finish.

John G. Carter was married, but he had no children, and he made George M. Carter, the youngest son of his brother, his sole heir when he died. He had always been particularly fond of his nephew, and gained the consent of his brother to do by him as he would with a son of his own. The result was the young man came into the entire fortune of his uncle when he died, and he is now a half owner in the Carter Building with his father.

George W. Carter was married on June 11, 1873, to Marion Dania Miller, a native of Rochester, New York. She still survives, and is the mother of two sons—Philander Lothrop Carter, named for his grandfather, and George M. Carter. The former was born on December 29, 1876, and he is now president and general manager of the Jackson Fence Company of Jackson, a large and growing concern that has for its purpose the manufacturing of woven wire fence materials. The younger son was born on June 3, 1884, and he is now vice president and general manager of the Standard Car Manufacturing Company of Jackson, engaged in the building of electric motor cars. Each of these young men will be found mentioned elsewhere in this historical and biographical

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work, with more detailed facts regarding their business activities and accomplishments, which are well worthy of them and of their father and uncle.

George W. Carter is a Democrat and for several years he was a member of the Jackson Board of Public Works, though he has never been a seeker after official favors or distinction. He and his sons are members of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, and he is treasurer of the Jackson Fence Company, mentioned above.

GEORGE WILLIAMS BATES. Forty years as an active member of the Detroit bar is the record of George Williams Bates. His practice as a lawyer has been in connection with a large volume of litigation in both the state and federal courts, and for years he has been regarded as one of the ablest counselors and attorneys of his home city. Mr. Bates is a native of Detroit, and his ancestry includes many of the most notable lines of family stock in old and modern New England history.

The Bates family in America was founded by three brothers, James, Clement and Edward Bates, who were among the Puritan settlers in the Massachusetts Bay colony, coming from England. A direct ancestor of the Detroit lawyer was James Bates, who settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1634, while Clement resided at Hingham, and Edward at Weymouth, and the descendants of these three brothers are now found in all parts of the United States. Robert Bates, a son of James, followed the leadership of the Rev. Thomas Hooker into Connecticut and became one of the landed proprietors of Wethersfield, but moved from there in 1640 to the colony that founded Stamford, Connecticut. In the collateral lines of the Bates ancestry are found many other notable characters, including the following: William Cross, a soldier in the Pequot Indian war and a participant in the fight of Narragansett Swamp, and subsequently a representative of Wethersfield in the general court at Hartford; Robert Chapman, one of the founders of Saybrook, Connecticut, a deputy to the general court, a commissioner, and one of the largest landholders in Saybrook; also Gershom Lockwood, soldier, judge and legislator of Greenwich, Connecticut; Jonathan Selleck, a brave Indian fighter, legislator and liberal churchman; Richard Law, a distinguished Connecticut jurist in the early days; David Smith, one of Washington's soldiers during the Revolution; the family of Weeds in Connecticut and New York. Through the Bucknam family Mr. Bates claims relationship with Nicholas Stowers, Captain John Sprague and Lieutenant Ralph Sprague, who were among the original settlers of Newtown or Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1628, and Ralph Sprague was one of the first selectmen of that village. On his mother's side, George Williams Bates is descended from Roger Williams, a cousin to the famous Roger, who was the founder of Rhode Island; this Roger Williams, whose home was in Connecticut, came to America in 1635, was deputy representative of Windsor in the general court at Hartford, served as selectman, and was a member of the famous organization, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston.

George Williams Bates, who was born at Detroit November 4, 1848, is a son of Samuel Gershom and Rebecca (Williams) Bates, who were early settlers at Detroit, which remained their home during the rest of their lives. Samuel G. Bates was a merchant and for many years a public-spirited citizen of Detroit. The Detroit public schools gave Mr. Bates his early training; in 1870 he graduated A. B. from the University of Michigan, and in recognition of his continued attainments the same institution gave him the degree of Master of Arts in 1875. On leaving

the university he was for about a year a representative in Detroit of the publishing house of James R. Osgood & Company of Boston. His study of law began in the fall of 1871 in the offices of Newberry, Pond & Brown, and was continued with another well-known Detroit law firm of that time, Meddaugh & Driggs.

Since his admission to the Michigan bar in 1874, Mr. Bates has had a continuous practice at Detroit, and since the first few years has enjoyed a business that has been both profitable and of more than representative character. His hard-working ability, his conscientious devotion to the interests of his clients, and his special skill in handling complicated cases has long been recognized and has brought him many distinctive and worthy honors in the profession.

Outside a period of service as estimator at large for Detroit, Mr. Bates has never held public office. However, he has long been one of the influential workers in the Republican party of the state, and has served as a delegate to many state conventions. Before the convention at Grand Rapids in 1894 his name was presented as candidate for attorney general, but he subsequently withdrew in favor of another candidate. Mr. Bates has membership in the Detroit and Michigan Bar Associations, of the American Bar Association, has taken thirty-two degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry and is a member of Michigan Sovereign Consistory, and in the York Rite is affiliated with Oriental Lodge No. 240, A. F. & A. M., King Cyrus Chapter No. 133, R. A. M., and Monroe Council No. 1, Royal and Select Masons. His own distinguished ancestry has caused Mr. Bates to take great interest in organizations of colonial and early American character, and he has served as treasurer and registrar of the Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, as Historian General of the national organization and one of its vice president-generals, and for many years has attended as a delegate the national congresses of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Bates is also a member of the New England Society. His interest in American history is indicated by his former service as president of the Detroit Archaeological Society and as councilor of the American Institute of Archaeology and of the American Historical Association. Among other social and civic organizations to which he belongs are the University Club of Detroit, the Bloomfield Hills Country Club, the Mummi Association of the University of Michigan, and his church is the First Presbyterian.

On April 26, 1887, Mr. Bates was married to Miss Jennie Marie Fowler, daughter of the late Richard Esslytne Fowler, of Clayton, New York. Their two children are: Stanley Fowler Bates, a graduate of Cornell University, class of 1911; and Virginia Williams Bates.

FRANK H. MATHER. Among those men of Jackson who have identified themselves with the big interests of the city may be mentioned Frank H. Mather, secretary-treasurer and manager of the Central City Lumber Company, with which concern he has been affiliated since 1911. Though a young man in years, Mr. Mather has already had a wide business experience that has fitted him for his present position, and he is reckoned among the foremost business men of the city of Jackson today.

Mr. Mather was born on a Calhoun county farm, twelve miles south of Battle Creek, in Leroy township, on April 2, 1883. He is a son of David and Henriette (Miller) Mather. The father was a farmer much of his life. He was born in Niagara county, New York, and came to Michigan in young manhood, spending the rest of his life in Calhoun county. In his later years he devoted himself to the lumber and grain business, in which he was quite successful, and he died on January 22, 1913. The mother still lives, and is a resident of Marshall, Michigan. They had one other son, Charles M. Mather, who is likewise engaged in

lumber activities, and located at Plymouth, Michigan. He is the elder of the two, being nine years the senior of Frank H. Mather.

Mr. Mather, of this review, had his education in the country schools and the Battle Creek high school, the latter of which he attended for three years. He then took a business course in the J. B. Krug Business College of Battle Creek, and was graduated therefrom in 1901. His education completed, the young man entered his father's business office as bookkeeper, at Athens, Michigan, and for a year continued there. He then entered the employ of the lumber firm of G. E. Lamb & Sons, of Marshall, and as manager he continued with that concern for four years. The years of 1906-7 he spent in Cadillac, and he devoted himself while there to a careful and systematic study of the lumber business in all its details, both as to outside and office management, so that he was prepared to take a responsible place with the Central City Lumber Company when he came to Jackson in 1908. In that year he became one of the incorporators of this large and well known lumber concern, and he was made its secretary and treasurer, positions which he still holds, and since 1911, he has also been manager of the concern.

Mr. Mather is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and fraternally is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He was married on April 12, 1905, to Miss Beulah Bond, of Athens, Michigan.

JOSEPH JELLIS, directing head of the firm of J. Jellis & Company, of Flint, is one of the leading millers of his part of the state, and has a business that is at once indicative of his superior qualifications, his straightforward methods, his laudable ambition and his indefatigable energy. A native son of Canada, he was born in the Province of Quebec, March 18, 1850, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Knox) Jellis. His father, born in England, emigrated to Canada in young manhood, and there for many years was engaged in milling, becoming the owner of a large and thriving business. He is now deceased. Mrs. Jellis, who was born in Canada, and died at Boston, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1912, aged eighty-nine years, was the mother of ten children, of whom Joseph was the third in order of birth.

Joseph Jellis secured his early education in the country schools, this being supplemented by an academic training in his native place. At the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to learn the trade of miller in his father's establishment, following which he was employed as a journeyman until 1897. He was twenty-two years of age when he first came to Michigan, his first location being in Bay City, from whence he came to Flint, and here, in 1897 he formed a partnership with Charles Stone and established his first business venture on Saginaw street, at No. 1002. The enterprise was commenced in a modest manner, but Mr. Jellis' energy, progressive methods and untiring industry soon caused its expansion, and as the trade increased larger quarters were found necessary. The present mill, formerly known as the Central Flour and Feed Mill, is located at No. 500 to 530 Ann Arbor, at the corner of Second street, and has been entirely remodeled and equipped with the latest and most highly improved machinery. Since the commencement of the business the output of the mill has been doubled, the present capacity being sixty barrels per day, this having a demand all over the state, while twelve persons are employed by Mr. Jellis. In addition to this enterprise, he is the proprietor of a large grain shipping business, and also deals extensively in beans. Mr. Jellis is essentially a self-made man. His methods are such as will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny and because of his success are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon the rules which govern unswerving

integrity and unfaltering effort and in this lies the secret of his rise to prosperity and prominence in commercial circles. Mr. Jellis' private life has been one of strict probity, and at no time has he touched liquor or tobacco. In political matters a Republican, he has never cared for public office, although frequently urged by his friends to become a candidate. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Board of Commerce, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He owns his own modern home, located at No. 712 Ann Arbor street.

Mr. Jellis was married at Flint, Michigan, October 5, 1880, to Miss Susan Gage, who was born in Michigan, a daughter of John L. Gage, and a member of a pioneer family that came to this state in 1830. To this union has come one son, J. Leon Jellis, born in Flint, March 31, 1882. He was educated in the public schools of this city and early entered his father's mill, where he thoroughly learned every detail of the business. He is now his father's partner, and is known as one of the progressive and energetic young business men of Flint. Like his father, he has abstained from tobacco and intoxicants of all kinds. J. Leon Jellis was married to Miss Frances E. Boomer, a native of Flint, and daughter of Horace B. Boomer, a pioneer settler of this state. One son has been born to this union: Joseph Horace, born February 2, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Jellis live in their pleasant home at No. 118 Grace street.

ERNEST CHAUNCEY CLARK. Michigan as one of the leading states in manufacturers has naturally attracted within her borders men of foremost inventive genius as well as executive ability. Within the past decade the rising prominence of Michigan as a center for the automobile industry has produced some of the ablest workers in the mechanical field in the entire country, and in this group perhaps none is better entitled to mention than Mr. E. C. Clark, the inventor of the Clark motor, one of the best types in its adaptability to automobile construction now in successful use. Mr. Clark until recently was president of the E. C. Clark Motor Company of Jackson, a large industry which still bears his name, and of which he was one of the founders.

Ernest Chauncey Clark was born in Quebec, Canada, November 3, 1865. His father, Chauncey R. Clark, who was a blacksmith and wagon and carriage maker, no doubt contributed by inheritance some of the mechanical genius which characterize the career of his son. The elder Clark died in Jackson, Michigan, in 1910, at the age of sixty-nine. The maiden name of the mother was Elizabeth Miller, who died at Wayne, Michigan, in 1909, aged sixty-eight. Mr. E. C. Clark has a brother, Oscar L. Clark, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and a sister, Miss Amy Clark, who is a graduate nurse and now located at Seattle, Washington. The oldest of the children, Ernest C. Clark, was reared in Quebec, where he attended school, and during vacation time learned the trade of blacksmith and carriage maker in his father's shop. His mechanical genius was demonstrated early in life. One time he constructed in his father's shop an old style high-wheeled bicycle, and was constantly at work in designing some new form of mechanical equipment or machinery. When he was nineteen he left home and at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, found employment for a few months in the blacksmith department of the Fairbanks Scale Company, one of the largest industries of its kind in America. Following this for six or seven months he worked as a brakeman on a Vermont railroad, and then returned to Quebec and for two years was in a machine shop at Coaticooke. His preliminary experience was fortified by work in various machine shops in Canada and in the eastern states.

The first accomplishment which took Mr. Clark out of the ranks as a machinist and put him on the highway to success, came in 1891, during his

employment in a shop at Lancaster, New Hampshire. There he designed and secured a patent upon a tablet compressing machine. It was perfected for the purpose of compressing medicine tablets, but differed from other machines then in use, in that it would not only mould and compress the tablet, but at the same time would put a palatable coating around the medicine. The big drug house of Parke, Davis and Company of Detroit heard of this invention, and in 1892 induced Mr. Clark to come to Detroit and organize their mechanical department. During the next seven years he was master mechanic for that company.

It was in 1904 that Mr. Clark designed his first automobile motor. Since then he has designed and improved six other motors, for use on various styles of automobiles and automobile trucks. The first motor designed by him attracted the attention of Messrs Charles Lewis and George A. Mathews, the builders of the Jackson Automobile, at Jackson. They persuaded Mr. Clark to move to their city, and the three men then established the present E. C. Clark Motor Company, which is now one of the largest local industrial concerns of the city, and in busy seasons employs several hundred workmen. Each of the three had a third interest in the plant, with Mr. Clark as president and manager. During the eight years of his active service with this concern he succeeded in building up the industry to its present extensive proportions, and his inventions have proved a solid basis upon which the company has continued to grow and prosper. The Clark motors are now used in the construction of the Jackson, the Imperial and the Auburn cars. While the Warren cars, at one time built in Detroit, also used the Clark motive power. In August, 1913, Mr. Clark sold all his interests in the E. C. Clark Motor Company, and since then has been enjoying the fruits of his work and success.

At Quebec, Canada, on November 3, 1892, Mr. Clark married Miss Minnie May Bissell. They are the parents of four sons: Ralph R., Rollo A., Ernest Wilfred, and Forest Bissell. Fraternaly Mr. Clark's affiliations are with the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while he is an active member of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce. As a sportsman he has considerable renown, especially as a crack shooter. For many years he has been one of the crack shots in Michigan, has won a great many prizes at tournaments in the state, and many men know him by his proficiency in this field who are not so familiar with his success as an inventor and manufacturer. Mr. Clark is also fond of hunting, and annually takes a trip to the northern peninsula during the open season. His skill with a rifle seldom fails of its object, and he usually bags one or two fine specimens of deer, and if it were not for the limitations imposed by the law his annual total would be larger. However, Mr. Clark is a strict adherer of the ethics and the legal limitations, and when he has reached the legal limit the sport of deer shooting is over with him until the next year. Naturally he enjoys motoring, and frequently takes his family for long pleasure tours. The summer of 1913 was spent on a trip of this kind, when he and his wife returned to the scenes of their childhood in Quebec, visiting their birth places, and many relatives and old friends in the province. The round trip made a total mileage of about two thousand, and afforded pleasures and experiences immeasurably greater than could have been secured through the usual railroad journey.

FRANK G. SUTHERLAND. In this utilitarian age, in which progress and advancement come not by might and the sword as in days of old, but by activity in industrial and commercial fields, the position which the city of Flint occupies before the world is due alone to its prominence in manufacture. One of the concerns of this city which has shown a pleasing growth since its inception is the Stewart Carriage Company, manu-

facturers of automobile and carriage bodies, the vice-president of which, Frank G. Sutherland, has had an interesting career. Starting in at the bottom of the ladder, thoroughly mastering the principles of the business, and working his way upward step by step, he has at length reached a position of prominence among the able business men of his city and is thoroughly deserving of the high esteem and regard in which he is held. Mr. Sutherland is a native of Canada, born in the Province of Ontario, June 9, 1860. His parents, Frank G. and Elizabeth (Caddy) Sutherland, were natives of Scotland, and reared and educated in that country. Some time after their marriage they emigrated to Canada, and there Mr. Sutherland engaged in agricultural pursuits and in railroad building. He remained in Canada until 1893, when he retired from active pursuits and came to Flint, in which city he made his home until his death, March 31, 1914, aged ninety-two years. The mother, who has also reached the age of ninety-two years, is still active and alert in body and mind. They have been the parents of eight children, of whom Frank G. is the seventh in order of birth.

Frank G. Sutherland obtained his early education in the country schools of Canada, and early started to work in the carriage manufacturing business at London, Canada. There he made the most of his opportunities, thoroughly mastering the details of the business which he had chosen for his life work, and in 1889 came to Flint, immediately securing employment with the Stewart Carriage Company, the only concern with which he has been connected since his arrival. He commenced his identification with this enterprise in a very modest capacity, gradually arose to the position of foreman, and held it at the time that the entire force of the company consisted of sixteen men, and has continued to advance until today he is the vice-president of a company employing one hundred and eighty-five men. The product of this factory consists of bodies for automobiles and carriages, commands a widespread trade, and caters only to the highest class of business. The factory is of modern character and is thoroughly equipped with the best and most highly improved machinery. Mr. Sutherland, in his management of the business, has shown himself acute, shrewd and far-seeing, and his associates have every reason to have the utmost confidence in his ability. Having attained success himself, he is ever ready to assist others to prosperity, and is known as one of his city's successful men. His popularity is general, he having friends in all walks of life. Politically a Republican, Mr. Sutherland has served in the capacity of police commissioner for eight years, from 1904 to 1912. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Masonry.

On October 21, 1903, Mr. Sutherland was married at Flint, to Miss Lena Dunbar, a daughter of James L. Dunbar, a member of an old and prominent pioneer family. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland have had no children.

MERRITT O. DEWEY. Three generations of the Dewey family have been residents of Jackson thus far, and the fourth generation is now growing up within the city. Of this family, Merritt O. Dewey is a splendid example of the New England thrift and sturdy ambition that have marked others of the family, and his record is one of which he may well be proud, representing as it does achievements that have been wrested from the grasp of Fortune.

Mr. Dewey was born in Jackson county, as was also his father before him, and his paternal grandfather, Timothy Dewey, came to Jackson county in 1836 from the state of New York, though he was a native of the state of Vermont. He was a first cousin of the late Admiral George

Dewey, whose family also were of the Green Mountain state, and he was descended directly from Revolutionary stock.

The father of the subject was George S. Dewey, now a resident of Los Angeles, California. He was born in Jackson county, and here spent his entire life up to the time of his removal to Los Angeles, which event occurred but recently. He was born on February 24, 1846, and in early manhood he married Miss Florence Amelia Smith, a native of New York State, who came to Michigan when she was but twelve years of age. She was a daughter of Jackson and Eliza (Todd) Smith, and a brother, Milo Jackson Smith, served throughout the Civil war in the Union army.

George S. and Florence (Smith) Dewey became the parents of five children. They are Merritt O.; Claude C., who is registry clerk in the Jackson post office; Ada L., now the wife of William Bush of Los Angeles, California; Glenn G. and Genevieve F., who is now the wife of Ernest Carpenter, of Pasadena, California. Glenn G. Dewey is now a student in the Oregon State Agricultural College. He was formerly a student for two years at Purdue, Indiana, and for one year at the University of Wisconsin, prior to entering the Oregon school. He is now in his twenty-sixth year, and has made his own way through school entirely. He is a graduate of the Jackson high school, and is a student of splendid ability. He is an athlete of considerable ability, and is now a member of the foot ball team of the Oregon college at which he is attending.

Merritt O. Dewey received the greater part of his education in the Jackson public schools, but he has since then added a considerable to his mental equipment through correspondence courses that he has pursued at odd moments. While attending high school he left off attendance in his junior year, went to work in a store, and carried on his studies evenings. Without once appearing in school, he took his examinations at the close of the year and passed on to his senior year of work, an accomplishment that few boys would have had the hardihood or ambition to attempt. Later he took a course of training in Railway Mail service through the National Correspondence School of Washington, D. C., and still later an electrical engineering course through the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania. By such methods as these has he equipped himself for the business of life, and he has built up an excellent success upon this foundation.

His first independent business venture was launched in 1897, when at the age of nineteen years he bought a half interest in a small flour and feed business in Jackson, agreeing to pay \$50.00 for his share in the plant. Young Dewey didn't have \$50.00, but he agreed to pay over a dollar when ever he happened to have one, and thus the deal was consummated and he became an active participant in the flour and feed enterprise. Since that time, with the exception of a single year, Mr. Dewey has been engaged in business for himself, in some form or another. It was in the year of 1905 that he established the present firm of M. O. Dewey & Company, he becoming treasurer and general manager of the concern. The firm is engaged in the handling of coal, coke, lime, cement, plaster, sewer pipe, salt, wood and charcoal, and the business is one of the most prosperous and extensive of its kind in Jackson today. The offices of the firm are located at 201 N. Mechanic street and 208 Cooper street. H. E. Dewey, an uncle of Merritt Dewey, is president of the firm; M. B. Dewey, a cousin, is vice president; and a brother-in-law, E. A. Smith, is secretary.

Mr. Dewey is a member and trustee of the Greenwood avenue Methodist Episcopal church, and his fraternal relations are with the Odd Fellows. He is a charter member of Jackson Chamber of Commerce, and has long been active in the best interests of that body.

On October 3, 1906, Mr. Merritt was married to Miss Florence L.

Porter, of Jackson, and to them have been born two daughters: Florence Eleanor and Venessa Ardale, aged six and four years, respectively. In addition to the family residence in Jackson, Mr. Merritt has a summer home at Round Lake, where the family sojourn during the summer months.

WILLIAM HENRY POCOCK. Nearly thirty-five years ago William H. Pocock established himself in Detroit as a general contractor, and his work, carried on continuously since that time with growing success and demand, has included many valuable contracts, including a number of the better known apartment buildings of the city.

William Henry Pocock was born in St. Catherines, Ontario, Canada, December 4, 1851. His parents were Gabriel and Emily (Rhodaway) Pocock. Gabriel Pocock, who was born in the city of Bristol, England, in 1833, was a general contractor in that city, and in 1858 crossed the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, and after a voyage of three months arrived in Canada and settled in St. Catherines, Ontario. There his contracting business was continued on a large scale for a number of years, but about 1898 he moved to the city of Hamilton, Ontario, where his death occurred in 1900. His wife was born in Somersetshire, England. They were married in Wales, and her death occurred just two days before that of her husband, and both were buried on the same day in the same grave.

St. Catherines was the home of Mr. Pocock's early youth, and its common schools gave him his preliminary education. Under his father's direction he learned the trade of mason, and at the age of twenty was taken in as a partner to the senior Pocock in the line of general contracting. From Canada he came to Detroit in the fall of 1880, and without attempting to describe in detail his long business record, it will illustrate the character of his work to mention the following noteworthy buildings erected by him: The Victoria flats, the Morris flats, the Pickwick flats, the Regina flats, besides many of the better residences of the city.

Mr. Pocock is a member of Corinthian Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of Michigan Consistory, thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, and the Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His wife was Zittella McClaren, who was born in St. Catherines, Ontario, daughter of Robert and Mary (Facer) McClaren. Mrs. Pocock died January 17, 1913, leaving one son, William S.

William S. Pocock, who like his father and grandfather followed the building trade, is one of the prominent young contractors of Detroit. He was born in this city June 9, 1882, was educated in the Detroit schools, learned the mason's trade, and in 1902, at the age of twenty, began contracting on his own account and under his individual name. Since then his services have been employed in the construction of the Prince Albert flats, the Patona flats, the Espinosa flats, and at the present time his staff of workmen are engaged in constructing an apartment for forty families and another for thirty families, and also the building of the Knights of Pythias Temple at Grand River. Mr. William S. Pocock was married to Regina Bessinger, who was born in Detroit, a daughter of George Bessinger. They are the parents of three children: Bryant Walker, William Stephen and George. Mr. Pocock is an active member of the Detroit Traders' & Builders' Exchange, the Detroit Board of Commerce and the Detroit Motor Boat Club.

JAMES S. AUSTIN. The residence and business activities of James S. Austin have been identified with Flint for the past quarter of a century. An Englishman by birth, and having acquired the trade of painter in the



M^r. H. Poveck

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old country, he came to America with very slender resources, was employed as a journeyman for a number of years, by thrift and hard work got together the capital which enabled him to start in business for himself at Flint. As a painting contractor, he has long enjoyed a fine business, and has filled many of the largest and most important contracts in that line in this part of the state.

James S. Austin was born in Old Devonshire, England, September 15, 1861. He was the eighth in a family of fourteen children, born to William and Frances (Sanford) Austin. The father was a Devonshire farmer, and died in England in 1883 at the age of sixty-six. The mother is still living in Devonshire, and is now eighty-eight years of age.

Mr. Austin had his early training on a farm in Devonshire, was educated in the common schools, and beginning an apprenticeship worked seven years in learning the trade of painter. In order to secure the better opportunities which the new world offered he came to America and spent several years as a journeyman in various states and cities. He finally located in Detroit, where he became connected with the F. Binford Paint Company. He remained with that concern for eight years, and after one or two other changes moved to Flint in 1888. He here established himself in the painting business, and has operated on a contract basis during most of the time. Mr. Austin owns the store at 120 East Kearsley street, but his sons have active charge of that branch of the business.

In public affairs he has always been a Republican, and served as alderman for two years from 1906 to 1908. In the Masonic Order he has taken thirty-two degrees in the Scottish Rite, and also affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Loyal Guards.

At Detroit, in 1883, was celebrated his marriage with Miss Harriet Zugar, whose parents are now deceased, and who at one time lived in Crystal Falls, Michigan, and later in Detroit. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Austin are: William H. Austin, born at Detroit, in 1884, is now married and lives in Flint, being associated with his father in business; Lee James Austin, born at Saginaw, in 1886, was married in October, 1913, to Miss Catherine Burke; Sylvester Austin, born at Flint, in 1894, is a graduate of the Flint high school. Mr. Austin in the course of his business activities at Flint has acquired some valuable real estate. He is the owner of what is known as Austin Place on North Saginaw Street, a property very highly improved with modern residence buildings.

HON. EDWARD WILMOT BARBER. Now eighty-six years of age, Mr. Barber has attained, not only the distinction of long years, but of prominent and useful activities that have crowded his lifetime from the decade of the fifties down to the present, when he is still performing his functions as editor of the *Jackson Daily Patriot*. Perhaps no citizen of Michigan has more extended recollections of the old times than Mr. Barber. He knew and was personally associated with many of the influential men in the years before and during the Civil war, and for a number of years after the war, was himself at Washington engaged in public service. Mr. Barber has experienced much of life, and is a man whose venerable years have been crowned with the fruit of a varied ability, and a kindly personal character.

Edward Wilmot Barber was born at Benson, Vermont, July 3, 1828, and his home has been in Michigan since 1830. His father was Edward Hinman Barber, and the mother's maiden name was Rebecca Griswold. The father who was a farmer by occupation, was born at Benson, Vermont, in 1794, and died at Vermontville, Michigan. The Barber family

goes back to the early years of New England's founding. Thomas Barber was the English ancestor, who, under the patronage of Sir Richard Saltonstall, left England in 1634, and on the ship *Christian de Lo* crossed the Atlantic and in 1635 settled at or near Windsor, Connecticut. Thomas Barber was twenty-one years of age at that time, was married at Windsor, and it is one of the traditions of the family that his marriage was the first in the Connecticut colony. The descendants of Thomas Barber have ever since been prominent in New England both in peace and war. William C. Barber, one of the descendants, served on the staff of General Washington, for a time during the Revolutionary war. In 1836, E. H. Barber, father of Edward W., secured twelve hundred acres of rural land in Eaton county, Michigan, and three years later, in 1839, brought his family to a state, the greater part of whose territory was still in the wilderness. It was for the purpose of developing this large landed tract in Eaton county, that the father moved to Michigan in 1839. They made the journey from the East to Detroit, which was then a small city of nine thousand people, and thence journeyed inland over the rough trails to their destination.

Edward W. Barber, who was eleven years old on arriving in Michigan, grew up with limited schooling, and at Marshall, Michigan, while a young man, he began to learn the printers' trade. His three years' apprenticeship was spent on the Marshall *Expounder*, and was finished in 1850. As a journeyman he followed his trade in Detroit in a job office for several years, later became an active newspaper man, and naturally took a hand in politics as well as in journalism. He was the first city editor of the first free-soil daily paper in Michigan, known as the *Detroit Daily Democrat*. In 1857 and again in 1859, Mr. Barber was assistant clerk of the Michigan House of Representatives, and in 1861 and 1863 he served as clerk of that body. During the thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, and the fortieth sessions of the United States Congress, he was reading clerk in the House of Representatives, at Washington.

His varied ability and services to his party brought him still further promotions in public affairs. From 1869 to 1872, Mr. Barber held the responsible post of supervisor of internal revenue for the district, which included the states of Michigan and Wisconsin. In March, 1873, President Grant, after his second election, appointed Mr. Barber, third assistant postmaster general and during the next four years he had his home in Washington, and was busy with the duties of that office. During the presidential campaign of 1876 Mr. Barber was on the executive committee of the Republican Congressional campaign committee in Washington. From the beginning of the Republican party his affiliation to it existed until 1880, when on the tariff question he became, and has since then been, an independent Democrat. In 1860 he was secretary of the State Republican Convention which met in Detroit, and which nominated Austin Blair for governor of the state, and who became Michigan's war governor.

Mr. Barber has had his home in Jackson since 1878, and since 1880, he has been editor of the *Jackson Daily Patriot*. The *Patriot* is one of the oldest newspapers in Southern Michigan, having been founded in 1844, by no less an eminent character in the newspaper field than Wilbur F. Story, subsequently of the *Chicago Times*. Mr. Barber has been twice married, but both his wives are deceased and there are no children.

At the age of eighty-six Mr. Barber still retains his vigor and would pass for a man twenty years his junior. Besides the responsibilities of his favorite post as editor of the *Daily Patriot*, he has a long record of success in business affairs, and he is still active, keeping a firm hand on the many interests which have come to him in his long career. He is presi-

dent of the Grand River Valley Railroad, has been on its board of directors since 1863, and has the distinction of being the oldest living railroad director in the state. He is a director of the People's National Bank of Jackson, a director in the Barber State Bank of Vermontville, Michigan, a director of the Imperial Automobile Company at Jackson, a director of the Ruby Manufacturing Company, and also president of the Washington Realty Company, the last two being also business concerns at Jackson.

MAJOR GUY M. WILSON. In the course of an active career covering less than twenty years, Major Wilson has gained some important distinctions. He is recognized as one of the leading men in the Flint bar, and his practice as a lawyer connects him with much of the more important and profitable business in the courts of Genesee county. Major Wilson has gained his rank by active and efficient service in the Michigan National Guards, and was commander of the Battalion at Flint comprising a part of the Third Regiment of Michigan Infantry. Mr. Wilson was one of the officers in command of the state troops at the recent labor troubles in the northern mining district, and his service there gained many commendations from the press and the public.

Major Wilson is a native of Genesee county, born at Thetford, November 29, 1875, the second of three children of Samuel J. and Elizabeth (Perry) Wilson. The mother was born in Canada, but was reared and educated in Genesee county, and died in 1880 at the age of thirty years. The father is a native of this state, and for many years was engaged in the manufacture of creameries, but now lives retired at Flint, at the age of sixty-five. After the death of his first wife he was again married and had two children by the second union.

Major Wilson grew up in his native county, had a public school education, and entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1896. He was then twenty-one years of age, and at once entered upon the active practice of the law at Flint. He became associated with James H. McFarland, another of the well known lawyers of Genesee county. Besides looking after his law practice, Major Wilson is secretary and a director of the Flint Land Company.

His public service has been hardly less important than his professional activities. He has served as secretary of the school board of Flint for many years, and also as police commissioner. In 1900 he first enlisted in the Michigan National Guards as a private. He subsequently became sergeant, then captain and finally major, the rank which he still holds. He is commander of the second Battalion of the Third Infantry, comprised of companies at Flint, Cheboygan, Alpena, and Pontiac. Major Wilson had direct command of the situation as quarantine guard at Lapeer during the outbreak of smallpox in that vicinity. During the summer of 1913 while the strike riots were occurring in the upper peninsula, Major Wilson and his command were stationed in the Calumet and Wolverine district. It was in the latter district that the chief rioting and trouble occurred with the dissatisfied miners. While Major Wilson and his command were stationed there the utmost order and quiet prevailed, and such was the efficiency of the discipline over the guard that not one case of complaint was charged to the militia. The conduct of the battalion during these disturbances earned for Major Wilson a reputation among military men throughout the state and country. Major Wilson is a Master Mason, and also affiliated with the Foresters, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Loyal Guard.

At Flint on February 13, 1901, occurred his marriage with Miss Bertha Archer, a daughter of George H. and Ama Archer, a family of

high standing at Flint. Mrs. Wilson is herself a highly educated and accomplished woman, and takes much part in Flint social affairs. They have no children. Major Wilson's offices are in the Patterson Block.

DR. OSCAR SAMUEL HARTSON has for more than twenty years been engaged in the practice of his profession in Jackson, and for thirty-five years, in round numbers, has devoted himself to his profession in this and other fields. Success has been his good fortune, and through all the years he has accomplished much in the way of alleviating human suffering as the result of his labors. Dr. Hartson was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on April 22, 1851, and he is a son of Joseph Hartson, a shoe manufacturer of that city, now deceased.

Dr. Oscar Samuel Hartson was two years old when he came to Michigan with his parents, and he had his college training in Hillsdale College, after which he devoted himself to pedagogic work for six years. He then entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, and in 1879 he was graduated from the Homeopathic department. Since then he has been engaged in continuous practice. His first professional labors were carried on in Cheyenne, Wyoming. After three years there he returned to Michigan and continued at Cold Water for four years. He then settled in Parma, Michigan, and for six years was busily engaged in practice. It was in 1892 that he came to Jackson, and this city has since been the scene of his professional activities.

Dr. Hartson has prospered in his work, and has a large and lucrative practice in Jackson, while his standing in professional circles is worthy of his accomplishments in his field.

On September 8, 1876, Dr. Hartson was married to Miss Emma E. Marritt, of Springport, Michigan. One daughter has been born to them,—Myrta, now the wife of Dr. Myrton O. Blakeslee, of Jackson.

JOHN CORNWALL. Born at Bristol, England, John Cornwall came to the United States as a youth of fifteen years, and his subsequent career has brought him to the forefront among Michigan's energetic business men. He is a son of William R. and Mary (Madge) Cornwall, both natives of England, who brought their children to this country in 1870 and took up their residence in the Wolverine state, the father being for thirty years one of Flint's prosperous merchants. He died in 1909, at the age of eighty years. Mrs. Cornwall still survives, aged seventy-five years, and lives with her son and daughter, the latter Miss Clara Louise Cornwall.

John Cornwall was born November 11, 1855, and received good educational advantages in his native place, graduating from the highest grade of the schools there. Upon locating in Flint he embarked upon his career as an employe of the Pere Marquette Railroad, in the offices of which line he arose to the position of chief clerk. Subsequently he resigned to accept an offer from the Durant-Dort Carriage Company, with which he was connected for a number of years, and following this was associated with the W. A. Patterson Carriage Company, of which he is now vice-president. Mr. Cornwall's interests have been large and varied. He was the organizer of the Flint Lumber Company, incorporated at \$80,000, and is its chief executive; is secretary and general manager of the Flint Specialty Company, in which he controls a large amount of stock; is secretary of the Imperial Wheel Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the state, and has holdings in numerous minor companies. His achievements have been gained entirely through his own efforts, and his position among Michigan's substantial and helpful business men is assured. He is an ardent Republican, but has had neither the time nor

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Thos. Woodcock

the inclination for service in public office. With his family, he attends the Episcopal church.

In 1893 Mr. Cornwall was married to Miss Jennie M. Milner, of Flint, a member of a well-known family of this city. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall have numerous friends, and are popular in social circles of the city.

THOMAS WOODFIELD. One of the largest and best known firms in the city of Jackson today is the Hartwick-Woodfield Company, wholesale and retail dealers in lumber, wood and coal, and operators of a modern and complete planing mill where all kinds of interior finishing materials are manufactured. Thomas Woodfield, whose name introduces this brief review, is the president of this thriving concern and as one of the progressive and prosperous business men of Jackson, he is especially deserving of mention in these columns. Mr. Woodfield is especially fitted for the enterprise to which he has in recent years devoted his time and attention, for he spent twenty years in the lumber woods of Michigan in the days when that was the main industry of the state, so that he has no lack of understanding of lumber and of the many details that enter into the successful conduct of his business.

Thomas Woodfield is a native of England, born on October 19, 1858, and he is a son of John and Mary (Chambers) Woodfield. Both are now deceased. Neither of them ever left their native heath, but spent their lives in England. Mr. Woodfield, their son, came to the United States when he was twenty years old, and another of their sons, William, came later. He is now a resident of Grayling, in Crawford county, Michigan, a well known lumber town of the state. It was in the year 1878 that Thomas Woodfield came to Michigan, and beginning then he spent more than twenty years of continuous service in the lumber woods of Crawford and Mackinaw counties. During all those years he identified himself with the lumber business in its many phases, so that he gained a familiarity with the enterprise that has brought him success and prosperity in his present venture.

It was in the year 1901 that Mr. Woodfield came to Jackson and here identified himself with his present firm as one of the incorporators of the Hartwick-Woodfield Company, becoming vice president at the outset and retaining that office up to 1906, when he succeeded to the presidency. The first president of the firm was Nels Michelson, of Grayling, Michigan. The first secretary and treasurer was Edward E. Hartwick, then of Jackson, but now of Detroit, and prominent in lumber circles of that city. Harvey T. Woodfield, son of Mr. Woodfield, is the present secretary and treasurer of the company, and the able assistant of his father in the business.

Mr. Woodfield is a Mason of Knight Templar and Shriner affiliations, and he is also a Scottish Rite Mason. He is a director of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Jackson City Club. A Republican, Mr. Woodfield has been more or less active in local politics, and in his religious affiliations he is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Jackson.

On October 1, 1881, Mr. Woodfield was married to Miss Marion Johanna Mickelson, and they are the parents of four children. Harvey T., the eldest, is associated with his father in business, as has been stated previously; Elsie M. is the second, and Marion Ella and John R. are the others. The eldest son was married on June 17, 1913, to Miss Louise Gridley of Jackson. Mr. Harvey T. Woodfield, like his father, is prominent in local circles, both business and social, and he is secretary and treasurer of the Hartwick-Woodfield Company. He is also thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner.

CLARK M. JOHNSON. One of the rising young attorneys of the Flint bar is Clark M. Johnson, who came out of the University of Michigan a few years ago and has since been winning recognition for ability and energy in the law, and is one of the popular younger citizens of his community.

His birth occurred in Genesee county on a farm, in January, 1885, and he started out with the fortunate endowment of good ancestry, and the wholesome environment of country life. His parents are James D. and Georgina (Stevenson) Johnson. The paternal grandparents were early Michigan pioneers, coming from New York state. The father was also born in Genesee county, has been a farmer all his active career, and is now fifty-six years of age. The mother was born in Detroit, but was reared, educated and married in Genesee county, and is now forty-seven years of age. There were four children, the Flint lawyer being the oldest and the other three being: Ransom C. Johnson, Thomas L. Johnson, and Charlotte Johnson.

Clark M. Johnson attended the district schools of Genesee county, later graduated from high school, and his collegiate work was taken in the University of Michigan, where he graduated in the law department in 1907. He was then twenty-two years of age, and at once established himself among the aspirants for professional success at Flint, and has since done well. He is a member of the County and the State Bar Association. As to politics Mr. Johnson takes an independent attitude, and fraternally his affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Knights and Ladies of Security. He is unmarried.

DR. CHARLES B. COLWELL. For fifty-three years the late Dr. Charles B. Colwell was engaged in the drug business, and for thirty-two years of this time his activities were carried on in the city of Jackson. A man of sterling qualities of mind and heart, he won the unqualified respect and esteem of the people of Jackson during his long residence among them, and when he died, November 30, 1904, he was mourned not alone as a public-spirited and useful citizen, but as a friend of charity, progress and education. Doctor Colwell was born at Hamilton, New York, June 12, 1823, a son of Joseph and Laura (Smith) Colwell. He was of English descent, the ancestors of the family having emigrated from England to America during the troubles between Cromwell's adherents and the king, and as dissenters from the Church of England joined Roger Williams and formed a part of his colony in Rhode Island. Joseph Colwell, the father of Doctor Colwell, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, February 11, 1771, while the mother, Laura Smith, was born in Connecticut in 1781. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Charles B. was the ninth in order of birth.

Charles B. Colwell grew up at the place of his birth, and there received his education. Upon reaching manhood, he became a clerk in the drug store of an older brother, with whom he remained for several years, and in 1851 embarked in business on his own account at Oswego, New York. In 1855 he came West and established himself in the same line at Madison, Wisconsin, which was his field of activity for three years, next removing to Janesville, in the same state, where he continued until 1871. His next location was the town of Marshall, Michigan, and from that place came to Jackson in 1873. For fifty-three years Doctor Colwell had remained in the drug trade, and at the time of his death was in partnership with his sons in an establishment at No. 241 East Main street. He was an able man of business, and for a number of years was interested in the manufacture of a line of proprietary medicines, in this connection

being originator and president of the Magic Egyptian Oil Company, of Jackson, a concern which manufactured a well known remedy, which he himself had invented. Evidence of his high standing in the ranks of his chosen calling is found in the fact that he served for an extended period as president of the Jackson County Pharmaceutical Association, and he also held membership in the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association. His integrity and probity were a heritage from his ancestors, for by inter-marriage he was a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, the first governor and founder of Rhode Island, and through the same blood he comes from Mr. Brown, the founder of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and also from the Harris family, who were noted in the early history of that state. Up to the night before his death, Doctor Colwell had been feeling well, and the day before had been at his office, attending to his usual duties. His illness, neuralgia of the heart, was brief, and he died at 4:30 A. M. at his residence, No. 311 First street.

On March 30, 1847, Doctor Colwell was married at Oswego, New York, to Miss A. E. Ruggles, who died September 10, 1861. Two children were born to this union: Prof. Charles N., of Grand Rapids, Michigan; and Frederick M., who was his father's partner and who is now continuing the business which the elder man founded. Doctor Colwell was married September 26, 1887, to Mrs. Mary E. Longworth, of Jackson, a native of Marshall, Michigan, born April 27, 1838. She was married to William Longworth, a hotel keeper, who died March 10, 1865, leaving one daughter, Jennie, who is now Mrs. Jennie Henley, of Bluffton, Indiana. Mrs. Colwell, who survives her husband, lives at Jackson, at 311 First street.

HUGH A. STEWART, M. D. The high rewards attainable through a career of earnest and continued effort are exemplified in the career of Dr. Hugh A. Stewart, one of the leading medical practitioners of Flint. Reared a farmer, he had higher ambitions than the cultivation of the soil, and through his own labors secured the necessary training to follow the vocation of his choice, in which his standing is now assured. Doctor Stewart was born in Lapeer county, Michigan, August 4, 1882, and is a son of James A. and Isabelle (Morrison) Stewart.

James A. Stewart was born in Canada, and in 1868 traveled overland to California, remaining in that state until 1880, when he came to Michigan and settled in Lapeer county. He has been a lifelong agriculturist, and through energy and industry has made a success of his operations, and is now living retired at Postoria, Michigan, aged sixty-five years. Mrs. Stewart was also born in Canada, and came to Michigan in 1870, having since continued to be a resident of the Badger state, being fifty-three years of age. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, of whom Hugh A. is the oldest.

Hugh A. Stewart early learned the meaning of hard work and the value of a dollar, for while he was attending the country schools in his boyhood, he spent the summer months in assisting his father. Following the completion of his preliminary training, he began to study medicine in his spare hours, and eventually went to work to earn the means of attending college. After entering the Detroit College of Medicine he continued to devote his out-of-school hours to assiduous labor, and thus he worked his way through college. When he was graduated, in 1906, he found himself \$1800 in debt, but with the securing of a good practice this was liquidated in a short time. Doctor Stewart began his professional labors at North Branch, where he remained for one year, then going to Alba, which was the scene of his endeavors for one and one-half years. In 1909, seeking a wider field, he came to Flint, where he

has continued in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice. He maintains well-appointed offices at Nos. 201-2 Dryden Block. Although Doctor Stewart graduated in 1906, he has never ceased to be a student, and in 1913 took a post-graduate course in London, England. He also spent about one year in the United States Marine Hospital, and practiced in various parts of the service. Doctor Stewart is a valued member of the Genesee County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. A Republican in his political beliefs, he was his party's candidate for alderman in 1911, and has served in that office since April of that year. Fraternally, Doctor Stewart is a Mason of the thirty-second degree and a Shriner, and belongs also to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the L. O. M. Club, of which latter he is a past director.

On October 23, 1907, Doctor Stewart was married at North Branch, Michigan, to Miss Anna M. Vandecar, and to them there have been born three children: one who died in infancy; Georgiana, born in 1908; and Van Hugh, born in 1910. Mrs. Stewart's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vandecar are still residents of North Branch.

FREDERICK LEGRAND TUPPER, M. D. The present generation is very far removed in more than years from the conditions that obtained when Moliere could never mention the *medicin* without contempt, representing him as a mere bombastic quack; and, allowing for the poet's creative faculty which led him to make classes out of individuals, it may be said that his contempt was only too often deserved. But today the doctor is held in the highest esteem as a man of science, whose treatment is based upon scientific principles, and whose knowledge gained is not mere careless study, to be lost as quickly as acquired, but knowledge that has been secured through a long course of study, from experts in medical science, and from actual work in institutions for the healing of the ill. Everything that affects the health, not only of individuals but of communities and even of nations, is, or has been, the subject of the doctor's investigations, and it is therefore that the profession is held in such high repute. A man of thorough training, of natural and acquired ability, of devotion to his chosen work and of broad sympathies, Dr. Frederick Legrand Tupper is a worthy representative of the medical profession, and since 1901, when he arrived in Flint, he has gained a high place in the ranks of his calling and an established position in public confidence. He is a native son of Michigan, born at Clarkston, Oakland county, October 21, 1858, and is a son of Rev. Alexander K. and Mary (Gamble) Tupper.

Doctor Tupper comes of an old and honored American family, founded in this country about the year 1630 by one Thomas Tupper, a native of England. A number of the name have come to Michigan, where they have distinguished themselves in various lines of endeavor. Rev. Alexander K. Tupper, the father of the Doctor, was a noted member of the Baptist ministry and a native of New York State, from whence he came to Michigan with his father about the year 1828. He was known also as a popular lecturer on various subjects of importance during his day, and was a leading Mason of his locality, being the founder of the first lodge of that order at Clarkston. His death occurred at Toledo, Ohio, about the year 1864. Rev. Tupper married Mary Gamble, a daughter of Rev. Gamble, a Baptist minister of Belleville, Wayne county, Michigan, and she died in 1863 at Bridgeport, Saginaw county, this state. There were three sons and five daughters in their family, of whom all are now deceased except Frederick L. and Mrs. J. F. Becker, the wife of J. F. Becker, a photographer of Flint.

The early education of Doctor Tupper was secured in the public

schools of Midland and Saginaw, Michigan, and as a youth he took up the study, and subsequently the business, of pharmacy, at Bay City. He thus became interested in the science of medicine, and determined to become a physician, accordingly entering the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, at Detroit, where he was graduated with the class of 1894 and the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He embarked in practice immediately at Bay City, where he held the office of health officer from 1894 to 1900, and in 1901 came to Flint, where he has since carried on an excellent practice, maintaining offices at his residence, No. 1008 North Saginaw street. In addition to his general practice, a representative one, he is surgeon for the General Motors Company, represented at Flint by the Buick Motor Company. Doctor Tupper takes a keen interest in public affairs, and since its organization has been a member of the Park Board of Flint. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree, and belongs to Michigan Sovereign Consistory, at Detroit. His religious connection is with St. Paul's Episcopal church, and for over nine years he has held membership in the church choir. He has never ceased being a student of his profession, constantly attends lectures and clinics, maintains membership in the various societies of the calling.

On June 11, 1902, Dr. Tupper married Mrs. Jennie King, widow of Edward T. King and daughter of James Reed. Mrs. Tupper conducted art studios in Grand Rapids and Bay City, Michigan, several years before her marriage to Dr. Tupper.

WILLIAM W. WRIGHT. The handicaps which oppose some men seem only to emphasize the fine character of their success. Perhaps it is the nature of some men to thrive on difficulty, and without the service of frowning circumstances and opposition their lives might have sunk down to the commonplace level of human achievement. It is not always possible to say whether any individual would have gone still further had he not suffered so many reverses in his career, but it is any how distinctly creditable that such men attain so high positions regardless of the circumstances which impelled or retarded them in their course. When William W. Wright of Jackson was nineteen years old he suffered an accident by which his right hand was cut off. Up to that time he had practically no education, and though now a man not only well educated but possessed of broad culture, it is a fact that is noteworthy in his biography that he obtained practically all his learning by private studies after the injury to his hand. Another accomplishment which followed upon that disaster was acquiring the skill to write with his left hand, and he now is a better penman with that member than most men are with their right hand. William W. Wright is one of the most successful real estate and insurance men of southern Michigan, is a man of affairs in the best sense of the word, is a member of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, a director in the Central State Bank of Jackson, is president of the Jackson Brass Foundry, and has many other relations with the community. He is a director of the Interstate Fire Insurance Company of Detroit, Michigan, and vice president of the local fire insurance agents' association of Michigan. He is also president of the Jackson Real Estate Board and is president of the Jackson Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents.

William W. Wright was born in Marshall, Michigan, March 22, 1871. He comes of a family of railroad men, and the record is somewhat remarkable. His father was Joseph Van Buren Wright, a locomotive engineer on the Michigan Central, who was killed when he was thirty years old. Grandfather Elijah Wright, was also an engineer on the same railroad. Two brothers of Joseph Van Buren Wright, and uncles

of William W. saw a long service with the Michigan Central as drivers of locomotives, and Thomas P. Wright, a brother of William W., is still an active engineer on that road. The two uncles who were engineers were named William and George Wright. In American families it seldom happens that one vocation is so steadily followed, and William W. Wright, as will be shown, was only prevented by an accident from the same career. The mother of William W. Wright was Frances J. Prindle, who after the death of her first husband was left a widow with five children, and was then only twenty-five years of age. In 1888 she married James B. Watson, a man very favorably known and well thought of in the village of Grass Lake, Michigan. Since his death in 1901, she has continued to make her home at Grass Lake, Michigan.

William W. Wright was married March 30, 1898, to Miss Catherine Mary Shearer of Jackson. She was born in Aurora, Illinois, but was reared and educated at Jackson, and is a graduate of the Jackson high school. They have one daughter, Miss Uva Catherine Wright, aged six years. Mr. Wright has taken thirty-two degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry, belongs to the Mystic Shrine, is also an Elk and a Knight of Pythias, and an Odd Fellow. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, by virtue of his former railroad experience. Mr. Wright's maternal grandfather, William Prindle, came to Michigan from New York State in the early days, driving an ox team and settled as a pioneer in Calhoun county. His settlement there antedated the railroad a number of years, and in that period he owned and operated a stage line running out of Marshall.

While the preceding paragraphs cover in a general way the family record and career of Mr. Wright, it is desired to supplement those facts by a most entertaining biographical sketch, written with a full appreciation of humor and also of the fine qualities and eminent success of this progressive Jackson business man and citizen. The author of the sketch knew Mr. Wright intimately, and it is seldom the fortune of an individual to have lived a career which furnishes material for such a charming personal narrative as the following, which is taken practically without change from its original setting:—

When William W. Wright opened the "door of opportunity," it slammed shut, and pinched off his right hand.

This is a mixed metaphor all right,—but just the same it's got to stand, because it happens to be true.

Bill Wright made no particular stir when he arrived in Jackson in July, 1871. One reason may have been that he was too young, having only arrived in this universe of Marshall, Michigan, some four months previously, on March 22, 1871. The first nine years of Bill's life were rather uneventful. Then he began looking for a job. First he sold papers. Thence he naturally gravitated into the *Patriot* composing room, occupying the ancient and honorable position of "cub" or "devil," as some people who never worked in a printshop insist on calling it. Cubs had a snap in those days. All they had to do was to show up at noon, clean, fill and wipe about forty kerosene oil lamps, sweep out (carefully placing the floor-pi on the adjacent window-sill), prove the galleys, get five-cents worth of Dark Hiawatha for slug three, prove more galleys, and do odd jobs until four, begin again at six-thirty P. M., prove more galleys, help the foreman, get some more Dark Hiawatha, run down to the telegraph office nineteen times, chase the galleys from the chute to the compositor's table and generally keep things going until 4:30 A. M., after which he might assist in the circulation department for a few hours before going to bed. Bill's present appearance indicates the blighting and stunting effect of child labor—especially at night time—but possibly he got

tired of this job. Probably he considered the pursuit of the art preservative of all arts not sufficiently strenuous.

Anyway, Bill sought and obtained other jobs. Several other jobs, in fact. For a time he had real genteel work, tending the door at M. W. Robinson's drygoods store. Then he served a term as bell-hop at the old Hibbard house. Then he set up in business as a junk dealer, driving a decrepit wagon from door to door and negotiating contracts in old iron, bottles and rags. But his father and most of his relatives were railroad men and so Bill just naturally took to the steel-belted highway by the way of call boy. This also was some job, as it was before telephones were invented and the call-boy had to call on a daily long list of trainmen every night in every part of the town and notify them that it was up to them to get busy. For a time he was telegraph messenger of the railroad telegraph office at the Junction.

None of these positions being especially lucrative, Bill "accepted" the honorable, if hot and dirty job of shoveling clinkers from underneath the engines. Then he "accepted" the job of wiping grease from the engines. Then he "accepted" a position as fireman on a switch engine—being mighty glad to get the job; and after a time he fired so well and faithfully that he was promoted to a brakemanship.

You'll notice nothing is said about schooling in this recital of diversified industry. By the way, in checking over the list it seems as though a few jobs were omitted—yes; Bill also held down a job in the Purifier machine shop and in Gilbert's Furniture Factory before he took to the road. Bill went to school a few months for a few summers—but that didn't seem to hurt him any.

Some time since Bill remarked in the course of conversation with a friend that he couldn't help believing in destiny. In the year 1900, one fine morning, Brakeman Bill Wright was helping to navigate a freight train into Owosso. He says when he started on his run that morning, his right hand had a queer feeling. His sister ordinarily met the train at Owosso, bringing some extra nice things to eat, and he told her his hand seemed to be asleep and he couldn't understand it. He seriously declared that all that fateful morning he felt as though some change was coming into his life—and at 12:20 or thereabouts, the change came. Bill was cutting out a car at Lansing; a careless engineer left the engine in charge of the fireman who backed up when he shouldn't, and Bill's right hand was neatly cut off at the wrist.

It seemed a serious situation. Bill was nineteen years old, and had been working for nine years and his worldly wealth consisted of one ticket admitting him to a sanitarium for which he had paid one dollar a month. They picked him up at Lansing, and after a time shipped him to the Detroit Sanitarium, where he had his meal ticket. At the sanitarium Bill carefully mapped out his future career. He wouldn't be worth anything as a brakeman or conductor; he hadn't been any too expert at writing with his right hand, and that was lying somewhere up the Michigan Central's right-of-way. But his left hand would do to wave a flag at some railroad crossing—and after all the fifty dollars per which the job paid was not so bad. So Bill decided that he would get a job as a crossing tender just as soon as the stump on his right arm healed up.

One morning Bill was called to the office of the superintendent of the sanitarium. He had been a little indiscreet the night before, breaking rule nineteen by remaining out of his room until after midnight, and he had a hunch that his summons meant that he was to be fired in disgrace. Instead, the superintendent told him he had a job for him as soon as he could leave. "What sort of a job?" asked Bill. "Selling accident insur-

ance and sanitarium tickets," replied the superintendent. "What? Me?" said Bill. "Not on your life. I think I see myself selling insurance."

The superintendent discreetly dropped the subject but a fortnight later when Bill's stump was almost healed he got leave to visit friends in Jackson, and the sanitarium boss handed him ten tickets. "I don't want you to ask any one to buy them," he said, "but if any of your friends want one, you make a dollar and a half out of every sale."

Bill came home and in two days he had sold the ten tickets, had written the sanitarium for one hundred more—and has been doing business with them ever since. He has also sold real estate, fire insurance, loaned money, and just now is director of the Central State Bank, president of the Jackson Brass Foundry Company, president of the Jackson Real Estate Board, director of the Chamber of Commerce, and has honestly made a very tidy pile.

That is how it came to pass that when Bill Wright opened the door of opportunity it slammed shut and clipped off his right hand. If he hadn't lost his hand he would have continued as a brakeman and might have ultimately become a conductor on a fast freight. But he remains just the same old Bill Wright that he was when he was shoveling clinkers and wiping grease, except for clothes. His name is William but he is called Bill. Without quotation marks. He's square, is Bill, and is a good friend who has made his way without trade, schooling, or a dollar's worth of assistance from anybody since he arrived at the mature age of nine years. Fate forced him to labor with his head instead of with his hands, and he has no quarrel with fate or with any mortal man.

DR. WILLARD M. BURLERSON. While the professional career of Dr. Burlerston has been spent in the city of Grand Rapids, his family was first identified with the northeastern section of the state, principally in Saginaw county. The Burlerstons were among the early settlers in Rhode Island and Connecticut, and the descendants of the original emigrants are now very numerous and found in most if not all the states of the Union. Many have attained prominence in the professions, in business, and in public affairs.

The lineage of Dr. Burlerston back to the first American ancestor lacks one link of complete authenticity, but from the best information available he is a descendant from John Burles, who came to America in 1632 in the ship *Blessing*. He settled in Rhode Island, and it is believed that one of his sons, Edward, took the name of Burlerston, instead of Burles. Edward Burlerston married Sarah, and one of their children was John Burlerston, born in 1677. John became the father of John, who was born in 1701. In the next generation is Edward Burlerston, who was born in 1737. Edward was the father of John Burlerston, who was born at West Greenwich, Rhode Island, June 8, 1776. He was the great-grandfather of Dr. Burlerston, and migrated west from New England and became one of the early settlers in Chenango county, New York. Grandfather Alfred Burlerston, who was born at Greene in Chenango county, New York, in 1811, learned the trade of shoemaker at a time when all shoes were made to order, and often by traveling cobblers, who went through the country and stopped long enough at each house to make all the boots and shoes needed by the family for the next six months. Alfred Burlerston set up a shop and did a considerable business as a manufacturer of custom shoes. When a young man he started west, lived a few years at Steuben county, New York, and in 1840 set out for the new state of Michigan. After a brief residence at Pontiac, where he followed his trade, he went on to the still newer country of Shiawassee county, where he bought land and settled down to the occupation of



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farming. During the winter months he continued to make boots and shoes, and thus combined two very useful and profitable employments. He lived in Shiawassee county until his death, and his remains now rest at Elsie, in Clinton county. Alfred Burleson married Lois Baker. Her brother, Hiram Baker, was a farmer near Paw Paw, and her brother Charles became a physician, and was in active practice in Decatur for half a century. He died in 1914. Lois Baker Burleson survived her husband a few years. They reared two sons and five daughters.

Charles Burleson, father of Dr. Burleson, was born at Howard, in Steuben county, New York, October 12, 1832. He was about eight years of age when the family moved to Michigan, and he made the best of his limited opportunities to secure an education. When a young man he went south and found employment as clerk and bookkeeper in the Pulaski House, a well-known pioneer hotel of Savannah, Georgia. He was there during the trying times that preceded the war between the states, and, though a northern man, was called out to drill with the local militia. The last boat which left Savannah previous to the outbreak of the war carried him north, and soon after his return to Michigan he was married and took up his residence in Saginaw. There he was given charge of a flour mill belonging to his father-in-law, and was also later clerk and bookkeeper at the Bancroft House. He was agent for the Tittabawassee Boom Company, and managed the affairs of that company at Saginaw for nine years. Finally he bought the interest of the other heirs in his father's farm, and spent ten years as a practical farmer. Then, returning to Saginaw, he entered the employ of C. Merrill and Company, and was thus engaged until his death in 1894. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Spalding. She was born at Hornell, New York, a daughter of Dr. Erastus and Eliza (Walker) Spalding. Dr. Spalding came from New York state to Michigan in 1841, making the trip by way of the Erie canal as far as Buffalo, and from that city driving all the way around the Great Lakes with horse and buggy, passing through Cleveland and Toledo, which were then very small cities. The wife of Charles Burleson died in 1902, and she reared seven children, namely: George S., Frank A., Willard M., Jesse C., Mae E., Fred E., and John F.

Dr. Willard M. Burleson, who was born at Saginaw, Michigan, March 20, 1868, received his early education in the public schools of Shiawassee county and at Saginaw. His career has been one of varied experience. When he was eighteen years old he enlisted in the United States regular army, and saw much service in the west before the close of Indian hostilities. He was in campaigns in New Mexico and the Dakotas, and during 1890-91 was engaged in the campaign which concluded with the death of the famous old Indian chief, Sitting Bull. While in the army he was promoted to the grade of Sergeant, and served five years altogether, until he obtained his honorable discharge. Returning home, he took a commercial course, and soon after took up the study of medicine. In 1896 he entered the Saginaw Valley Medical College, and was graduated M. D. from that institution in 1899. Dr. Burleson set up his practice at Grand Rapids, and has since enjoyed a large and profitable clientage. His brother, John F. Burleson, is associated with him in practice, and they have a suite of offices in the Burleson Hotel building, property which they own.

Dr. Burleson married Mary M. Comstock, who was born in Grand Rapids, the only child of Tileston and Ellen Elmira (Turner) Comstock. Dr. Burleson and wife have one daughter, Ellen Elizabeth. Dr. Burleson has taken thirty-two degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry, and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The family attend worship at the Baptist church.

AARON BEAMAN TURNER. In the venerable and honored citizen who died at his home in Grand Rapids in 1903, at the age of eighty-one, western Michigan possessed not only one of its pioneer residents, but a man who represented in his long career the prominent social and civic elements which made this community distinctive from its growth out of the wilderness to a modern city. He is best remembered as a journalist, and for many years was an editor and the founder of the *Grand Rapids Eagle*. He was one of the originators of the Republican party, and had the distinction of serving as clerk of the first city council at Grand Rapids.

Aaron Beaman Turner was born in Plattsburg, New York, August 27, 1822. His father was Isaac Turner, born in Clinton county, New York, where he was reared and married, and in 1836 came west to Michigan accompanied by his family. He followed the Great Lakes as far as Detroit, and there took his household goods and his wife and children in a wagon and drove across the swamps and through the woods to Grand Rapids. Grand Rapids was then only a village, and a small collection of pioneer homes was the only thing to distinguish it from the wilderness which closed it in on all sides. Isaac Turner had learned the trade of mill-wright in his younger days, and for a number of years after locating in western Michigan he was employed in the building of many flour mills and grist mills throughout the country around Grand Rapids, and thus assisted in the erection of some of the first manufacturing institutions in that part of the state. At Grand Rapids he had a prominent place in affairs, and was a member of the first board of aldermen. His home was on the west side, and there was no bridge across Grand river for some years, so that all citizens in passing from one to the other side of the city had to use canoes. Isaac Turner died at the age of seventy-eight years. He married Eunice Bullis, who was born at Plattsburg, New York, and lived to be about eighty years of age. They were the parents of four daughters and three sons: Aaron B., Alzina M., Lydia H., Clara B., Theresa N., Willard D. and Chester. By a second marriage he was the father of one son, Isaac.

The late Aaron B. Turner was seventeen years old when the family came west to Grand Rapids. He made the best of his limited opportunities to acquire an education, and in 1837 began learning the printer's trade in the office of the *Grand River Times*, which was the first newspaper published in Grand Rapids, and one of the first in all western Michigan. He acquired a thorough proficiency in the art of printing, and was almost a natural newspaper man, so that he always occupied a congenial field in newspaper work. In 1844 he bought an old-fashioned hand press, and sufficient type and other material to enable him to set up a small print shop. From that little office in Grand Rapids on Christmas day of 1844 was issued the first number of the *Grand Rapids Eagle*, and no history of Grand Rapids journalism would be complete without some account of this paper and of its veteran editor. In 1856 Mr. Turner brought out the first daily paper published in Grand Rapids, at that time the only means of illumination in the homes and in the offices of Grand Rapids was by the tallow candle, and practically all the work on the *Daily Eagle*, from typesetting to presswork, was performed by this dim and wavering light. In 1864 the old office was destroyed by fire, but Mr. Turner soon had it in running order again, and his paper was an exception to the general rule of newspaper mortality in Michigan. Up to 1852 his papers championed the Whig party, and at that date, the old Whig organization having become decadent, he was one of the first editors to make public call for the formation of a new and vigorous party which might uphold and put into operation the new principles of political life which were already recognized and which only required organ-

ization to be made effective in national affairs. When Mr. Turner came out boldly on the platform of a new party, many of his subscribers dropped his paper, but he continued to advocate the new principles until the Republican party was formed. He was one of the organizers of that new party, and met his associates under the oaks at Jackson in 1854, an occasion and convention which gave the first formal existence to the Republican party. He became prominent in public affairs, served as secretary of the State Senate, and was a man of influence either through his editorial writings or as a citizen. During the war he held the post of sutler in the Fourth Michigan Infantry, and was through a number of campaigns with his regiment.

The late Mr. Turner lived at Grand Rapids until his death at the age of eighty-one years. He married Sally Sibley, who was born in Clinton county, New York, December 7, 1824. Her father was Captain Willard Sibley, a native of New York state who came out to Michigan in 1834 and was one of the first pioneers to locate at Grand Rapids. He was for some time engaged in boating up and down the Grand river, and commanded the first steamboat that ever run the current of that stream. He followed the river traffic many years, and lived in Grand Rapids until his death. Captain Sibley married Elmyra Burt, who survived him, and for her second husband married Asa Pratt, another Grand Rapids pioneer. The Sibley children were: Nathan, Willard and Sally C. Mrs. Sally Turner died in her sixty-ninth year. She reared seven children, namely: Ellen E., Amelia, Geneva, Martha, Grace, Aaron B. and Willard S.

HON. CHARLES C. COMSTOCK. The name of the late Hon. Charles C. Comstock is one that deserves remembrance and memorial in the history of the state. He was for many years prominent in public affairs, and one of the early manufacturers at Grand Rapids, a city which benefited by his presence and activities in many ways.

Charles C. Comstock came to Grand Rapids from New Hampshire in 1853. He at once identified himself with the manufacture of lumber, a line of industry in which he had much previous experience, and built up a large industry, and also established a plant for the manufacture of furniture, and pails and tubs. Always a Democrat in politics and an active worker in the organization, he was a nominee of the party for various offices, including those of Governor and Congressman, in times when the Democratic party was in the hopeless minority, and later when the Democrats and Greenbackers fused their organization. He was honored by the united elements and elected for Congress from his district. After serving a term in the National House of Representatives, he refused all further political honor, and thereafter was retired until his death, February 20, 1900, at the venerable age of eighty-two years.

Charles C. Comstock married Mary Winchester, who was born in New England and was of old and honored revolutionary ancestry. She died when quite a young woman, and Mr. Comstock married a second time. The four children of his first marriage were Alzina, Tileston, Julia and Mary Ella. The children of his second marriage were Clara and Etta. Alzina, deceased, married Albert Stone; Julia, married John Goldsmith, and he is deceased; Mary Ella is the widow of Franklin Koukle; Clara is the wife of Huntley Russell; and Etta married L. Boltwood.

ELLEN E. WILSON. One of the oldest residents of Grand Rapids is this venerable woman, now seventy years of age, who was born in Grand Rapids when it was a village on the western frontier, April 29, 1844.

Ellen Elmira Wilson is a daughter of Aaron B. and Sally (Sibley) Turner. Data concerning her father, one of the prominent pioneers of Grand Rapids, will be found elsewhere in this work. She attended school in the old stone building which in the early days stood on the top of the hill and was used for various other purposes besides that of school. When she was fifteen she entered the Michigan Female College at Lansing, and was graduated there in 1863.

At the close of the Civil war, in 1865, the citizens of Kent county tendered the returning soldiers a banquet. Food was solicited and contributed in abundance by citizens all over the county, and it was served to the honored guests in a dining hall which is unique in the history of banquets. The place for the banquet was the covered bridge at the foot of Pearl street. A table extended through the center of the bridge for the entire length, and as all traffic was suspended for the time, a more appropriate banquet hall could hardly have been devised. Mrs. Wilson was one of the many Grand Rapids young ladies who waited on the table and who served the veterans and assisted in welcoming them home after their long service in the cause. She was for many years active in the social affairs of the city, and at one time was a member of the Ladies' Literary Club and one of the founders of the Union Benevolent Hospital.

When she was twenty-one years of age she married Tileston A. Comstock, a son of Hon. Charles C. and Mary (Winchester) Comstock. Tileston A. Comstock was born in New Hampshire, came to Grand Rapids with his parents when he was a boy, acquired a good education, and took up the manufacture of furniture, which he followed until his early death at the age of twenty-six years. He left one daughter, Mary, now the wife of Dr. Willard M. Burleson, of Grand Rapids. Mrs. Comstock later married Robert Wilson. Robert Wilson was born in Dumfries, Scotland, and when ten years of age came to America with his widowed mother. While still young he took service with Aaron B. Turner, under whom he learned the printing trade and the publishing business in all its details. Later he was associated with Mr. Stevens in publishing the Grand Rapids *Democrat*. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in Company B of the Twenty-first Regiment of Michigan Infantry, and was promoted to the rank of Captain. At Bentonville, North Carolina, he was severely wounded and has never fully recovered from his injuries. He died in 1878, leaving Mrs. Wilson a young widow. She now lives with her daughter and husband, Dr. and Mrs. Willard M. Burleson. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the Sophie DeMarsac Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and her religious connection is with the Fountain Street Baptist church.

WILLIAM T. WALKER. The vice president and general manager of the Walker-Weiss Axle Company at Flint, is a graduate mechanical engineer from the University of Michigan, and the ten years of his practical experience has brought him in connection with several large industrial corporations in Michigan and elsewhere. His technical equipment and experience have proved very valuable in his present position as an independent manufacturer, and his training and talents have fitted in nicely with the qualifications of his partner, Mr. Weiss, so that the two have made a splendid combination in their present association as heads of the axle company.

William T. Walker was born in Toledo, Ohio, October 26, 1881. He was the youngest of three children of William T. and Rose (Jennings) Walker, his father a native of Ireland, and his mother of New York state. The father came to America when a young man, settled at Ogden,

New York, was for a number of years engaged in the lake transportation service, and died in Toledo in 1893 at the age of sixty-three years. As a very young man he saw service as an American soldier in the Mexican War. The mother was educated and was married at Adrian, Michigan, and is still living in Toledo at the age of seventy years.

William T. Walker after finishing the grammar and high schools at Toledo, entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated from the engineering department in 1904. On leaving college he found employment at Detroit in the Olds Motor Works for one year, and then went with F. F. Van Tuyl of Detroit, later being sent to Toledo to take charge of the office force in that city. After six months with the Van Tuyl concern, he spent two years in the Timkins Roller Bearing Works, and then came to Flint. In Flint, Mr. Walker was first associated with the Weston Mott Company, and started in the engineering department, and five years later on resigning, was assistant general manager of the plant. Mr. Walker left the last named concern to engage in business on his own account with Fred J. Weiss. They acquired the business which they have since conducted as the Walker-Weiss Axle Company, of which Mr. Walker is general manager and vice president.

Mr. Walker is popular in social and business circles, is a Master Mason and a Republican in politics. He was married at Owosso, Michigan, October 24, 1906, to Miss Maud Gale, a daughter of Charles W. Gale, and of a well known family at Owosso. Mr. Walker as a college man has affiliations with the Theta Delta Chi fraternity.

JOSIAH CROSBY RICHARDSON. One of the leading business men of Jackson, where he has had his home for forty years, actively identified with municipal affairs, and the present postmaster, Mr. Richardson's position in his home city takes on additional interest from the fact that he is the owner of the historic "Under the Oaks," as his home. "Under the Oaks" will always be regarded as a shrine of the Republican party, and Mr. Richardson himself has long been one of the vigorous exponents of that political faith in Michigan, and the old landmark is certain to be preserved with tender regard as long as he keeps it in his ownership.

Mr. Richardson was born in the town of Alstead, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, a son of Edward P. and Eunice (Crosby) Richardson. Four years old when his mother died, and he lost his father four years later, so that he was deprived of many of those attentions and much of the home training which ordinary boys receive. He lived with his step-mother until he was eleven and from that time forward was compelled to face the world alone. Among strangers, he proved his usefulness even with his boyhood strength, and from the age of eleven until eighteen worked on a farm in his native county. This not only gave him a thorough knowledge of farming, but at the same time he was laying the basis of a sound training and was getting some education by attendance at the country school. At the age of eighteen he became a clerk at Keene in Cheshire county and spent three years in one store. Such were his abilities during that time that at the age of twenty-one he was made a partner in the firm of Gerould, Son & Company. His experience as a New Hampshire merchant continued for several years, and in 1873 he came west and located in Jackson, Michigan, which has been his home for forty-one years.

From 1873 until 1885, Mr. Richardson was engaged in the wholesale and retail millinery business, following which for two or three years he managed the Jackson Corset Company. In 1889 he established the Reliance Corset Company at Jackson, and that has since continued to be

one of the important concerns in Jackson's commercial circle. Mr. Richardson has been president of the company since its organization, and still owns one-half of the stock.

A successful business man, his public service has been on the same plane with his commercial prominence. With honor to himself and value to the community, he has served in many responsible capacities. During 1881-82 he was a member of the city council, was on the board of public works for seven years, was president of the city council and mayor of the city in 1896-97. Since April 6, 1906, he has been postmaster at Jackson, having gone into office under appointment from President Roosevelt, and being now near the close of his second term. In whatever capacity he has served the public, he always served it well, and has held the confidence and esteem of the entire citizenship.

For the past ten years he has been president of the Jackson County Humane Society, and for the past two years he has been president of the Michigan State Humane Society; for one year he held the position of president of the Michigan State Postmasters Association, and for several years past he has been president of the Citizens Telephone Company of Jackson, and he is still serving in that capacity.

When Mr. Richardson came to Jackson it was a small city of ten thousand people, and he has not been without considerable participation in the growth and development which now make it a metropolis of forty thousand people.

As already mentioned, Mr. Richardson's home in Jackson, which he has owned for the past four years, is distinguished as a place where the Republican party was born. Under seven towering oaks which stand in his yard, in the month of July, 1854, a meeting was held, the result of which was the first formal movement in American politics as the nucleus of what is now the Grand Old Party.

Mr. Richardson married Isabella J. Chamberlain, of Keene, New Hampshire. They have two sons. Leon J. Richardson is a distinguished scholar, and for the past twenty years has been professor of Greek and Latin in the University of California. He received his later education abroad in the city of Berlin, and is master of seven languages. The younger son, Arthur Howard Richardson, has reached a successful position in his profession of electrical and mechanical engineer, and is in the employ of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York. Mr. Richardson is well known in Masonic circles, being a Knight Templar and Shriner, and past eminent commander of Jackson Commandery No. 9. He is also affiliated with the Elks and his church is the Unitarian.

DWIGHT T. STONE, a native son of Flint, Michigan, where he has spent his entire career, is today one of the prominent representatives of realty interests in the city and in business affairs has been energetic, prompt and notably reliable. He is today the directing head of a large real estate and fire insurance business, which is operating extensively throughout Genesee county; nor have his efforts been confined alone to one line but have reached out to various fields of activity where the business development of the city has been promoted, while individual success has also been accomplished thereby. Mr. Stone was born June 6, 1863, in Flint, and is a son of Oren and Susan C. (Thompson) Stone, the former of New York state and the latter of Grand Blanc, Michigan. The family is an old one of New England, of English descent, and there are a number bearing the name in this part of Michigan, notably an uncle of Dwight T. Stone, D. Hulbert Stone, of Chase, Michigan, who was a merchant, farmer, merino wool grower and stock expert, who is at present living a retired life.

Oren Stone came west in 1844 from his New York home with his parents, they having heard the reports of the great opportunities open to men of ambition and energy in the rapidly growing community of Michigan. First settling in Oakland county, he established himself in business as a merchant at Stony Run, and there was made postmaster before he reached his majority. Later, seeking a wider field for his activities, he came to Flint, and in this city carried on a general mercantile business for several years, but finally turned his attention to the manufacturing business. He became the founder of the Flint Woolen Mills, in 1867, and with this enterprise continued to be successfully connected during the remainder of his life. He died in 1897, while the mother passed away in 1870, they being the parents of two children: Dwight T. and Miss Helen M., who are both residents of Flint. Oren Stone was held in high esteem in business circles and as a public-spirited citizen, and for one term served his adopted city in the mayoralty office. He was energetic in his operations, strictly reliable in all his transactions, and is still remembered among the older generation for his many sterling qualities.

Dwight T. Stone was given a thorough public school education, attending the graded and high schools of Flint. After the elder man's death he continued in merchandising and manufacturing until 1900, that year seeing his advent into the real estate and insurance lines. In this connection he has become one of the foremost men in his sphere of business activity, having developed his enterprise along modern, progressive lines. He is a public-spirited citizen and has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit his community and its people. For three years he was secretary of the Board of Commerce, and at this time he is acting in the capacity of city assessor, a position to which he was elected on the Republican ticket. His fraternal connections are with the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree, and he is also a member of the Flint Country Club. With his family, he attends St. Paul's Episcopal church.

On November 21, 1889, Mr. Stone was married in Detroit, Michigan, to Miss Carrie J. Brow, daughter of Andrew and Frances (Briscoe) Brow. Mr. Brow, who was in business in Detroit for a number of years, died in December, 1905, while the mother of Mrs. Stone passed away about the year 1887. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stone, namely: Donald D., born in 1891, a graduate of the engineering department of the Michigan Agricultural College, and now connected with the Buick Motor Company, at Flint; Oren F., born in 1892, who attended the University of Michigan, and is also connected with the Buick Motor Company; Miss Virginia, born in 1894, who is attending the Beechwood School, an institution for young ladies at Philadelphia, and Misses Helen J., born in 1898, and Caroline B., born in 1904, who are attending the public schools of Flint. The family home is located at No. 510 East street.

JOHN E. SHEKELL. A member* of the Jackson county bar since 1891, Mr. Shekell has a position of prominence among the lawyers of Jackson, and by reason of his faithful and diligent handling of the interests of his clientage, has been entrusted with a large mass of business increasing throughout the years of the professional career. Mr. Shekell has devoted himself wholly to his profession, and has appeared very little in public affairs, and has been only moderately concerned with politics.

John E. Shekell was born on a farm in Washtenaw county, Michigan, September 15, 1864. He was the only son among five children,

born to Alonzo C. and Lydia (Carden) Shekell. Both parents were born in the state of New York, and the father after spending his active career in farming died in Jackson county, Michigan, in 1905, at the age of seventy-nine. The mother died in 1900, aged seventy-five. The paternal stock was of German descent, and through his mother Mr. Shekell has Irish blood. The four daughters living are: Miss Anna E.; Mrs. Catherine Culver; Mrs. Florence C. Townsend; and Miss Inez.

The boyhood and youth of Mr. Shekell were passed on a farm, and he retained a very complete recollection of farm life in this part of Michigan as it was lived some twenty or thirty years ago. While growing up on the old homestead he was sent to district schools, especially during the winter terms when no work could be found on the farm, and later attended graded schools in the village of Brooklyn. Though his ambition was early set upon a professional career, there were numerous obstacles to be overcome before he succeeded in reaching his goal. His education was further advanced by attendance during two years in the Michigan State Normal School, and he spent two years as teacher of a country school. In the offices of Thomas A. Wilson of Jackson, he did most of his law reading, and on October 31, 1891, was admitted to the bar at Jackson. At the beginning of his professional career he located in his old home village of Brooklyn, and enjoyed a fair degree of professional success there. Since January 1, 1897, his home has been in Jackson, and he has since enjoyed many of the better rewards of the able lawyer. Mr. Shekell has membership in the Jackson county, and the Michigan State Bar Association. Two years he served as assistant prosecuting attorney, but aside from that his interests have been concentrated on private practice. On March 17, 1914, Mr. Shekell was appointed postmaster of the city of Jackson by President Woodrow Wilson. He took charge of the office on April 16, 1914, and is now serving in that capacity.

Mr. Shekell is a Democrat in politics. On November 9, 1899, occurred his marriage to Miss Charlotte O. Stowe, their two children are: Carden Stowe Shekell, born August 3, 1905; and Mary Elizabeth Shekell born February 9, 1908.

JOHN W. NEWALL. One of the old and reliable business enterprises of Flint is that now conducted by John W. Newall, real estate and fire insurance man of 809 Flint P. Smith Building, formerly conducted under the firm style of George E. Newall & Son. A man of enterprise and progressive spirit, while advancing his own interests he has contributed much toward the development of his city, and in business, public and social circles is widely known and highly respected. Mr. Newall is a native son of Flint, and was born January 16, 1866, a son of George E. and Sarah H. (Freeman) Newall, the former of English and the latter of German descent. On his father's side of the family, his only immediate relative is an aunt, Mrs. Thomas Chetham, of Flint, while there are but few on the mother's side.

George E. Newall was born in Michigan, and here grew to manhood and identified himself with the early manufacturing interests of Flint. He became captain of a local militia company prior to the outbreak of the Civil war, and when hostilities between the states began he became captain of Company A, Eighth Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, with which he served during the greater part of the struggle. Upon receiving his honorable discharge he again took up business activities, and continued to be identified therewith until his retirement. At various times he has held public office, serving as register of deeds and for several years as postmaster. He married Sarah H. Freeman, who was

born in Michigan, a daughter of Daniel S. Freeman, a blacksmith by trade, who came to Flint at an early day and served as a missionary among the Indians. His death occurred about 1872, while Mrs. Newall passed away in 1897. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Newall, a son and a daughter, but the daughter, Winifred, died in 1887.

John W. Newall received his education in the public schools of Flint, and as a young man devoted his activities to farming operations in Genesee county. Following this he took up the trade of plumber, being associated with his uncle, George L. McQuigg, of Flint, and then embarked in the cigar business, in which he continued eleven years. In 1895 he entered the real estate and insurance business with his father, as George E. Newall & Son, and in February, 1913, when the father retired, he took complete charge. Mr. Newall's business is largely confined to Genesee county, and here his sound judgment and force have been the impetus in its growth and success. While he keeps in touch with modern methods he also manifests the same spirit of reliability which has ever made the name of Newall an honored one in business circles of Flint. A stalwart Republican in politics, he has worked faithfully in support of the principles of his party and has done much to promote its success. From 1900 to 1905 he served in the office of alderman, and from 1908 until 1911 as a member of the school board. He has been popular and prominent fraternally as a member of the Masons, the Loyal Guard, the Royal Arcanum, the Modern Maccabees and the National Union. With his family, he attends the Episcopal church.

Mr. Newall was married August 1, 1896, at Saginaw, Michigan, to Miss Nellie Elizabeth Reynard, a daughter of James and Louise (Black) Reynard. They occupy a pleasant home at No. 711 North Saginaw street.

CHARLES M. BEGOLE. The president of the Chevrolet Motor Company is one of Michigan's most prominent manufacturers of automobiles, but for many years before becoming identified with this typical industry of the state was engaged in lumbering, in stock farming, and as a buggy and general vehicle manufacturer at Flint. He is a son of the late Governor Begole.

Charles M. Begole was born in Genesee county, Michigan, August 10, 1848, son of Governor Josiah W. and Harriett (Miles) Begole. Both parents were native of Genesee county, New York, and his father came to Michigan about 1837, before he was married, settled in Genesee county, took up wild land near Flint and endured the hardships of early pioneers. After his marriage he extended his business interests as a farmer and as a lumberman, and made a lasting reputation as one of the ablest political leaders of his time. He was county treasurer elected in Genesee county, held various township offices, was sent to the state legislature on the Republican ticket, and in 1882 on the People's ticket was elected governor of Michigan, taking office the first of January in 1883 and serving one term. After his term as governor he lived quietly in Genesee county until his death in 1896 at the age of eighty-two years. There were four children: William M. Begole, who was orderly-sergeant and lieutenant in the Twenty-third Regiment of Michigan Infantry, was wounded at the battle of Lookout Mountain, and his death occurred from his wounds soon afterwards; Frank C. Begole in early manhood became an invalid, traveled throughout the west and south in search of health, and died at the age of thirty-eight in Florida, his remains now resting in the Glenwood cemetery at Flint; Mary, wife of W. C. Cummings of Flint.

Charles M. Begole was educated in the common and high schools of Flint, and in the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing. His college

days were followed by practical experience in the lumber woods during the winter and in the driving of the logs during the spring and summer and other work at his father's sawmill. Subsequently he and his brother Frank engaged in the sawmill business at Forrest, Michigan, for several years. On selling out his mill property, Mr. Begole bought four hundred acres of land in Genesee county, and for twenty years or more was a highly prosperous farmer and stock raiser, specializing on blooded horses and fancy sheep. In 1906 he moved to Flint, and managed his farm for several years from the city until his manufacturing interests so absorbed his energies that he was obliged to dispose of his county estate. At Flint Mr. Begole began the manufacture of wagons and buggies in a small shop, but the industry in a few years assumed much importance and represented a large investment and an excellent organization of skilled labor. Mr. Begole was also one of the organizers and directors of the Gas and Water Works companies, the properties of which were subsequently sold to the city of Flint. In the meanwhile the Flint wagon works, of which he was a director, grew to be one of the largest in the state, and at the high tide of its prosperity employed from eight hundred to one thousand workmen.

About the time the influence of the automobile made itself felt in a general decline of the output of horse-drawn vehicles, Mr. Begole was one of the far-sighted men to recognize the possibilities of the automobile, and took steps to utilize the experience of his older organization and the capital for the production of motor-driven cars. Mr. Begole with others in 1901 organized the Buick Motor Company, of which he was president until the Buick interests were absorbed by the General Motor Company, in which organization he is a prominent stockholder. In 1908 he organized the Little Motor Company, of which he became active head and president. This company took for its factory the large and substantial brick building formerly used by the buggy and wagon plant, and that nucleus has since been greatly enlarged until the present plant covers more than eight acres, with the most of the buildings three or more stories in height, and ideally located on West Kearsley street adjoining the Grand Trunk railway tracks and the Flint river. It is a splendidly equipped modern factory, and a credit to the state. The Little Motor Company was re-organized in June, 1912, and has since been known as the Chevrolet Motor Company, of which Mr. Begole is president. Although the Chevrolet Company has been established only two years, the fund of experience which has resulted in its present products of perfection traces back to the earliest formative stages in automobile development. The cars are built by men who are experts in all branches of the industry, and are being introduced to the public by an organization which has made a splendid record of sales. The daily output of the Flint factory is about seventy cars, manufactured in three types, so that the purchaser has the widest selection of cars that represent the highest achievement of inventive and constructive experience. The three classes of Chevrolet cars are, the Royal Mail Roadster, a popular priced model; the Baby Grand Touring car; and the Classic Six, a touring car built of the highest quality in car and passenger accommodations. At the factory in Flint the company employs from eight hundred to one thousand men, and the capitalization of the company is two and one-half million dollars.

Mr. Begole is also a director in the National Bank of Flint. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason, is a Democrat in politics, and his church is the Presbyterian. In November, 1872, at Ypsilanti, he married Miss Emma Begole, who was born at Ypsilanti, a daughter of Evan Begole, also of a prominent pioneer family of the state. They have one daughter, Louisa Begole, and both she and her mother take an active part in woman's club and charitable and church affairs in Flint. Mr. Begole

outside of business finds his recreation as a hunter, and every year for the past eight has gone deer hunting, usually in the Upper Peninsula, and has a number of fine mounted specimens of the chase. Fishing is also a favorite sport in the season, and he owns a pleasant summer cottage at Long Lake. Mr. Begole and family reside at 416 East Third street in Flint.

JOHN GUSTAVE RULISON, M. D., one of Lansing's best known and successful physicians, is a native son of Michigan, born at Flushing, February 21, 1876, and is descended from an old American family whose members were distinguished pioneers of the state. The family has been in this country since the year 1680, when Laurens Rulison (then spelled Rulfsen) emigrated from Copenhagen, Denmark, and settled in New York City. The progenitor married Elizabeth Burkhardt, a Holland-Dutch woman. The family later removed to Orange, New Jersey, where Laurens Rulison, great-great-grandson of the emigrant resided until his migration to Schoharie county, New York, he being the great-great-grandfather of Doctor Rulison of this review. His son, Harmon, removed from Schoharie county to what was then known as the Black River country of Jefferson county, New York. His son, Charles, the grandfather of Doctor Rulison, married Margaret Swanberg, a Swede, and moved to Michigan in 1849, locating at Flint, where he died in the following January, leaving a widow, four sons and a daughter, all of whom are now deceased.

Cornelius Emory Rulison, son of the Michigan settler and father of Doctor Rulison, was born at Evan's Mills, Jefferson county, New York, May 20, 1835, and was a lad of fourteen years when he came with the family to Michigan. His elder sister, Sallie Ann Rulison, became one of Michigan's noted women. A native of Jefferson county, New York, she received excellent educational advantages, a good part of her education in the higher branches having been given her by her father, who was a student and self-taught scholar. As early as 1850 she began teaching school at Flint and a few years later completed the full course of the Albion (Michigan) Female Seminary in one year's time, and by the time she had reached the age of twenty years was a teacher of mathematics in that institution. Later she taught in the schools of Flint, and succeeding this became identified with the Rev. John Arnold, founder and publisher of the Michigan Christian Advocate, a Methodist publication. She organized the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of Michigan and for many years published monthly lesson leaves for use in Methodist Sunday schools. Miss Rulison was president at the time of her death of the Women's Missionary Society of the Northwest, and a Chinese high school at Kukukin, China, was named in her honor. In 1885 she married Dr. George W. Fish, one of Michigan's distinguished men, who served as surgeon of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry during the Civil War, was afterwards appointed United States Consul at Shanghai, China, and later United States Consul at Tunis, Africa. He died in 1888 and his widow survived him until 1903.

Dr. Cornelius Emory Rulison attended public schools in New York and at Flint, Michigan, and as a youth learned the trade of cabinet maker, a vocation at which he worked for several years or until his shop was destroyed by fire, at which time he gave up that kind of work to devote himself to school teaching, being thus engaged when the Civil War came on. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and participated with his regiment in twenty-five engagements, being badly wounded at the battle of Knoxville, and subsequently discharged in June, 1864, on account of disability. Doctor Rulison then went

to Cincinnati, Ohio, making his home for a time with his uncle, under whose preceptorship he studied medicine, subsequently attending two courses of medical lectures at the Ohio Eclectic Medical College. In the spring of 1866 Doctor Rulison entered upon the practice of his profession at Flushing, Michigan, and continued there until his death, December 22, 1890, attaining high rank in his calling and a large and lucrative professional business. Doctor Rulison married Antoinette Greenfield, who was born at South Byron, Genesee county, New York, in 1844, a daughter of Elijah Greenfield, a native of the Empire State, who was a builder by vocation and built up a large part of Omaha, Nebraska. Mrs. Rulison is still living at the home in Flushing, and has been the mother of three children: Dr. John Gustave, of this review; Rose, who married John Lees, of Hancock, Michigan; and Pearl, who became the wife of Roy DuPuys, of Detroit.

Dr. John Gustave Rulison was graduated from the Flushing high school in the class of 1893, and from the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1903, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Following this he served as interne of the University Hospital, at Ann Arbor, for one year and in January, 1904, entered the practice of his calling at Lansing. The medical abilities of Doctor Rulison have met with decided appreciation and he has been enabled to establish a considerable general practice, in addition to which he specializes in surgery. He is United States Pension Examining Surgeon for Ingham county, belongs to the Ingham County Medical Society and the Michigan State Medical Society, is a close student and a broad reader, and at all times keeps himself fully abreast of the advancements being made in medical science. To his thorough conversance with all new theories and discoveries connected with his calling can be attributed in great extent the success he has achieved in his chosen profession. Doctor Rulison's fraternal connection is with the Masonic order.

Doctor Rulison was married to Miss Edith J. Benjamin, of Flushing, Michigan, daughter of Montville Benjamin, a native of Cortlandt, New York, who settled in Michigan in 1850, and to this union there have come two children: John G., Jr., born October 16, 1906; and Josephine, born November 24, 1909.

WALTER S. RUSSEL is president of the Russel Wheel and Foundry Company and identified with other Detroit industrial activities. He was born at Detroit, March 12, 1855, educated in the Detroit public schools, in the Peterson School for Boys in Detroit, and in the University of Michigan, where he was graduated as civil engineer in June, 1875. Walter S. Russel was assistant engineer in the United States Lake Survey during the last two years of his university course and for one year after he had secured his degree.

With his brother, George H. Russel, he built and operated a cog-wheel foundry in Detroit in 1877, which in 1880 was incorporated as the Russel Wheel and Foundry Company, of which he was vice-president and general manager from the time of its incorporation until 1904. Since the latter year he has been president and general manager of the company. Mr. Russel is also president of the Detroit Steel Products Company and a director in the American Radiator Company of Chicago.

One of the incorporators of the Detroit Engineering Society was Mr. Russel, who served as its first president. He has membership in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of which he is a former vice-president and manager; and belongs to the American Institute of Mining, the Detroit Athletic Club, the Detroit Club, the University Club, the Country Club, the Wittenagemote Club, the Delta Kappa Epsilon

Fraternity and the Detroit Board of Commerce. April 24, 1880, he married Mary E. Rummy of Detroit.

MAJ. ROY CLARK VANDERCOOK, of Lansing, adjutant-general of Michigan, is a native of the state, having been born at Mason, the county seat of Ingham county, November 20, 1873, and is descended from two pioneer Michigan families, the Vandercooks and Smiths. The paternal grandfather of Major Vandercook was Isaac H. Vandercook, who was a native of New York state and came to Michigan in 1848, locating first at Jackson and later moving to Mason, Ingham county. He was engaged in the insurance many years, and was one of the best known men in that line in this section.

Albert L. Vandercook, the father of the Major, was born at Gloversville, New York, in 1849, and was a child when brought to Michigan by his parents. Reared and educated at Mason, he early adopted merchandising as his life work, and for many years was the proprietor of a business enterprise at Mason, where he is still located. The mother of Major Vandercook bore the maiden name of Jennie A. Smith, and was born in New York state, her father, Delevan C. Smith, coming from the Empire State to Michigan in 1856 and becoming a pioneer of Ingham county, where he was for a long period of years extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Maj. Roy C. Vandercook was reared at Mason and received his education in the public and high schools of that place. Upon laying aside his school books, he entered the office of the *Ingham County News*, at Mason, and learned the printers' trade, working his way up in the office until attaining a position on the staff, doing local and editorial work. In 1898 he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company F (Mason company), of the Thirty-first Michigan Regiment, and was with that organization in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. Following the war he came to Lansing, and in 1900 took a position with the State Republican, being engaged in newspaper work until his appointment, in February, 1912, by Governor Chase Osborn, to the office of adjutant-general of the Michigan National Guard, with the rank of major. He organized Battery A, Field Artillery of Lansing, and was its commander until he became adjutant-general. Major Vandercook is a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, of the Society of Spanish-American War Veterans, and of the Masonic and Elk fraternities of Lansing. Major Vandercook's popularity with the members of the National Guard has made him one of the most valuable officers in the service, and during his incumbency of the office the troops have made an enviable record for discipline, drill, efficiency and endurance. References by the newspapers to this well known official have a certain manner and tone that betoken their esteem and regard for him such as are earned by few men in the public eye.

Major Vandercook was married to Miss Maude C. Burton, of Union City, Michigan, and they have one son and one daughter: Cornelius Burton and Dorothy R. The family home is at No. 325 North Pine street, Lansing.

JOSIAH DALLAS DORT. It has been said that a city is great not as it has a numerous population, but in the importance of its work, meaning what it does for its own inhabitants and produces for the outside world. The work done by Flint has long made it a center of middle west manufactures. However, it is to a comparatively small group of men that the city's industrial prosperity has been due, and during the last thirty years none has been more steadily influential in promoting development in the city than Josiah D. Dort, who by common consent is now one of the most dominant figures in the business life of Michigan. As a youth he entered

upon his career with only the advantages of an ordinary education, started life in a humble station, and followed up the opportunities that opened before him with industry and intelligent energy. Now in the prime of life, with powers ripened and matured, Mr. Dort is the possessor of an enviable fortune, the directing head of several large industries, and a vital force in both business and civic affairs of his community.

Josiah Dallas Dort was born at Inkster, Michigan, February 2, 1861, a son of Josiah and Marcy (Jones-Straight) Dort, natives respectively of Vermont and New Hampshire, the father dying at Inkster in 1871 at the age of sixty-one, while the mother passed away at Flint in 1897. Josiah Dort came with his parents overland from his New England home to the state of Ohio, leaving the rest of the family there and continuing his journey west until he arrived at the place known as Dearborn during the late thirties. At Dearborn he and his brother Titus engaged in the manufacture of brick, furnishing the material for the United States arsenal at that point. Josiah Dort was appointed postmaster of that place, and also acted in the capacity of agent for the Michigan Central Railroad, which had just been completed. After several years he moved to Moulin Rouge, now known as Inkster, and became identified with merchandising. Mrs. Marcy (Jones) Straight, who became his wife, was an educated woman who had taught school in New Hampshire and at Westport, New York. Josiah Dort was a notable man in many ways, a typical country squire, a prominent Mason, a lifelong member of the Methodist church, active in politics as a Democrat and Whig, and among the leaders of his parties in the state was on terms of intimacy and a close associate of such men as Zach Chandler, who was his personal friend. He acquired considerable property through his able management, and at the time of his death was in comfortable circumstances.

The only child of his parents, Josiah Dallas Dort was ten years of age when his father died. His education was acquired by attending the district schools, the Wayne high school, and the State Normal at Ypsilanti. Leaving school, he helped his mother carry on the business, the burden of which she had resolutely borne from the time of her husband's death. She herself was a most capable business woman, but had her double responsibilities for only a few years, since her son soon proved himself more than ordinarily capable and assumed all the weighty responsibilities of business. The mother was a devout Baptist, had decided puritanical principles, was a woman with a nature serene, cheerful, loving, beautiful and tireless. She so ordered her household that although great riches were never present, poverty was unheard of, and her son was reared wisely and well, so as to adopt honesty and integrity and shun anything like idleness, extravagance or dissipation.

After several years' experience in mercantile lines, Mr. Dort found employment with a crockery firm in Ypsilanti, and three years later transferred his services to a similar firm in Jackson, where he also remained several years. About that time his father's estate was settled, and in 1882 he engaged as clerk at Flint for Whiting & Richardson, hardware merchants. Two years later his services were required by the firm of Hubbard and Wager, and for one year he was with Morley Brothers at Saginaw. Having been thrifty and economical and saving of his earnings, with a little help from the estate, he was then able to return to Flint and engage in the hardware business as a co-partner with James Bussy. It was not until September, 1886, that Mr. Dort entered the field in which his greatest success and accomplishment as a manufacturer and business man has been won. At that time, with William C. Durant, he started in a modest way the manufacture of road carts, employing about twenty men. This subsequently grew into the largest business of

its kind in the state, and became the parent of the principal industries of Flint.

Mr. Dort is president and acting directing head of the Durant-Dort Carriage Company and its allied institutions, and also one of the founders of the Imperial Wheel Company, Flint Varnish Works, Flint Axle Works, the Dominion Carriage Company, Limited, of Toronto, Canada, the Blount Carriage & Buggy Company of Atlanta, Georgia, the Pine Bluff Spoke Company of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Among other industries Mr. Dort was largely instrumental in establishing, here should be mentioned the Weston-Mott Axle Company, the McCormick Harness Company, Copenian Electric Stove Company. Through the interests of the Durant-Dort Carriage Company, Mr. Dort's is one of the largest interests in the Buick Automobile Company and the General Motors Company. These institutions thus named employ many thousands of workmen and during the days before the advent of the automobile, the vehicle and accessory plants had upward of two thousand men on their payroll.

For several years Mr. Dort carried on as a sideline a fine stock farm which was devoted to the breeding of prize-winning hackney horses, and he is at this time a holder of a King George medal and other American and Canadian trophies.

In these days of almost constant strife between labor and capital, it is worthy to note that these troubles are totally unknown in the Durant-Dort institutions. Such favorable conditions may be largely accredited to Mr. Dort's honorable dealings with the men in his employ. He inaugurated a policy of interesting employes in the stock of his companies and a system of loyalty payments for long service.

Mr. Dort was instrumental in the organization of the Flint Factories Mutual Benefit Association, a splendid Workmen's Club in connection with the same, and of the Flint Associated Factories organization sustaining a workmen's supplemental compensation department. He is a director of the Michigan Workmen's Compensation Mutual Insurance Company of Detroit, an association composed of Michigan manufacturers for the purpose of making such payments as workmen are entitled to under the Michigan Workmen's Compensation Act, and which is one of the best institutions of its kind in the United States.

It may be said that Mr. Dort's idea in acquiring wealth is that it may be used as a means for greater service, it being well understood that his income is very largely utilized for the common good. He is active in charitable work, and has donated liberally to hospitals, churches and other public institutions, and seldom refuses aid to any worthy object.

Mr. Dort has long been identified with civic activities, and although steadfastly refusing political office as well as honorary positions on various state boards, has served his people in the line of public utility. One of his best contributions to the beauty of Flint is the public park system, which when completed will cover eight miles of parkway and completely surround the city of Flint, the park and boulevard following the banks of Flint river. For this notable improvement Mr. Dort had the plans drawn at his own expense, and as the enterprise is now fairly launched as a result of his earnest and untiring efforts, its success is practically assured at no distant date.

Mr. Dort is a director in the Genesee County Savings Bank of Flint, and a member of the Board of Commerce. His guidance and leadership in large business affairs are constantly sought, and he is an ex-president of the Carriage Builders National Association, vice-president of the Michigan Manufacturers Association, and in every way a business executive with a broad mind and a thorough understanding of modern conditions and ideas. Mr. Dort was a delegate to the Conservation Congress

held in the White House at Washington in 1907. He was one of the principal factors in drafting the law creating the Michigan Railroad Commission.

First of all in its claim on his attention and energies come his important and varied industrial interests. But when these claims are properly satisfied, Mr. Dort never refuses his consideration and aid of those other activities which are not the less important as features of a well balanced life. Mr. Dort is a patron of art, a lover of literature, music and architecture, an upholder of the best ideals and standards in social life. Like all virile, energetic men, he gives a part of his attention to outdoor sports and is an enthusiastic golfer and automobilist. His club relations include membership in the Flint, Country, Detroit Athletic, Detroit, Detroit Golf Club, and he is also a thirty-second degree Mason and Knight Templar, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious affiliations are with the Episcopal church, and he is now a member of the board of vestrymen of St. Paul's church at Flint.

Mr. Dort has been twice married. His first union was with Miss Nellie Mathilda Bates, who died at Phoenix, Arizona, in March, 1900, and was laid to rest in Elmwood cemetery, Flint. Two children were born to this union: Ralph, born November 11, 1891, at Flint, a graduate of Princeton University, was married October 15, 1913, to Miss Helen Wilson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and is now engaged in newspaper work for the Knickerbocker Press Association at Albany, New York, where he resides; and Dorothy, born September 12, 1893, at Flint, a graduate of Miss Chamberlain's school of Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Dort's second marriage occurred May 8, 1906, when he was united with Miss Marcia Webb of Mackinac, Michigan, daughter of Major Charles A. Webb, at one time commander at Fort Mackinac. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dort: Dallas Webb, born February 17, 1907; and Margery, born May 19, 1911.

THOMAS G. FINUCAN, of Charlevoix, Michigan, has the distinction of being the youngest second class postmaster who has held office in the history of Michigan, having been appointed to that position in 1914 by President Wilson. Mr. Finucan was born at Smith's Falls, Ontario, Canada, October 30, 1888, and is a son of Commodore William and Mary (White) Finucan. Commodore Finucan has been in the service of the Northern Michigan Fleet for more than thirty years, beginning his service with the old Ogdensburg & Chicago line fifty years ago, and for the past thirty years has sailed as captain of all the larger lake vessels, among them the "City of Charlevoix," "Missouri" and "Illinois." At present he is master of the steamship "Manitou," the activity of which is confined to a season of three months. During his long period of service Commodore Finucan has never had a serious mishap with any of his numerous vessels. He began his career as a wheelsman and has steadily worked his way up by faithful service, fidelity to duty and high ability. A man of many fine personal qualities, he is popular with the public, and being of a jolly, optimistic disposition, has numerous friends. Mrs. Finucan is a charming lady, widely known in social circles of Charlevoix, and the family home is frequently the scene of entertainments of a social nature. Commodore and Mrs. Finucan came from Canada to Manistee, Michigan, in 1860, but after one year came to Charlevoix, where the Commodore owns a handsome residence and has other interests. Nine children have composed the family: one who died in infancy; William, Jr., who is cashier for the great fish firm of Booth & Company; Mary, a teacher in the public schools of Charlevoix; Thomas G., of this review; Mildred Clare, a teacher in the schools of



THOMAS G. FINUCAN

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Battle Creek, Michigan; Irene, who resides with her parents; James Stanley, a graduate of the Charlevoix High school, living at home; and Richard and Eleanor, living at home and students in the public schools.

Thomas G. Finucan attended the graded schools of Charlevoix, and after his graduation from the high school entered the pharmaceutical department of the University of Michigan, there remaining one year. His studies in his chosen vocation were continued in the Ferris Institute, where he took a short course, and then returned to Charlevoix and secured his first position as a drug clerk with B. A. Herman. After two years in this position he received the appointment from President Wilson as postmaster of Charlevoix and has continued to devote himself to the duties of his office to the present time. Mr. Finucan has proved himself an able executive and has introduced a number of greatly needed reforms into the service here. He is popular with the people, who have recognized the fact that he is conscientiously trying to efficiently look after their interests. A Democrat in politics, he has for some time taken an active interest in the success of his party, and is already accounted one of the influential factors in its activities. His religious connection is with the Roman Catholic church, and fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Finucan was married October 14, 1913, at Charlevoix, to Miss Winnifred Weaver, a native of this city, and a daughter of Capt. George and Florence (Hyland) Weaver, her father having been a lake captain for many years.

MARK S. KNAPP, M. D. One of Flint's long established physicians who has achieved an enviable reputation in his profession and who is held in high personal regard by all who know him, is Dr. Mark S. Knapp. He is a native of Michigan, having been born in the town of Linden, October 30, 1872, the son of Dr. Leonard E. and Melissa C. (Stevens) Knapp, natives of this state. Myron E. Knapp, the grandfather of Doctor Knapp, came to Michigan in 1840, as a pioneer farmer, and settled in Washtenaw county, where he continued to carry on agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death in 1895, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was one of Michigan's remarkable old men, a type of the sturdy, reliable men who through their continued and helpful activities made possible the development of this section of the state. He married a Miss Hoisington, who like himself, was a native of New York, and they traveled together overland to this state. Mrs. Knapp experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life with fortitude, assisting her husband materially in the achieving of his success and was much beloved by all who knew her for her many sterling characteristics and admirable qualities of mind and heart. She died at the age of fifty-four years, and both she and her husband were laid to rest in the county of their adoption.

Dr. Leonard E. Knapp, father of Dr. Mark S. Knapp, was a self-made man. He was born in 1842 in Washtenaw county, Michigan, received his early education in the district schools, learned the trade of cooper, and early left home for Poughkeepsie, New York, where he worked his way through Eastman's Business College. He then returned to Michigan and received a normal training at Ypsilanti, where he met the lady who later became his wife. He became a student in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and later entered the Homeopathic Medical College, of Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1866. In that same year he was married and moved to Linden, Michigan, where he embarked in practice as a physician and surgeon and continued until 1876. He then moved to Fenton, where he continued to successfully prosecute his professional activities until his death, in July, 1911, when sixty-nine

years of age. His wife passed away there in July, 1905, at the age of sixty-three years. Doctor Knapp took several post-graduate courses in New York City. He was a close and attentive student, a great reader and the owner of a valuable library of both medical books and works of other character, was prominent in educational affairs as a member of various boards, and took a keen interest in anything that affected the welfare of his community. At the time of his death the following article appeared in a Fenton newspaper:

"After an illness of about three years, of paralysis, Dr. L. E. Knapp, a prominent physician of Fenton, died Friday afternoon. Leonard E. Knapp was born at Salem, Michigan, November 24, 1842, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Myron E. Knapp. When only three years of age his parents removed to New York state, but later returned to Michigan and lived on a farm near Ypsilanti. He attended the Ypsilanti seminary and graduated from the Cleveland Medical College. Later he took up the work of a specialist and had an extensive practice for many years. On July 27, 1869, he was married to Miss Melissa Stevens, of Ypsilanti, who died five years ago. The couple came to Linden for five years, thirty-five years ago coming to Fenton. On July 22, 1906, he was married to Miss Olga Hogan of Fenton, who still survives. He is also survived by two sons, Dr. Mark S. and Dr. Don, of Flint, and one daughter, Eloise, the wife of Dr. Walter Slack, of Saginaw. He belonged to a family of physicians, the late Dr. Knapp, of Port Huron, being a brother, and Dr. M. E. Knapp, of Detroit, another brother, died at Byron one year ago while visiting relatives there; Della, wife of Dr. F. S. Ruggles, of Byron, and Melissa, Mrs. Stephen Atchison, of Salem, are sisters of Dr. Knapp.

"Dr. Knapp was a man of the strictest integrity and the most decided views in public affairs. He had served the village as its president of the common council for several years and for several years was also president of the board of education. He was always an advocate of the best educational advantages regardless of cost. He was public-spirited and believed in the future of Fenton, investing largely in real estate. As a progressive and enterprising citizen and a physician of state renown, he was a man who had a host of friends. Dr. Knapp was prominent in Masonic circles and a past commander of Fenton Commandery, Knight Templars. The funeral Monday afternoon was conducted by the Commandery and the full Templar service was used."

Eloise Knapp was married to Dr. Walter L. Slack, and is now a resident of Saginaw, Michigan. Dr. Don Knapp is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and since 1910 has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Flint, where he has served in the capacity of health officer for several years.

In the class of 1891 Dr. Mark S. Knapp graduated from the Fenton high school, in 1895 received the degree of Bachelor of Sciences from the University of Michigan, three years later was given his medical degree, and in 1907 took a post-graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic Hospital, although he has never ceased being a student and devotes much time to research and personal investigation. His first practice was in partnership with his father at Fenton for six months, and in December, 1898, he settled in Flint, where he has since continued in the enjoyment of an excellent professional business. Devoted to his profession, with a high ideal of its best ethics, a natural inclination for medical and surgical work and a broad and enduring sympathy, Doctor Knapp may be said to be one who has chosen well his life work. He is local surgeon for the Detroit United Railroad, a member of the American Medical Association and the Michigan State Medical Society and vice-president of the Genesee County Medical Society. His fraternal connection is with the Masonic order. With his family, he attends the Presbyterian church and is active

in its various movements. In politics a Democrat, Doctor Knapp served as health officer of Flint during 1900. He is an ardent bird hunter and each year takes regular hunting trips to Houghton Lake, where with friends he has a fine house-boat. The modern Knapp home is located at No. 613 Liberty street.

On December 6, 1899, Dr. Mark S. Knapp was united in marriage with Miss Florence Anderson, daughter of Captain John and Sallie (Losec) Anderson, both of whom are now deceased. Captain Anderson received his title during the Civil war, in which he served bravely as the captain of a company in a Michigan regiment of volunteers. Five children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Knapp: Neva, born December 9, 1900; Mary Louise, born July 23, 1903; Robert Anderson and Frances Stevens, twins, born March 5, 1905; and Helen Marjory, born March 23, 1902, who died at the age of thirteen months.

WILLIAM JUDSON STARK. When William Judson Stark first came to Flint, in 1906, it was at a period when the town began to emerge from the conditions of a hamlet and to reach out into the surrounding country with those instrumentalities of commerce which have since made it one of the principal centers of business activity in the state. Since that time he has built up a business of considerable size and volume, and as president, secretary and general manager of the Home Laundry occupies a position of recognized prominence in the community. Mr. Stark was born January 21, 1867, in Genesee county, Michigan, and is a son of John H. and Laura A. (Hooker) Stark.

John K. Stark, the grandfather of William J. Stark, was a native of the Empire State, from whence he removed to Canada and settled on a farm near Chatham. After carrying on agricultural pursuits there for some five or six years, he came to Michigan and settled in Oakland county, this being in 1844, when John H. Stark was a child of four years. There he continued to be engaged in farming up to the time of his death, being known as an honored and honorable pioneer, a good business man and a public-spirited citizen. William J. Stark's father grew up amid pioneer surroundings in Michigan, receiving his education in the primitive country schools and in the fields of hard work and experience. Following in his father's footsteps, he early adopted the life of a farmer, and continued to till the soil throughout the remainder of a long and honorable career. He died in 1906, at the age of sixty-six years. Laura E. Hooker was born in New York and came to Michigan as a child. She still survives her husband, and at this time makes her home at Highland, Oakland county. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stark, namely: William Judson, of this review; Mary, who became the wife of Clayton Deake, a farmer who is carrying on agricultural pursuits in the vicinity of Ypsilanti, Michigan; and John Mack, who is an architect and draughtsman with offices in Detroit. Ida died in infancy.

The early education of William Judson Stark was procured in the district schools in the vicinity of his father's farm in Oakland county, following which he attended the Milford high school and graduated therefrom in the class of 1886. Upon his return to his home he assisted his father in the work of the farm until he was twenty-two years old, at which time he left the parental roof and went to Northville, where he secured employment in a factory and remained nine years. During this time, being of a thrifty and industrious nature, he carefully saved his earnings with the ambition in view of one day being the head of an established business of his own, an ambition which was realized in 1895, when he went to Macomb, Ohio, and engaged in the laundry business. During the eight years that he remained in that city he built up an

excellent trade and won a firm place in the confidence of the community, but an opportunity to sell to advantage came and he quickly grasped it. At that time, in 1903, he moved to Warsaw, Indiana, where he also engaged in the same line, but after one year sold out, and went to Hastings, Michigan. There he purchased a laundry, which he conducted for two years, and then, feeling that he was familiar with every angle and detail of the business, sought a larger field for his activities and found it in the city of Flint. Selling his Hastings business at a decided profit, being able to do so because, as in his former business experiences, he had built up a very desirable enterprise, in 1906 he came to Flint, a progressive and rapidly-growing city. With his usual energy and fair dealing, he has developed one of the largest ventures of its kind in the state. In 1906, when he purchased the plant, it employed only two dozen people, but he has practically rebuilt the buildings, doubled it and the business in size, having now in use more than 15,000 square feet of floor space, and equipped it with the latest modern appliances and improvements, a decided improvement to any city. The building is three stories with basement, a brick structure located in the 1100 block, on North Saginaw street, and here more than sixty people find steady employment. In addition, Mr. Stark is the owner of a handsome and comfortable home at No. 1121 Church street. A self-made man, he has learned his business from the bottom, is practical, alert, progressive and far-sighted, and is eminently deserving of the confidence in which he is held and of the success which has come to him. Fraternaly he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed through the chairs, the Masons, the Elks and the Order of Ben Hur. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, with which his wife and eldest daughter are connected, they being active in church and charitable work, and members of the Young Women's Christian Association and the King's Daughters. In politics Mr. Stark is an independent Republican, and although he has held no public office is greatly interested in the affairs which affect his community, he being always a leader in movements making for progress and advancement.

On November 27, 1890, at Commerce, Oakland county, Michigan, Mr. Stark was married to Miss Ina Harding, a native of Oakland county and a daughter of Bradford Harding, a pioneer settler and farmer, who died as one of his community's representative men. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stark: Florence and Irene.

JOHN F. KELLY. When John F. Kelly established himself in business in Grand Rapids in 1903 as the head of the Kelly Ice Cream Company, his capital was small, and it was all he was able to do for a time to keep his head above the deep waters of financial difficulties. Today the Kelly Ice Cream Company, of which he is president and general manager, is one of the thriftiest concerns of its kind in the city, and Mr. Kelly takes his place among the leading business men of the community. His rise has been steady and sure and the firm of which he is head is established on sound business principles.

Mr. Kelly was born in Kent county, Michigan, on February 10, 1874, and he is a son of Patrick and Bridget (Clune) Kelly, both of them natives of Ireland who came to America in 1849 and to Grand Rapids in 1857. The father was born in 1813 and died in 1904, while the mother, born in 1841, passed out in 1896. They were married in Grand Rapids in 1860, and Mr. Kelly divided his time between mechanics and farming, with a good bit of time devoted to political matters on the side, for he had the predilection of a true son of Erin for affairs that savored even remotely of politics. Of the ten children born to them eight are

now living, and the subject of this review is the sixth in order of birth. The parents were members of the Catholic church and reared their children in the same faith. Mr. Patrick Kelly entered the army in 1862 as a private, and was promoted from the ranks to lieutenant and later to the rank of captain, in Company G, Fourteenth Michigan Infantry. He was wounded at Bentonville, in the last days of the war, serving full four years in the army. After the war he bought a farm six miles east of Grand Rapids and there he spent the remaining years of his life. He held several offices in his day, and was for several years a keeper in Ionia prison. He also held the post of state oil inspector for some years. As a leader in politics in his community, his authority was not gainsaid, and he was recognized as the political "boss" of the township. Mr. Kelly was the son of Philip Kelly, a native Irishman, who came to America in 1849 and settled in New York state. He later came to Michigan and ended his days in the home of his son. Simon Clune, the maternal grandfather of the subject, came to America in the same year as did Philip Kelly, and settled in Oswego, New York. He was a boatman on the Erie Canal for a good many years.

John F. Kelly attended the district school in his native community, and later attended the Grand Rapids high school, from which he was duly graduated in 1898. After his graduation he worked a year for General Stone in Wayland and went from that service to the United States Census Office at Washington, where he spent a year and a half, after which he resigned from the service and turned his attention to the wholesale ice cream business, beginning his activities in that line in Jackson. In 1903 he came to Grand Rapids and established a factory for the manufacture of that product, organizing the business under the name of the Kelly Ice Cream Company, and he has been very successful in building up a nice business, as has already been indicated in another paragraph. Another enterprise in which he has met with prosperity and success is that of the wholesale oyster business.

Mr. Kelly, like his father, has manifested a healthy interest in the political activities of the city, and he was elected alderman from his ward on the Republican ticket in 1910. He served his second term in that office.

In 1903 Mr. Kelly was married to Miss Jessie Yerkey of Wayland, and to them have been born three children: Helen, Hazel and John F. Jr., all of them attending school.

The family are members of the Roman Catholic church, and Mr. Kelly is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Hibernians and the Woodmen's order.

GEORGE N. WAGNER. The families of Wagner and Follmer, of which George N. Wagner is a worthy representative, was for several generations identified mainly with the agricultural industry, enjoying in the enterprise a measure of success that spoke highly of their individual and collective talents as husbandmen, and it remained for the subject to launch out into other fields, and there to win to himself special laurels in his chosen activities. He has distinguished himself not alone as an educator but as a business man, and for more than half a century has led a busy and successful life in those enterprises to which he has given his attention and his energies.

George N. Wagner was born in Pennsylvania, the native home of his ancestors, on August 16, 1837, and he is a son of Daniel and Catherine (Follmer) Wagner, both born within the borders of the old Keystone state. The father was born in 1802 and died in 1849, while the mother, who was born in 1810, lived to the age of seventy, passing away in the year 1880. They were the parents of twelve children, seven of whom

are yet living, and of the twelve, George N. was the fifth in order of birth.

The eldest was William, who now lives in Winchester, Virginia, retired, at the age of eighty-three. Daniel F., who died in 1866, served in the Civil war as a cavalryman. Elizabeth Lucinda married William Hackenburg, and is now deceased. Susan C. died when she was twenty years old. George N. was the next born. Charles A. lives in Watson-town, Pennsylvania. Mary A. married James A. Caldwell, and he died one year ago. She now lives in Titusville, Pennsylvania. Jacob H. lives in Watson-town, Pennsylvania, and there is engaged in business as the operator of a planing mill. Levi B. is a resident of Grand Rapids, retired from active business. John died in infancy. James F. died at the age of six years. Frank lives in Watson-town, Pennsylvania, and is occupied in manufacturing interests.

The father of this family was a member of the Lutheran church all his life, while his wife had membership in the German Reformed church. He was a Democrat in early life, but later became a Whig. He was widely known as a successful farmer, and was for years the owner of two finely improved and highly valuable farms in Pennsylvania. A quiet man in his ways, devoid of showy qualities, he yet gained and retained the good will and genuine regard of discriminating people, and had a most excellent reputation in his community and wherever he was known. It should be said that he was a son of Michael Wagner, also a native of Pennsylvania, who died in that state at the advanced age of ninety-six years.

The maternal grandfather of George N. Wagner was Daniel Follmer, a farmer of Pennsylvania birth. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, though his service in that conflict was but brief, and he served as Colonel of his command. His father, Jacob Follmer, a native of Germany, was standard bearer throughout the Revolutionary war. He was a member of the state legislature of Pennsylvania in the early days after the war, and was one of the prominent and influential men of the state. As associate judge of his county for a number of years, he had a high place in the public eye and mind, and lived a life of far reaching usefulness in all those positions to which he was called in the interests of the people.

George N. Wagner was educated in the public schools of his native community in so far as the fundamentals of learning are concerned. He was reared on the home farm, and when he quitted the country schools he looked higher for educational training, his graduation from Franklin & Marshall College coming in the year 1862. Thereafter he devoted himself to teaching for some years. He first taught in a high school in Muncy, Pennsylvania. Forty-five years ago he was a teacher in the White Pigeon (Michigan) High School, and in Milton, Pennsylvania. He established an academy at Princeton, Illinois, which continued successfully for three years. In 1867 Mr. Wagner returned to his native state, and there he engaged in the lumber business, turning his back upon the teaching profession. And, though he has since maintained a lively interest in educational affairs and activities in whatever places he has been found, he has had no part in active teaching, but has continued in business life. In '74 Mr. Wagner went to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he bought an interest in a planing mill, and he continued in business there for a year or more, after which he turned his attention to the oil business, which held forth considerable promise at that time. After two years devoted to that enterprise he withdrew and came to Michigan, settling in this city in the year 1881. Here he once more engaged in the lumber business, establishing a white pine shingle manu-

facturing plant. The business, established then in a small way, has grown apace with the passing years, and Mr. Wagner shipped shingles and lumber from Grand Rapids to practically every state in the Union. As the white pine timber gave out in Michigan he launched into the red cedar shingle and lumber business in the state of Washington. His shingles are found in the most unexpected places, and his trade is constantly spreading out, making necessary frequent extensions of his facilities, so that the Wagner Shingle & Lumber Company is today one of the most substantial and progressive enterprises of the city, adding its full quota to the assets of Grand Rapids in respect to its activities.

Mr. Wagner was married in 1871 to Miss Jennie B. Hill, a daughter of George Hill, who was a farmer in the vicinity of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, for years. To Mr. and Mrs. Wagner have been born four children: George H. is living in Alaska. Katherine B. is at home with the family. Martha C. married Hubbard Newton, who is engaged in the cedar tie, post and pole business in this city, as a member of the well known firm of Warner & Newton. Jessie L. is a stenographer and book-keeper in her father's business office, and is a capable and efficient assistant to him. She is also a member of the Wagner Lumber & Shingle Company, and is secretary of the company. The wife and mother died in 1891.

Mr. Wagner is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has served as an elder in the church for many years. He is a Republican in his politics, and it should be said that he has served well and faithfully on the local school board for ten years,—a post for which he was especially well fitted by reason of his earlier educational activities and his life-long interest and enthusiasm in matters of educational import. Another item of interest is that of his service in the Union army during the Civil war. Though his service was but a brief one, he participated in several skirmishes, and aided in driving Lee from the state of Pennsylvania. With that accomplished his service ended.

Mr. Wagner is a typical business man and devotes himself closely to his own affairs. He has seen a varied and useful career, and his success in his business has been earned in its every detail, so that his prosperity is in no way that of a favorite of fortune, except as fortune must inevitably favor the man who has in his makeup those qualities of perseverance, energy and every-day common-sense that are so powerful as factors in the success of every enterprise that gains a leading place in its community.

FRANK W. VAN WICKLE. Now giving all his time to his duties as judge of Probate Court of Oceana county, with residence at Hart, Mr. Van Wickle has had a long and successful career both in teaching and in farming in this section of the state. His family has been identified with Oceana county, since pioneer times, and he is one of the men whose services have been important factors in local life.

Frank W. Van Wickle was born in Fairfield, Ohio, January 18, 1854, a son of Andrew A. and Sarah (Moorehouse) Van Wickle. Both parents were natives of New York State, the father was born in 1824, and died in 1901, and the mother in 1826 and died in 1856. Andrew Van Wickle early in life learned the mechanical trade, but later gave most of his attention to farming. In 1864, he came to Michigan, and on August 7, 1866, began his residence in Oceana county, on a farm. At that time he acquired possession of one hundred and ten acres, sixty acres of which had already been cleared, and for a number of years thereafter he steadily pushed back the domain of wilderness, and reclaimed the entire tract. He was a man of unusual education for his day, and prospered in his business affairs. He belonged to the Methodist

church, and as a Republican was one of the local leaders having held several township offices, was justice of the peace for many years, and for one year was president of the Horticulture Society of Oceana county. By his first wife he had three children as follows: Etta, who married Archie A. Wasson, who is an old soldier, and lives retired in Indiana; Frank W. and Frederick P., twins, the latter being a very successful business man at York, Nebraska, where he owns and operates elevators and grain mills, and has other important interests. After the death of his first wife the father married Arminda Bishop, and she became the mother of three children, as follows: William G., who is a farmer at Shelby, Michigan; Charles, whose home is in Seattle, Washington; and Sarah, who married Jesse Chatman, and lives in Los Angeles, California.

Judge Van Wickle was ten years old when the family came to Michigan, had a common school education, as preparatory to his self-supporting career, and spent one year in the Ypsilanti Normal. He began educational work and was granted a state certificate. His total period of service in that field covered fifteen terms of teaching. From that vocation he engaged in the drug business at Shelby, and for eighteen years was one of the prosperous merchants of that village. While there he held all the township offices, was president of the village for two terms, was township treasurer two terms, commissioner of schools, and secretary of the examining board, of the county for six years.

Judge Van Wickle in 1884 married Rhoda A. White, of Oceana county, a daughter of O. K. White, who was one of the early settlers, and prominent in Republican politics having held the office of sheriff, representative of the county. To the marriage of Judge Van Wickle have been born five children: Ellis, now in the milling business; Seth, Amey, Ruth, and Elinor, all in school. Mrs. Van Wickle is a member of the Congregational church. For a number of years he has done much work for the Republican party, and in 1900 the people of Oceana county first assigned him the honor of the office of probate judge. Since then his impartial and efficient administration of the duties coming under his jurisdiction have met with constant approval, and he is now in the fourth successive term. Mr. Van Wickle owns a farm near Ibart, and perhaps no citizen of Oceana county is better known than Judge Van Wickle.

GUSTAVUS MAY. One of the old and honored residents of Oceana county was chosen to the office of county treasurer in 1912, and since entering upon his duties at the county seat, has well justified the predictions of his friends and supporters, and has proved one of the most efficient and popular of Oceana county's public servants. Mr. May fought for the flag of the Union during the Civil war, and has for more than forty years lived in this part of the state. He was born in Chautauqua county, New York, on Christmas Day of 1844. His parents were Kingsbury and Elizabeth (Kingsley) May, the former born in New York in 1806 and died in 1889, and the latter born in Massachusetts in 1800 and died in 1871. Both the May and the Kingsley families are of English stock, and have long been represented in America. Both the father and mother grew up and were educated in New York State, and the latter was for a number of years a popular teacher. The father engaged in farming, and in 1864 moved west and bought a farm in McHenry county, Illinois. While living there the mother died, and he later moved to Michigan, and lived in the home of his son Gustavus, until his death. There were eleven children in the family, Gustavus being the fifth, and the other two still living are: T. W. May, who is a

resident of Grand Rapids; and Eva, wife of Fred Kern, whose home is at Caro, Illinois. The mother belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and the father was a Democrat in politics.

Gustavus May attended common schools, and was only seventeen years old when the war broke out. Enlisting in Company G of the Forty-ninth New York Infantry, he continued at the front, participating in many campaigns and undergoing many of the vicissitudes of military life for four years, his time of discharge and return home being some weeks after the close of the war. He was with the army of the Potomac, and in a large number of its battles and campaigns. At Fisher's Hill, he was captured and spent three months in the noisome prisons of Libby and Belle Isle. His final muster out occurred on July 15, 1865, and after a brief time spent in New York he went west and was for three years located on a farm in Illinois. In 1868, Mr. May moved to Michigan, and for eight years farmed a rented place near Grand Rapids. In 1876 he came to Oceana county, bought a farm of comparatively new land, eighty acres in extent, and has been since prosperously engaged in the growing of the general crops and fruits.

In 1871, he married Harriett Hilton. She died in 1885, and was a member of the Baptist church. Of their four children only one is now living, Florence, the wife of Bert Cole, living at Elbridge, Michigan. In 1888 Mr. May married Lydia Barnard, and they have four children; Max, who lives on the old homestead in Oceana county; Maude, wife of Fred Dillingham, an Oceana county farmer; Byron, attending school at Hart; and Nina, also in school.

Mr. May affiliates with the Masonic Order and the Royal Arch Chapter, and maintains association with his old army comrades in the Grand Army post. He has been a Republican since the war, and has been honored with several township offices, including supervisor. Since his election to the office of county treasurer he has moved to Hart, and now gives all his attention to the duties of that responsible place.

FRANK A. JENSEN. Now in the third year as superintendent of the city schools of Hart, Mr. Jensen has performed a service which causes his administration to be regarded as a new epoch in local education. He is an exponent of progressive and practical ideals in education, and having been a teacher all his active life, he has always been a student, and by his experience has worked out plans and methods which he has applied in making the Hart schools vital institutions for the welfare of the coming generation.

Frank A. Jensen was born in Oceana county, Michigan, February 16, 1879, a son of C. M. and Ella (Moran) Jensen. Grandfather Miller Jensen, who died in Oceana township in 1903, was for many years a salt water sailor, but after moving to Michigan settled on a farm. C. M. Jensen was born in Denmark in 1857, and was brought to America by his parents in 1860. They settled in Oceana county where he has long been a successful farmer. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife, who was born in Canada in 1859, also came to America in 1860, but her people settled in Ohio. She came to Michigan alone, and until her marriage was employed as a cook in a lumber camp. She is a member of the Catholic church. Of their four children, two are living: Mamie, who married Jerome Dumont, a timekeeper in a factory at Hart; and Frank A.

Frank A. Jensen was educated at Pentwater, graduating from the high school in 1898. Early in that year the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he enlisted in Company A, of the Thirty-Fifth Michigan Volunteers, and went with his regiment to Georgia, remaining in the

service nine months. He had the rank of quartermaster sergeant. Following the war he was for two years a student in country schools, and then attended the Ypsilanti Normal College, and was graduated in 1902 with the degrees of B. Ed. and A. B. During the following two years Mr. Jensen taught mathematics in the Normal school, and then for five years was superintendent of the city schools at Kalkaska, Michigan. His record as an educator made him well known in different parts of the state, and in 1911, he accepted the position of superintendent of city schools at Hart. He is now in his third year, and has done much to bring the Hart schools up to a high standard of efficiency. The enrollment of pupils at this time numbers five hundred and seventy, and they are looked after by a staff of seventeen teachers. Mr. Jensen is a student as well as a practical executive, and in the summer of 1913, as a result of post graduate studies was awarded the degree Master of Arts at Columbia College at New York City.

Mr. Jensen married Mabel Bloore, who was born in Oceana county. She died in 1907, leaving two children, Clyde and Agnes, both of whom are attending school. In 1910 Mr. Jensen married Ruth Bowerman, of Kalkaska county. Mrs. Jensen is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while he affiliates with the Masonic Order up to and including the Royal Arch degrees. In politics he is a Republican.

EDWARD P. MILLS. Organizer and cashier of the Farmers State Bank of Montague, Mr. Mills is a third generation representative of a family identified with western Michigan for upwards of seventy years. His grandfather was a pioneer who helped clear away the wilderness, his father has been remarkably successful as a merchant, and the son has filled up his brief career with fifteen years active connection with banking and business.

Born in Ypsilanti, Michigan, August 25, 1879, Edward P. Mills, is a son of Lucius W. and Laura (Kinney) Mills. The Mills family is of English descent, and the first of the name settled in Massachusetts, during the colonial epoch. Grandfather Samuel Mills, a native of New York State, came to Michigan in 1847, settled in Van Buren township, which at that time was largely a wilderness and by his labors as an early settler, cleared up a fine farm, reared a family of eight children, and died on the old homestead with the love and respect of his descendants, and the esteem of his community. The mother of Mr. Mills was a daughter of A. F. Kinney, who was a Vermonter by birth, came to Ypsilanti in the early days, and was one of the pioneer physicians of that section. Lucius W. Mills, who was born in Genesee county, New York, August 16, 1837, is still living at the age of seventy-seven. His wife was born at Ypsilanti, Michigan, August 1, 1845, and they were married in Ypsilanti. Lucius Mills was ten years of age, when his family settled in Van Buren county, and as soon as he was able he began to assist in those rugged duties of farm labor, and clearing off the forest and the stumps from the field. He had a district schooling, later moved to Ypsilanti, engaged in merchandising, and finally qualified and became a very successful school teacher. He was teaching at the time he met Miss Kinney, and served as superintendent of schools in different towns and villages, and had just been elected superintendent of schools at Lawrence when his son Edward was born. Early in the sixties he enlisted in a Michigan Regiment of Cavalry, and saw a good deal of hard service as a union soldier, participating among other engagements at Shiloh. He was sergeant of his company. Though in the hospital as a result of sickness, he was never wounded or captured. At one time a buckle on his belt turned aside a bullet from a Rebel gun. After teaching school a number of years, he engaged in merchandising

and established the Mills Dry Goods Company of Mason. His has been a very successful career in all its phases. He started his first dry goods store at Webberville, branched out with growing success, and had two stores one in Mason, and one in Lansing. The Lansing store is conducted by his sons. Lucius Mills has for many years taken an active part in local political affairs, is a staunch Republican, and has held some offices, having been honored with places of trust, during his residence at Mason, and elsewhere. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, affiliates with the Maccabees, and is a man, whose career has been one of usefulness, not only to himself but to his community. Of his five children four are living, and the Montague banker was fourth in order of birth, as follows: F. E. Mills, who is in charge of the dry goods business at Lansing; Winifred, now deceased, was the wife of George Sheldon, a Presbyterian minister of Hartford City, Indiana; Lucius W. Jr., is in the dry goods business at Lansing; the next is Edward; and Susan is the wife of P. W. Bernard, who is secretary of the A. I. Union of Columbus, Ohio, and has taken a very prominent part in Columbus politics, and for years was secretary of the noted Columbus Republican Club.

Edward P. Mills spent his youth in different localities of Michigan, was graduated in 1897 from the Mason high school, took one year of study in the Ypsilanti Normal, and about the time he became of age, entered the Farmers Bank of Mason as bookkeeper. Leaving Mason in 1905, with a thorough knowledge of banking, and a well tried ability and integrity, he organized the Farmers State Bank of Montague. However, the Bank was first established as a private institution, under the name of L. W. and E. P. Mills, bankers, and it was not until December, 1911, that it was converted into a state bank. The Farmers State Bank is now a flourishing and substantial institution, with a capital stock of twenty-thousand dollars, surplus of two thousand dollars, and the average deposits which in the highest degree reflect the confidence of the community in the bank's management, amount to one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Mills became cashier at the organization of the bank, and his father was the first president. At the present time, John Vanderwerp, of Muskegon, is president.

In 1904 Mr. Mills married Mabel Langford, a daughter of Dr. G. W. Langford, of Williamston, Michigan, where he has practiced medicine, for a number of years. Their two children are Winifred and Margery, both in school. The family worship at the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Mills is affiliated with Masonry, having been secretary of his lodge, and was secretary of the Knights of Pythias, during his residence in Mason.

MARK B. COVELL. President of the State Bank of White Hall, one of the largest owners of real estate and general business holdings in the city, Mark B. Covell began his career in Michigan forty years ago with hardly a dollar to his name. He worked in lumber camps, showed his enterprise by effecting employment, and by engaging in any line of endeavor which would turn an honest dollar, and eventually was on the high-road to success.

Mr. Covell has shown a sound sense of civic obligation, and while acquiring individual wealth, has not neglected his responsibilities to the community.

Mark B. Covell was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1849, a son of Calvin T. and Elizabeth (Coleman) Covell. Grandfather James Covell was a member of the New York militia, served in the War of 1812, and was a son of Jonathan Covell, who moved his home from New York to Pennsylvania about 1816, when only one family had settled in Bradford county. The Covell ancestry is German. On the maternal

side Grandfather Coleman was born in New York State of Irish descent. Calvin T. Covell was born in Washington county, New York, July 1809, and died in 1879, while his wife was born in the same year, also in New York State, and died in 1856. They were married in 1830. Calvin T. Covell, spent all his active career as a Pennsylvania farmer. He was a member of the Universalist church, is Republican in politics, and for a number of years held the office of justice of the peace. He and his wife were the parents of twelve children, six of whom are living and Mark B. was the tenth in order of birth. The children still living are mentioned as follows: Lyman T., living retired in White Hall; Rebecca, wife of Mr. Staples, of White Hall; Augusta Lewis, a widow, living in White Hall; Charles E., who is in business with his brother Mark; Mark B., David Wilmot, a farmer in Muskegon county.

Mark B. Covell had a common school education in his native county of Bradford, his early experiences and environments were those of his father's farm, and when twenty-one years of age, about 1870, he came west and located in Michigan. His first employment here was in a lumber camp. At his arrival in this state, his purse contained only two dollars and a half. Two years in a lumber camp was followed by employment as bookkeeper, after which he and a brother and Capt. P. D. Campbell operated the boat line to Chicago, had a grocery store, and were active in various lines, which paid them a sure but steady profit, and thus they laid the foundation of success: Their early fortune was acquired largely in the lumber business, which they followed during the seventies and eighties. In 1891, Charles E. Covell bought out the other brothers, and he and Mark have since been partners in the lumber mill and real estate business at White Hall.

In 1902 Mark Covell assisted in the organization of the State Bank of White Hall, with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, and a surplus at this time of six thousand dollars, and has served as president of that substantial institution ever since.

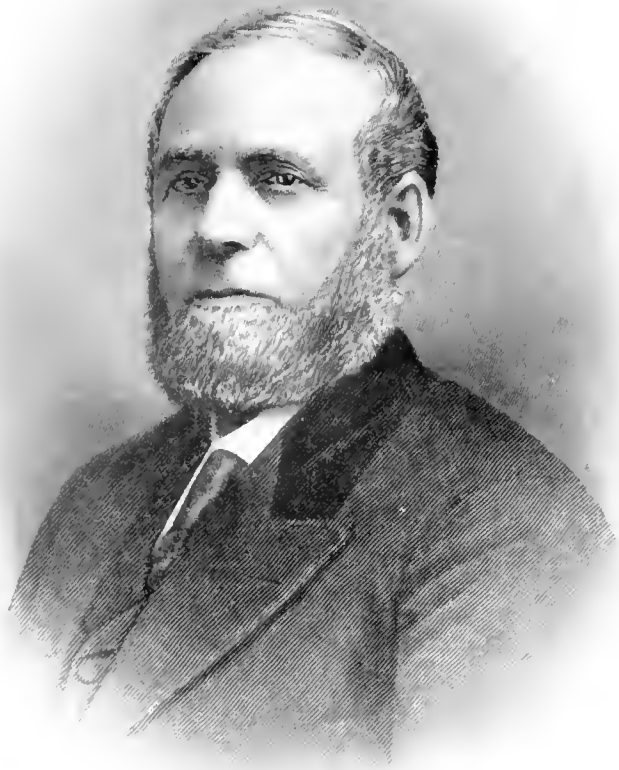
In 1875 Mr. Covell married Miss Mary Myhra, who was born in Norway and died in 1891 without children. In 1893 he married Mary A. Wilson, who was born in Scotland, a daughter of William Wilson, a moulder by trade. They are the parents of three children: Emeline W., who lives at home; Mary Elizabeth, who is a student in the Ypsilanti Normal School; and Mark B. Jr., also in school. The family are members of the Congregational church, Mr. Covell is affiliated with the Masonic Order, and in politics is Independent. His public service includes tenure of the offices of treasurer and president of the village and at this time he is serving in the village council. His possessions include large land in the vicinity of White Hall, city real estate, and varied connections with business enterprise.

JOHN T. COOPER, M. D. A graduate in medicine in 1902, Dr. Cooper has been in active practice at Muskegon since 1905. Muskegon is his old home, having been his place of residence since 1868, at which time his parents located there. Dr. Cooper is a very capable physician and surgeon, and at the present time is holding the office of county physician.

John T. Cooper is a native of the Netherlands, in which country the name was spelled Kuiper. He was born there, February 7, 1862, a son of Thys and Maaité (Wiersme) Cooper. The father was born in the Netherlands in 1833, and died in 1885, and the mother was born in 1824, and died in 1910. They crossed the Atlantic, and settled at Muskegon in 1868. The father was a laborer on first arriving in Michigan, later took up the dairy business, and was on the road to a generous prosperity at the time of his death. There were three children, two of whom are yet

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Newell Avery

living. Anna married Cornelius Dupner, who is in the retail meat business at Muskegon. The parents were members of the Christian Reform church, was one of the organizers of that church in Muskegon, it being the second Dutch church in the city. In politics he was a Republican. The name of the paternal grandfather was Renze Cooper.

Dr. John T. Cooper was six years of age when the family located at Muskegon, and he attended the common schools and also the high school of the city. When he started out he had only forty dollars to his name, and entered upon his profession only after a long preliminary experience in business. With Detroit as his headquarters, he spent fourteen years on the road as a traveling salesman for the Warner Crockery House. In the meantime his ambition has become set upon a professional career, and he entered the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, finally becoming a student in the Grand Rapids Medical College, where he was graduated M. D. in 1902. His first practice was at Grand Haven, where he did well during the three years of his residence, and for two years was city physician. In 1905 he came to Muskegon, and here has built up a very satisfactory patronage. In 1912 he was appointed county physician, in which office he is giving capable service to the public. Dr. Cooper is a member of the Muskegon county and the Michigan State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association. All his time and energies are devoted to his practice.

In 1886 Dr. Cooper married Jennie Tellman, a daughter of Henry Tellman. Her father was a very well known citizen of Muskegon, served as supervisor and city alderman, and for a long number of years was connected with the lumber industry as a saw-filer. To the marriage of Dr. Cooper and wife have been born six children, Mabel, who married Dr. William Sigtenhort, who recently graduated from the Chicago Dental College; Henry, chief inspector of the Motor Specialty Company; Margie, who married Robert Harvey and lives in Muskegon; Theodore, a machinist in the Motor Specialty Company; Edna, in high school; and Evelyn, in the grammar schools. The family attend church at the Houston Avenue Reform Church. In politics he is a Republican, and for a number of years has taken much interest in politics and public life.

NEWELL AVERY. In the great lumbering industry which long constituted the basis of civic and material prosperity in Michigan, a strong, resolute and resourceful figure in the pioneer days was the late Newell Avery. A loyal, liberal and influential citizen of the state, not only through his operations in the field of lumbering, but as a man of affairs and strong personal character, he left a definite and worthy impress upon the history of the state.

Newell Avery was born in Jefferson, Lincoln county, Maine, on the 12th of October, 1817, and passed the closing years of his life in the city of Detroit, where his death occurred on the 13th of March, 1877. He was a son of Enoch and Margaret (Shepherd) Avery, both of whom were natives of Maine, but their parents were natives of Massachusetts and representative of staunch old colonial families of that commonwealth, whence they removed to the state of Maine before the war of the Revolution. The respective families settled in that part of ancient Pownalborough, now called Alna, in Lincoln county, Maine, and both became worthily identified with the social and industrial development and progress of that section of the old Pine Tree state. Newell Avery was a branch of the staunchest of Puritan stock, a descendant of Edward Rossiter, one of the assistants of Governor John Winthrop; of William Hilton, of the Fortune, the second trip to Plymouth, in 1621; and of John Brown of Pemaquid, whose deed of land from the Indians is the first recorded deed

in Maine, if not the first such deed in New England. His training and inheritance therefore equipped Newell Avery for the vicissitudes and responsibilities of pioneer life, a life that has always demanded self-reliance, resourcefulness, and absolute integrity of purpose. The best type of the New England spirit was manifest in and dominated the course of Mr. Avery, and he proved himself master of circumstance and of the opposing forces which would have baffled a man of less vigor, self-reliance and determination. To such valiant spirit Michigan owes much of its early development, and the state was fortunate in having his cooperation in its affairs in the earlier period of its industrial advancement.

The father of Newell Avery had been actively identified with lumbering in Maine, and thus the son early gained the practical experience with the industry which was to become the medium of his own large and worthy success. Eleven years of age at the time of his father's death, there thus fell upon his shoulders when a boy the heavy responsibilities of family support. His widowed mother was left with ten immature and dependent children, and under such conditions Newell Avery accepted the heavy lot of attempting to provide for the support of the household, and thus came to share in hard and incessant labor and almost manifold privations. The gold of his character was thus tried in the fire of adversity, and from the storm and stress of those early years was developed his many admirable powers, although his education so far as books were concerned was of the most meager order. With a strong and engaging personality, keen perception and an unusual memory, he was never at a disadvantage in his intercourse among men, and his varied achievements were those that constituted true success. At the age of fourteen years Newell Avery was working in a sawmill in the Maine woods, and by hard and self-sacrificing labors was showing his devotion to his mother and the younger members of the family. One of the greatest regrets of his later years was that his loved and unselfish mother was not permitted to live to witness and participate in the results of the great success he eventually acquired, but she had for several years been the pleased witness of his advance toward larger success and had enjoyed every comfort which his care and means could suggest.

Mr. Avery's independent business career began with the purchase of a small tract of pine land, from which he cut the timber and sold it to some of the larger contractors in the lumber trade. With the growth of his limited capital and his extending reputation among the lumber interests, he found it possible to rent sawmills and to engage as an individual manufacturer of lumber. His progress after his independent start was rapid, and the success which met his practical ventures and the shrewd judgment which characterized every undertaking soon gave him a prestige and every assurance of final success.

In 1849 Mr. Avery became associated with his brother-in-law, Jonathan Eddy, and Simon J. Murphy, two other ambitious young men who were destined to become representative citizens of Maine, and one of them of Michigan. They organized the firm of Eddy, Murphy & Company, Mr. Avery being the silent partner of the firm. Soon after its organization the firm began operations in the great pine forests of Michigan, and in 1853 Mr. Avery removed with his family to Port Huron, of which city he was a prominent man and civic factor in the years preceding and during the Civil war. He served as president of the village board at one time, and in 1859 was one of the first mayors of the city. His lumber operations were at first confined to St. Clair county, but gradually extended until they covered a very considerable part of the entire lower peninsula of the state. Thousands of acres were bought by him, comprising some of the finest pine lands in the Saginaw valley, and the firm extended its

activities until they could be estimated as immense even among the greatest timber operators in the United States at that time. Mr. Avery gave evidence of his mature judgment and his appreciation of the worth and value of others by admitting to partnership in the firm certain of his trusted employees, a system which brought forth effective co-operation and eventually the maximum of profit. At one time he was the executive head of thirteen large lumbering concerns which were operating simultaneously in different parts of Michigan. Mr. Eddy, the senior member of the original firm, died in 1864, and the surviving partners purchased his interest in the business. About that time all of the firm's operations in Maine were brought to a close, and Messrs. Murphy & Avery established their home in Detroit, where the firm of Avery & Murphy became one of great prominence and influence. The firm bought large amounts of Detroit real estate and held extensive properties in other parts of Michigan, and from the lumbering business as well as from their dealings in real estate Mr. Avery and Mr. Murphy acquired a place among the most substantial capitalists of Michigan, and both were of a valued and useful influence in connection with the civic and material prosperity of their home state.

Though he never manifested any inclination to enter into the arena of practical politics, Mr. Avery was an active influence in the political life of Michigan. He was a delegate to some of the national Republican conventions, and had the distinction of being one of the organizers of his party as a member of the historic company which met "under the oaks" at Jackson in 1854. His political influence was important to the party both in Maine and in Michigan, and James G. Blaine of the former state and Zachariah Chandler of the latter frequently consulted with him. While he was constantly urged to let his name be presented for the highest honors the state could confer, Mr. Avery was very self-deprecating, his business cares were great, and he steadily refused to yield to all such solicitations. Broad-minded and public-spirited, he had a clear comprehension of the great questions of government and economic policies, and his convictions were of a character where he could always give "a reason for the faith that was in him." All that touched the general welfare was a matter of moment to him, and none had a higher sense of personal stewardship. He was distinctly anti-slavery in his convictions and had a great admiration for President Lincoln. An earnest and liberal supporter of the cause of popular education, Newell Avery did all in his power to further the growth of the public school system of Michigan, and was a liberal contributor to the Olivet College, maintained at Olivet under the auspices of the Congregational church. The late Newell Avery was a man of positive character, steadfast and true in all the relations of life, liberal in his religious views and always tolerant and kind in his attitude to others. He commanded respect because he deserved it, and gained confidence and affection by virtue of his sterling attributes. His success, which was great from whatever point of view it might be regarded, was the direct result of his own well ordered efforts, and he wisely used the generous fruits of his long years of earnest endeavor, giving to the world assurance of strong, noble and useful manhood. Both he and his wife were valued members of the Congregational church.

In the year 1843 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Avery to Miss Nancy Clapp Eddy, who was born in the state of Maine, a daughter of Ware Eddy. She was born at Eddington, Penobscot county, a town named in honor of her illustrious ancestor, Colonel Jonathan Eddy, who was a gallant officer of the patriot forces in the war of the Revolution. The ground on which the town is situated was granted to Colonel Eddy by the government in recognition of his services during the struggle for national independence. After the death of Newell Avery, in 1877, Mrs. Avery was

left with a large family, only two of whom were married. Her husband's confidence in her wisdom was amply justified in the years that followed, as she was instinctively business-like and just, and always tolerant. The divisions of many interests was made without recourse to law, to her great satisfaction.

A much younger but devoted personal friend familiar with her life history wrote of Mrs. Avery as follows: "Madam Avery was a woman of strong and unique personality and filled a large place in the towns where she lived. She had a wide acquaintance and much influence, and at the time of the great fires of Michigan and of Chicago it was she who helped to meet the appalling situation with a quick and practical decision and with thorough arrangement of the work of relief in her own state. She was generous and unstinted in her service to the poor, sick and sorrowing; to her friends, to her church and to the various organizations in which she was actively interested. Her strong common sense, her executive ability, her clear-cut honesty of spirit, her shrewd insight, her sense of justice, were qualities which made her associates lean on her. Modest and absolutely without pretence, she was fearless in the face of difficulty. A New Englander, descended from many lines of early settlers in New England (John and Priscilla Alden, the Adams family of Quincy, the Fairbanks of Dedham, etc.), she was naturally a notable housewife and keen thinker. The flavor of her native state was in her colloquialisms and sincere manner, making her interesting to the last. Loyal to her friends, hosts of friends were bound to her and sought to brighten her last wearisome years of feebleness."

She lived to the great age of over eighty-six years, retaining to the last a spirit of energy and helpfulness in spite of a weak body. Her brave spirit was an inspiration to all who knew her. Her death occurred at the family residence, 47 Eliot street, Detroit, April 19, 1911. Her loss was especially mourned by a large circle of devoted relatives who had looked upon her as the venerated head of their family for many years. The children of Newell and Nancy (Eddy) Avery were as follows: Edward Orlando, born October 23, 1844, and who married Flora T. Huntington; Darius Newell, born January 10, 1846, and who married Elizabeth Holbrook Dole; Leonard Cooper, born October 18, 1847, and who died November 14, 1853, at Port Huron, Michigan; Clara Arlette, born January 12, 1850, who was liberally educated in Detroit and New York and became the compiler of a genealogy of her own family and its important branches; Nancy Margaret, born May 16, 1852, who married Henry W. Skinner; George Edwin, born April 18, 1854, married Fannie E. Tarbell; John Herbert, born July 29, 1855, who married Ella Smith; Horace Waters, born April 12, 1857, married Luella West; Nellie Jane, born April 29, 1860, married Walter Wheaton Augur; a child born August 20, 1862, died unnamed; Arthur Ware, born October 21, 1864, at Port Huron, and died there September 16, 1865; Kittie Murphy, born September 13, 1866, and died August 27, 1867; and Harry Eugene, born December 13, 1867, at Detroit.

LYMAN T. COVELL. An old-time lumberman of White Hall, a business man of long and successful experience, Lyman T. Covell began his career without capital, having come to western Michigan when a young man and starting out as a day laborer in the lumber camp. Since then he has accumulated a substantial fortune, and while gaining these material rewards for himself has also been an important factor in making western Michigan a land of homes and of permanent business and industry.

In Bradford county, Pennsylvania, Lyman T. Covell was born Sep-

tember 30, 1835, a son of Calvin T. and Elizabeth (Coleman) Covell. His grandfather James Covell was a soldier in the War of 1812, belonged to the New York State militia, and his great-grandfather Jonathan Covell was of German parentage and was one of the first settlers in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, moving thither from New York State in 1816. Jeremiah Coleman, the maternal grandfather, was born in New York State of Irish stock. Calvin T. Covell was born in Washington county, New York, July 1809, and died in 1879. He was married in 1830 to Miss Coleman who was born in New York in 1809 and died in 1856. The father spent all his active career as a Pennsylvania farmer. There were twelve children, six of whom are living, mentioned as follows: Lyman T., Rebecca, wife of Mr. Staples, living in White Hall, Augusta Lewis, a widow, whose home is in White Hall; Charles E. in business with his brother Mark at White Hall; Mark B., of White Hall; and David Wilmot, a farmer in Muskegon county. The father and mother were both members of the Universalist faith, he was in politics a Republican, and for a number of years held the office of justice of the peace in New York state.

Lyman T. Covell was the first of eight brothers, to come to Michigan and identify themselves with the industrial and business activities of the western portion of the state. His arrival in western Michigan and at White Hall was in the year 1859. For some time he was paid daily wages as a laborer in the lumber camps and mills. Any kind of work, provided it was honorable, was acceptable to this vigorous and enterprising young Pennsylvanian. He had grown up in pioneer times, and had only a limited education, but his native ability was such that he never suffered in competition with other business men. In 1864, his experience and his savings enabled him to procure a small saw mill, and in a modest way Mr. Covell began cutting logs into lumber. The size and capacity of the plant were gradually increased, and eventually he expended a large part of his resources in investments in timber lands, and his prosperity owing to his good judgment and energetic handling seldom had any reverses, and none of any importance. In 1873 Mr. Covell engaged in the coal trade as a side issue, and at the present time has developed this as a very large enterprise, running both a coal and lumber yard. For a number of years he has conducted a mill for the manufacture of shingles, the shingle mill being operated in conjunction with his lumber mill. Mr. Covell is one of the stock holders and directors of the State Bank of White Hall. Among other interests he has a large farm in the county.

In 1867 Mr. Covell married Eunice C. Hobler, whose father Peter Hobler was born in Germany, and came to White Hall in young manhood, becoming a very successful lumberman. Mr. Covell's two children are: George E., cashier of the State Bank of White Hall; and Frank H., associated with his father in the coal and lumber trade. The family are members of the Congregational Church, his fraternity is the Masonic, and in politics he is an active Republican. His public service includes membership on the town board, and on the school board, and he has always willingly lent his assistance and cooperation to every public enterprise.

JOSEPH M. FROST, A. M., M. Pd. The present superintendent of the Muskegon City schools has made education his life's work, and fully thirty years of his career has been identified with this vocation. He has held responsible places in some of the best known academic institutions of the country, and has been superintendent at Muskegon since 1903. Mr. Frost is an educational executive of exceptional ability and experience, possesses the spirit of the modern teacher, is constantly working for

progressive measures, and has done much to make the schools of Muskegon, a useful factor in the common life of the people of that city.

Joseph M. Frost was born at Montour Falls, Schuyler county, New York, March 22, 1859, the oldest of five children four sons and one daughter, born to LeGrand W. and Isabelle (Prince) Frost. The paternal grandparents were Joseph and Sally (McCarty) Frost, natives of Connecticut, who came to New York and bought a farm, but the grandfather soon afterwards died of smallpox. The grandmother lived to be seventy-eight years of age. Originally the Frost family came to America from England, and had one of its members an American soldier in the Revolutionary war. The maternal grandparents were James and Army Prince, natives of England. Both LeGrand W. and Isabelle Frost were natives of New York. The father, born in 1828, is still living. The mother was born in 1838, and died in 1904. Until his retirement in 1903, the father was a successful farmer at Montour Falls, where he now resides. He was a very young man when he moved to Montour Falls, and the death of his father from smallpox soon afterwards threw the burden of family responsibility upon the young man, and he at once took charge of affairs, paid for the farm and from that time forward prospered, buying much other land and eventually becoming one of the substantial citizens of Schuyler county. All the family were active members of the Episcopal church, and the father is a Republican in politics, having given his allegiance to that party since its founding, back in the decade of the fifties. He has taken much interest both in church affairs and in public life. There are four children still living. Professor Frost is a twin brother of James P. Frost, who is a resident of Montour Falls in New York, is one of the state road inspectors, and has served in public office for the past fifteen years. Charles L. is engaged in the insurance business at Montour Falls; Alexander G. is manager of the Sorosis Shoe Company of Chicago.

Joseph M. Frost attended school in his native locality first in the Cook Academy of Montour Falls, and later the Hobart College at Geneva. Subsequently he was a student of the University of Chicago, where he did post-graduate work. He received his degrees of A. B. and Phi Beta Kappa at Hobart College in 1884, and was given his Master's degree at the same institution in 1889. In 1910 he received the degree of M. Pd. from the Michigan State Normal College. His career as a teacher began in 1884, when he became principal of the Hudson Academy at Hudson, New York, where he remained seven years serving as Superintendent of Schools during the last three years. He then went to Faribault, Minnesota, where he was instructor in English at the Shattuck Military school. He spent seven years at Faribault, and later for four years was superintendent of schools at Lacon, Illinois. This was followed by a period as superintendent of schools at Hinsdale, Illinois, and in 1903 he was elected superintendent of schools at Muskegon.

Mr. Frost in 1885 married Miss Helen B. Hipple, a daughter of George Hipple. Her father was a merchant at Geneva, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Frost have one child, Arthur L., twenty-seven years of age, a graduate of Cornell University in the class of 1909, and now in the employ of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company at New Haven, Connecticut. Mr. Frost and family worship in the Episcopal church. He has been prominent both in the York and Scottish Rites of Masonry, has taken thirty-two degrees in the latter, and is a Knight Templar. He served as junior warden of the Blue Lodge at Hudson, New York. In politics he is a Progressive Republican. He has been an active factor in the civic and social life of Muskegon, has generously accepted all opportunities for service both within and without the schools, and the city owes much

to him for the improvements of local education during the past ten years. Mr Frost is now president of the Western Michigan Round Table, and the Michigan Schoolmasters Club.

JAMES THOMAS WHITEHEAD. In the iron and steel business at Detroit one of the prominent figures for a number of years has been James Thomas Whitehead, president of the Whitehead & Kales Iron Works. His relations with the industry have been as an organizer, and manager of large interests, and his presence has proved a stimulating influence not only in this line of manufacturing but in connection with a number of the industrial and financial enterprises of the city. For more than half a century the Whitehead family has been identified with Detroit and vicinity. James Thomas Whitehead is a native of Waynes county, born at Wyandotte, Michigan, September 28, 1864, a son of the late James and Mary (McEvoy) Whitehead. James Whitehead, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1831, came to the United States in 1852. From Boston, Massachusetts, where he spent four years, he came to Detroit in 1856, and for several years engaged in the mercantile business in this city. Moving to Wyandotte, he became identified with a similar business in that locality, and so continued until his death in 1873. Mary (McEvoy) Whitehead was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1831, her parents having been natives of the north of Ireland. After her husband's death she brought her family to Detroit, and died in that city in 1908.

At Wyandotte, James T. Whitehead lived until he was about ten years of age, and since that time his home has been in Detroit. His education proceeded partly from the public schools and partly from the Detroit Business University. In 1879, at the age of fifteen Mr. Whitehead began his business career by entering the employ of the firm of Rathbone, Sard & Company of Detroit. Nine years with that firm laid the foundation of experience for his own career. In 1888 Mr. Whitehead began business on his own account at Detroit, and since that time to the present has been identified with the various lines of the steel and iron business. In 1899 Mr. William R. Kales became associated with him under the firm name of Whitehead & Kales.

In 1905 the industry was incorporated under the title of Whitehead & Kales Iron Works, of which corporation Mr. Whitehead became president, the office which he still holds. His interest extends to many other local enterprises. He is a vice president of the Kales-Haskell Company of Detroit, a director in the Michigan Copper & Brass Rolling Mills, a director in the Peninsular State Bank of Detroit, and vice-president and director of the Highland Park State Bank.

The marriage of Mr. Whitehead on April 8, 1885, united him to Miss Ida Marie Frazer, daughter of Abram Carley Frazer of Detroit. Their family of children are James Frazer Whitehead, Thomas Cram Whitehead, Mary Elizabeth Whitehead, and Walter Kellogg Whitehead. Well known in club life, Mr. Whitehead belongs to the Detroit Athletic (new), the Detroit Club, the Detroit Boat Club, and is a member and in 1909-10 was a director of the Detroit Board of Commerce. A member of the Episcopal Church for several years he has been a vestryman of St. Paul's Cathedral.

EDWARD S. LYMAN. Though one of the younger members of the Muskegon bar, Edward S. Lyman has quickly taken rank as a leader in his profession, enjoys a good practice, and possesses the confidence of a large circle of acquaintances in his county. Mr. Lyman had to work

hard in order to fit himself for professional work, and is in the best sense a self-made man.

Edward S. Lyman was born in Muskegon, September 20, 1881, a son of M. W. and Minnie (DeVoe) Lyman. His father was born in Connecticut in 1852, a son of Frederick and Caroline (Whitten) Lyman, who were also natives of Connecticut and descendants of an old family originally founded in the colonies from England. The grandparents moved from Connecticut out to Kansas, and the grandfather was a farmer by occupation. The maternal grandfather, William Devoe, a native of New York, moved from Michigan to New Jersey in 1838, only two years after Michigan was admitted to the Union. He was a farmer and later had a drug business in Kansas. He died in Michigan. M. W. Lyman and wife were married in 1874 in Kansas. His education was received partly in Connecticut, and partly in Kansas, and his vocation throughout most of his career has been farming. He now lives retired in the city of Muskegon. There are four children in the family: William D., a physician at Grand Rapids; Helen, at home, and a graduate of the Muskegon high school; E. S. Lyman; and Fred W., who is employed in the offices of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company at Muskegon. The family are active church members and the father is a Republican in politics.

Edward S. Lyman graduated from the Muskegon high school in 1901. He was then twenty years of age, and with an ambition to become a lawyer he found employment at meager wages in a law office, where he remained five years, and gained much practical equipment to serve him later. He then entered the law school at Valparaiso, Indiana, and was graduated LL. B. in 1909. For the first year he tried a western field, spending some time at Livingston, Montana, but returned to Muskegon in March, 1910, and established an office here. Since then he has enjoyed a good general law practice, and has license to practice in all the courts of the state. He is also circuit court commissioner.

On June 18, 1913, Mr. Lyman married Sarah Hart, formerly of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and a daughter of William Hart, a real estate dealer. Mr. Lyman has membership in the Episcopal church, and is affiliated with Lovell Moore Lodge No. 182, A. F. & A. M., and with the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is Republican.

CLARK E. HIGBEE is undeniably one of the most successful of the younger generation of the representatives of the legal profession, and his career thus far has been one that is well worthy of mention. He is now Judge of Probate for Grand Rapids, an office to which he was appointed early in 1912, and was some months later elected to the post. He is now serving his first year in the office, and is proving his fitness for the position with every passing day. Judge Higbee is a native son of Michigan, born in Potterville, Eaton county, on April 28, 1883, and he is a son of Lewis E. and Ella A. (Cranston) Higbee.

Lewis E. Higbee was born in Niagara county, New York, in the year 1846, and he died at the age of sixty-two in 1908. The mother, who is a native of Michigan, born in Livingston county, in 1856, still lives. They were married in 1881 in Barry county, Michigan, and the father practiced medicine at Potterville, Michigan, for thirty-five years. He was regarded as a successful country physician, and performed his full measure of good and kindly deeds in his capacity as medical adviser for his fellows, so that his life was filled to the uttermost. If he did not always get his reward in coin of the realm, it mattered little to him, for he was of that type of generous and kindly men who feel that the knowledge of a duty well performed carries with it its own reward.

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Edward M. West

Dr. Higbee was a son of Clark Higbee, who was born in Sullivan county, New York, and who came to Michigan in about 1851. He settled on a farm in Williamstown and passed his remaining days in devotion to the care of his farm. He was a soldier in the Civil war and saw much of active and strenuous service, contracting illness during the term of his service that never left him and which eventually caused his death.

The maternal grandfather of the subject was one Thomas Cranston, a native New Yorker, who came to Michigan and settled in Livingston county. He is remembered as being the first man who successfully propagated or attempted the propagation of hops in Michigan. The Cranston family, it should be said, came to America from Scotland in 1648, settling in Rhode Island. Two of the first governors of Rhode Island were Cranstons of this family, and one of them married a daughter of Roger Williams of historic fame. One of the Cranston men served throughout the Revolutionary war and also in King Philip's war, and others of the name have occupied positions of prominence in their various communities through many generations of right-living.

Three children were born to Lewis E. and Ella (Cranston) Higbee. Clark E., of this review, was the first born. Hal P., the second son, is engaged in business in Grand Rapids; and Ida R. is employed in the office of her brother, Clark E.

Clark E. Higbee finished his common school education in Nashville, Michigan, in 1901, after which he entered the University at Ann Arbor. He was graduated from the law department in 1906, after which he came to Grand Rapids with the intention of opening up an office. In three days' time he had formed a partnership with Mr. S. W. Barker and for one year they continued to be associated together, after which Mr. Higbee withdrew and continued alone in practice. He was assistant city attorney for three years, and had worked up an excellent practice by the time he was appointed to the office of Probate Judge in 1912. He was nominated for the post later in the year and elected, beginning his service as the duly elected incumbent in January, 1913. As Judge of Probate he has in charge the affairs of the Juvenile Court as well as those of the Probate Court, and is one of the busiest men in the city. He has always had an interest in the politics of his city and has been active in all matters relative to the civic welfare of the community.

It is a fact worthy of mention that while Judge Higbee was awarded his diploma at Ann Arbor in the last year in which President James Burrell Angell officiated, his father, Dr. Higbee, received his diploma at the hands of President Angell in the first year of his service in that office.

In 1909 Judge Higbee was married to Miss Grace A. Baker of Nashville, Michigan. Like him, she was a graduate of Ann Arbor, and she is a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. I. Baker. Her parents are both practicing physicians of Nashville.

Two daughters have been born to Judge and Mrs. Higbee,—Ellen and Doris. The family are members of the Congregational church, and the Judge is a Mason with affiliations in the Royal Arch Masons, the Knights Templar and the Shrine. It should also be stated that as a staunch Republican, he is a member of the Young Men's Republican Club of Grand Rapids, and served as president of the club one year.

GEORGE MORRIS WEST. A resident of Detroit since 1891, Mr. West is identified with the business community as a broker in the handling of high-grade securities, with office in the Union Trust building. In local financial circles Mr. West has long been prominently known, and in the past twenty years he has probably handled as great a volume of

investments in commercial and industrial securities as any other brokerage office in Detroit.

Born at Indianapolis, Indiana, April 7, 1869, a son of George H. and Susan V. (Stritchor) West, Mr. West is descended from one of the oldest New England families. The founder of the name on this side of the Atlantic was Francis West, a native of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, where he was born in 1606. He came, in 1628, to Duxbury, Massachusetts, which colony remained his home until his death in 1692. He married Margery Reeves and his son, Samuel West, was born at Duxbury in 1643, and married Trythosa Partridge, whose grandfather, Stephen Tracy, related him to another prominent New England family. Samuel West died at Duxbury in 1689 and his wife in 1701. Francis West, son of Samuel and Trythosa, was born at Duxbury in 1669, died in May, 1739, and was known in his community as Deacon Francis West. His marriage to Mercy Minor connected him with an old Massachusetts family. Samuel, a son of Deacon Francis, was born at Stonington, Connecticut, in 1699, and died at Tolland in the same colony in February, 1779. The maiden name of his wife was Sarah Delano, of the old colonial family of DeLanoy, of French origin. To Samuel and Sarah was born a son, Samuel, at Tolland in March, 1732, and who died at his native town in November, 1792. His wife was Sarah Lathrop, who was born at Tolland in 1740 and died at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in May, 1784. Their son Frederick was born at Tolland in April, 1767, and died there in October, 1813. Frederick West was married at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, to Anna Cadwell, who was born at Pittsfield in March, 1776, a daughter of Major Daniel and Anna (Dwight) Cadwell, her father having gained his title by service in the war of the Revolution. Anna (Cadwell) West died at Pittsfield in 1839, long after the death of her husband.

Henry Franklin West, a son of Frederick and Anna, and grandfather of the Detroit business man, was born at Pittsfield in March, 1766, and died at Indianapolis, Indiana, in November, 1856. At the time of his death he was mayor of Indianapolis. As one of the early settlers of Indianapolis, he had long been an influential citizen, had established and conducted the first book store there, under the name of H. F. West & Co., and that business became the nucleus from which was evolved the present extensive publishing house of Bobbs, Merrill & Company. One other fact of his progressive citizenship at Indianapolis deserves mention. It was he who introduced the teaching of elocution into the public schools throughout Indiana, and in many other ways his influence was felt in that early city. Henry F. West married Betsey Mitchell, who was born at Southbury, Connecticut, in April, 1795, and who died at Dayton, Ohio, in April, 1842. Her parents were Jared and Sarah Ann (King) Mitchell.

George Herman West, son of Henry F. West, was born at Pulaski, Oswego county, New York, November 22, 1830. In 1840 moved to Dayton, Ohio, after leaving Rochester, New York, and in 1844 established his home at Indianapolis. In the latter city he received the greater part of his education, and for many years was engaged in the wholesale and retail queensware business, and subsequently became secretary and treasurer of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society, an insurance organization at Indianapolis. Resigning that work in 1895, he moved to Detroit, which city remained his home until his death on October 13, 1903. George H. West married Susan Virginia Stritchor, who was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1834, a daughter of Joseph Innis and Almira (Fidler) Stritchor. Mrs. West died at Detroit May 15, 1906. Their three children were: Frank, now de-

ceased, who was for twenty-three years in the brokerage business at Detroit in the firm of Baird & West; George Morris; and Miss Bessie Mitchell West is historian of the Mayflower Society of Detroit.

The school days of George M. West were spent in Indianapolis, his high school course having been followed by study in Sewell Military Academy of that city. Since taking up his residence at Detroit, in 1891, he has been continuously in the brokerage and investment business, has built up a fine clientage, and gives special attention to the handling of high-class securities. Mr. West belongs to the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Detroit Club, the Detroit Boat Club, the Country Club, the Automobile Club, and by reason of his New England ancestry has membership in the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and in the Mayflower Society.

JOHN C. NICHOLS. With residence at Charlotte, John C. Nichols is well known both as an attorney and farmer in Eaton county. With a practice covering a quarter of a century, he now ranks among the leading lawyers in this part of the state, but is almost equally well known through his enterprise as a farmer and stock man.

The Nichols family has lived in Eaton county since the early days, and Mr. Nichols is a native son of the county in which his entire career has been spent. He was born at Chester, Eaton county, July 21, 1865, the oldest son of Robert and Ann Jane (Clements) Nichols. His father, who was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1827, after spending his youth and acquiring some education there, emigrated to America, was engaged in farming in Eaton county for several years and finally moved to Charlotte, where his death occurred in 1908. His wife was born in 1839 and died in 1913. Three of their five children are living, and one son, Robert H. Nichols, Jr., is a graduate of the State University at Ann Arbor and is now engaged in practice at Leslie, Michigan.

After graduating from the Charlotte High School in 1884, John C. Nichols studied law while employed by Daniel P. Sagendorph of Charlotte, later by the firm of Dean & McCall, and subsequently was a student in the offices of Huggett & Smith, one of the prominent law firms of Eaton county. After about four years of study and working his own way he was admitted to the bar in 1888 by the Circuit Court. Since opening his office as an attorney, his service as counsel has given Mr. Nichols place among the successful few in the Eaton county bar. However, much of his time has been spent in looking after his farming interests. His place of about a thousand acres in Eaton county is conducted as a stock farm, for the raising of high-grade cattle, hogs, sheep and horses, and is regarded as one of the best improved and most valuable estates in that section of Michigan.

On November 30, 1892, Mr. Nichols married Miss Bertha A. Dorman, daughter of Julius H. and Jeannette (Barnes) Dorman. With no children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have reared in their home a little daughter named Marie Nichols.

Mr. Nichols is active in Masonic circles, being affiliated with Charlotte Lodge No. 120, A. F. & A. M., with Charlotte Chapter No. 82, R. A. M., with Charlotte Commandery No. 37, Knights Templar, with Charlotte Council No. 36, R. & S. M., and with Saladin Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Grand Rapids. He also belongs to the subordinate and encampment degrees of Odd Fellowship. In politics a Republican, Mr. Nichols has filled the offices of justice of the peace and circuit court commissioner. His city home is at 723 N. Cochrane avenue. He is an enterprising business man, has a wide acquaintance over the county, and occupies a position of independence and influence in the community.

FRANK E. LEONARD. Since the time of early settlement in western Michigan, Grand Rapids has known and been influenced by no one family to a greater extent in its general business development than that of Leonard. Two generations of the name have alike been distinguished for remarkable business talents, enterprise and large public spirit, and two of the foremost commercial establishments of the city at the present time are the result of the Leonard family's executive abilities and enterprise. The H. Leonard & Sons mercantile house has a continuous business history of sixty years, and was founded by the father of its present proprietors. More important in the value of its output as one of the largest manufacturing concerns of Grand Rapids is the Grand Rapids Refrigerator Company, the largest of its kind in the world, and with a payroll amounting to about seven thousand dollars every week. This company is the product of the business originality and talent of the second generation of the Leonard family, and Frank E. Leonard is vice-president, his associate being Charles H. Leonard, and the entire stock of the company is owned within their families.

Heman Leonard, a son of Jonathan Leonard and a grandson of Silas Leonard, was born April 30, 1812, in Parma, New York, and was one of the very early settlers in western Michigan and actively interested in all that related to his community, where he was esteemed as a man of integrity and sound business judgment by all who knew him. He lived to see Grand Rapids change from an Indian trading post to a modern city, and while his business relations were of increasing importance he also held several minor offices in the early days of the village and the later city.

At the age of twenty-one Heman Leonard went to Canada, spent two years there employed in the carpenter's trade, in farming and in other work, and became a resident of Michigan in 1836. After about a year spent on a farm near Adrian, he moved to Sturgis, and in 1842 came to Grand Rapids. In the early days of that village he was known as the proprietor of the Eagle hotel for some time, but in 1844 engaged in the grocery trade at 31 Monroe street. His stock of goods also included crockery, and gradually all his attention was concentrated upon that department, and the business was conducted from about 1863 as an exclusive crockery house. Heman Leonard continued in business throughout his life, and his sons, Charles H., Frank E. and Fred H. Leonard, joined in the business as they grew into manhood.

Heman Leonard's first wife was Maria Goodrich, and they were married May 7, 1841, and her death occurred June 26, 1842. On September 10, 1845, he married her sister, Jane A. Goodrich, who died December 25, 1862. His third wife was Maria P. Winslow, daughter of Dr. Winslow, a pioneer settler of Grand Rapids. They were married June 14, 1864, and she died about one year before her husband on June 15, 1883. His death occurred February 21, 1884, at his residence on the corner of Commerce and Fulton streets, on the site of the block yet owned by Charles H. and Frank E. Leonard and occupied as a wholesale store in continuation of the original establishment, started on a modest scale first as a grocery and then as a crockery store by their father fifty years ago. Heman Leonard suffered a stroke of paralysis in 1872, and never fully recovered his powers. His body now rests in the Fulton street cemetery.

Frank E. Leonard, who was born at Grand Rapids April 8, 1855, a son of Heman and Jane A. Goodrich Leonard, grew up in Grand Rapids, finished the high school course in 1871 and was soon taken into the store with his father and brother Charles, and has always been actively identified with the family business, which has prospered so many years in Grand Rapids that it is regarded as an institution as well as a private business house. The business was continued in the Monroe street store until 1900,

when the retail department was closed, and the trade confined exclusively to wholesale. The company now employs six men as traveling representatives throughout the lower peninsula of Michigan, who carry the goods and the reputation of the Leonard name among retail merchants and dealers throughout this section.

While the business established by Heman Leonard seventy years ago has always been considered the chief interests of the family, it has long since been surpassed in value and importance by the manufacture of refrigerators which is now the largest concern of its kind in the world and which has been carried on from a modest beginning more than thirty years ago by the brothers, Charles and Frank E. It was in 1882 that these brothers made their first refrigerator, starting with a small shop and with modest equipment. Under their united energies has developed a business second to none of its kind in the world, and the output, from supplying a small local trade, goes in carload lots to all parts of the country. The brothers own all the stock, and the capital and surplus of the company are seven hundred thousand dollars. Some idea of the splendid success of the business is shown by the figures indicating the sales for the year 1913, which amounted to \$1,100,000 for refrigerators alone, while the company also manufacture several side lines of refrigerator supplies and equipments. Mr. Frank Leonard has for fifteen years been a director of the Grand Rapids Savings Bank.

On October 12, 1881, was celebrated his marriage to Sarah E. Pierce. Her father, George R. Pierce, of Grand Rapids, is a machinist and engineer. Two children have been born to their marriage: Evelyn, born February 28, 1883; and Franklin E., born January 1, 1889. The daughter, Evelyn, was married June 7, 1905, to Noyes L. Avery, who is connected with the stock and bond department of the Michigan Trust Company, and their two children are named Noyes L. Jr. and Elizabeth Avery. The son, Franklin, graduated from Harvard University in 1912, and is now on the road selling the goods of the Grand Rapids Refrigerator Company.

Mr. Leonard and family worship in the Fountain Street Baptist church, of which he has been a trustee for twenty years, is a Republican in politics, is affiliated with York Lodge of Masons, and has membership in the Kent Country Club, the Peninsular Club and the Plainfield Country Club.

FRANK W. WILSON, M. D. Both professional success and influential activity as a citizen have marked the career of Dr. Wilson during his residence in Michigan, and since 1909 he has been a physician and surgeon at Muskegon. Few physicians of that city have accomplished more or gained higher recognition in their profession than Dr. Wilson.

Frank W. Wilson was born in Ontario, Canada, February 9, 1854. His father, Andrew Wilson, born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1810, died in 1898. Andrew Wilson came to America in 1835, and on the same boat was Miss Maria Worthington, who was born at Kilkenny, Ireland, May 24, 1810 and died in 1897. These two Irish emigrants settled at Toledo, Ohio, where in 1836 they were married. From there they moved to Canada in 1837. The father was a Canadian farmer, was honored with local offices, and was a man of substantial influence. There were nine children in the family, five of whom are living, and the doctor was seventh in order of birth. Robert Wilson, the oldest, was a minister in the Episcopal church for thirty-six years, and all of his service was near London, Canada. The five living children are mentioned as follows: Henry, is a retired farmer in Ontario, Canada, and made a comfortable fortune; John, lives at Lake Linden, Michigan, where he is editor of the *Native*

Copper Times; the third is Dr. Wilson; Arthur is an attorney in Canada; and Mary, married R. G. Burgess, a Congregational minister living in Illinois. The parents were members of the Episcopal faith, the father was in politics a Conservative.

Frank W. Wilson as a boy attended the common schools of his native province and had very primitive surroundings while growing up. He attended one of the old-fashioned log school houses, without any floor except the bare ground, and with logs and rough-hewn planks for benches and seats. Later he made up for early deficiencies of training, and in 1876, entered the medical department of the State University of Michigan, where he was graduated M. D. in 1879. His practice was begun at Shelby, where he lived twenty-nine years, and had a practice second to none among the physicians in that vicinity. Much of his work was in the country, which involved long rides, and eventually his work became too severe a strain upon his physical ability, and in consequence he left Shelby and moved to Muskegon in 1909. Since that time he has confined his attention to a city practice which in six months after locating here became as extensive as his business formerly aggregated in Shelby.

In 1884, Dr. Wilson married Jessie R. Rankin, a daughter of Daniel H. Rankin. Her father was a Michigan man and was long engaged in the charcoal and iron business, being successful but dying at the prime of life. To Dr. Wilson and wife have been born four children, two of whom are deceased. Grace is now in the last year at Oliver College, and Alice Kathleen is also a student at Olivette. Dr. Wilson is a member of the Episcopal church, has taken the Royal Arch degrees in Masonry, and in politics is a Democrat. Most of his time is devoted to his professional work, although he is a great lover of fine horses and is the owner of some pacing and trotting horses, which he looks after during the track season.

WILLIAM E. GROVE. The life and career of Judge William E. Grove has been one of the broadest usefulness in its character, and has extended over a long period of years. He is yet active and influential in the city of Grand Rapids, where he has maintained a continuous residence for something more than fifty years, and has a leading place among the legal men of the city and county. His service as Judge has included the offices of Justice of the Peace and of Judge of the Circuit Court, to the latter of which he had his first election in 1888, though he began to serve after his appointment on September 15, 1888, to fill out an unexpired term, made vacant by the death of Judge Montgomery. Judge Grove served for nearly twelve continuous years, and the high character of his rulings on the bench won him a popularity in judicial circles and with the general public that was most pleasing. The Judge was born in Geneva, New York, and some mention of his parents and ancestry, though it must of necessity be brief, will serve to establish him as the representative of an old American family.

William E. Grove was born on November 27, 1833, and is a son of Martin and Ruth (Fulton) Grove. The father was born in the state of Pennsylvania on September 27, 1797, and died in the year 1888. The mother was a native New Yorker, born there on November 18, 1807, and she passed away in June, 1893. They were married in New York on March 18, 1828, and there spent a good many years of their life.

Martin Grove was a carpenter in the early days of his career, but he later turned his attention to farming activities and continued thus for a good many years. He retired from active affairs of that nature a few years prior to his death and in 1880 he moved to Michigan, where he passed away in 1888, as has already been stated. To him and his good wife eight children were born, of whom mention will be made in a later

paragraph. Mr. Grove was a Mason, and a Democrat in politics. He was all his life a member of the Presbyterian church, and when the United Presbyterian church came out of the reorganization of the church he joined forces with that denomination and ended his days as a member of the Westminster Presbyterian church at Grand Rapids. He was a son of Jacob Grove, a native Pennsylvanian, who passed his entire life in that state, and was a son of Peter Groff, the name having been thus rendered in the early days. Peter Groff, it should be said, was a refugee from Holland, and after his location in Pennsylvania he married and settled in York county, where he ended his days. He raised a fine family of twelve children, many of whom perpetuated the family name, so that the house of Groff, or Grove, as it has in later generations been rendered, is widespread in the United States.

The maternal grandfather of Judge Grove was James Fulton. He was born in Pennsylvania, but in early manhood settled in New York state, where he ended his days late in life. He was a volunteer for service in the War of 1812, and reached Buffalo just as peace was declared, so that he saw no active service in that skirmish at arms.

William E. Grove was educated in the country schools of New York state, and while yet in his teens he began teaching, and for three years was thus engaged. He later attended Union High school at Geneva and was there prepared for college, also receiving some training in a preparatory way at Swift's Academy. He then entered Hobart's College at Geneva, and at the close of his junior year there he came to Grand Rapids, here beginning the study of law under the tutelage of Holmes & Robinson, attorneys of the city at that time. He was admitted to the bar on March 5, 1859, and began the practice of his profession in that spring. In that year was established in legal practice a man who has had a career that is most pleasing to contemplate, both in its phases of usefulness and beneficence, as well as in its aspects of personal advancement and success along general lines.

Judge Grove was elected justice of the peace in 1860 and he served for four years in that office, and on September 15, 1888, he was appointed to the circuit bench to fill out an unexpired term. In November he was the candidate of the Republican party for the office, and the nearly twelve years that followed he was the continuous occupant of the circuit bench for his district. Though his first nomination came from the Republicans, he was in later years the nominee of the Democrats, Republicans and the People's parties.

In September, 1884, Judge Grove was married to Miss Jennie Caswell, who came to Grand Rapids with her mother in 1880 from Kingston, New York. Three children have been born to them, one dying in infancy, and the remaining two are: William Martin, of this city, and Caroline Ruth, who lives at home.

Judge Grove and his family are members of the First M. E. church and he is president of the Board of Trustees. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the latter order having passed through all chairs. The Judge has a leading position among his fellow men in the city that has so long been his home, and he is in every respect worthy of the high regard that is accorded to him.

Other members of the Grove family are here mentioned as follows: John H. Grove, the oldest living member of the family of eight, of which the subject was the second, is an engineer and machinist of this city, now eighty-two years of age; and Mary G., who married Edwin F. Whiting, and now lives in Los Angeles. The other five are deceased.

CHARLES E. MOORE. A Muskegon lumber dealer whose commercial rating and esteem in the community are of the highest, Mr. Moore knows

the vicissitudes of business, and has come to success through the avenue of difficulties and from beginning in very modest circumstances. Five years ago when he started as a lumber dealer, his capital was only nine hundred dollars, and it was his experience, his known ability and integrity which were the most important factors in his successful progress.

Charles E. Moore was born in Ontario, Canada, May 5, 1859, and is a son of Simon P. and Louisa (Keeler) Moore, the former of whom was likewise a native of Ontario, and of staunch German lineage, and the latter a native of New York. Simon P. Moore was reared and educated in his native provinces, and acquired the trade of carpenter, and on coming to Michigan he located near Spring Lake in Ottawa county, and followed his trade both at Spring Lake and Grand Haven. He is one of the leading contractors and builders of Ottawa county, was a man of sterling character, he and his wife were devout members of the Baptist church, in which he is an official and his politics was Republican and he was devoted to the best ideals of citizenship. Simon Moore was a son of Peter Moore, a native of Pennsylvania. The Moore family was established in America by three brothers, who came from Germany, one settling in Pennsylvania, one in Tennessee, and one in the state of New York. Peter Moore later moved to the Province of Ontario, where he was a farmer.

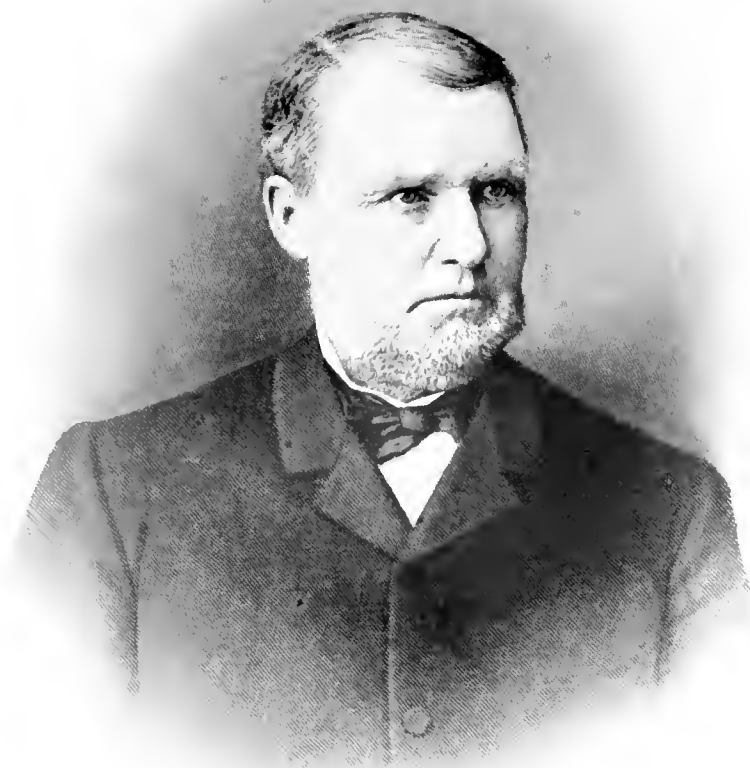
Charles E. Moore when eight years of age, in 1867, accompanied his parents to Ottawa county, Michigan. He was trained in a country school, worked on the home farm until he was nineteen, and 1878 identified himself with Muskegon. He became a lumber inspector, and followed that vocation in its various branches until 1901. For nine years he served as bookkeeper and lumber buyer for the Grand Rapids Desk Company of Muskegon Heights. The failure of the company resulted in Mr. Moore being put in charge of the bankrupt affairs of the institution, and when he had settled the business, he established a lumber yard for himself in 1910. Since then he has prospered steadily, and has made money in the lumber trade. He owns a large and attractive residence; situated in the midst of beautiful grounds, near his place of business.

In 1900 Mr. Moore married Ada S. Lamb, who was born in Canada. They are the parents of one child, Charles Edwin, Jr., now seven years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a trustee, his fraternal affiliations are with the Muskegon Lodge No. 140 A. F. & A. M., of which he was master in 1910, with the Royal Arch Chapter, and at the present time he is treasurer of Muskegon Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., having long taken an active part in Masonic circles. In politics, Mr. Moore is a Republican, and upholds good government and efficiency and honesty in public affairs, but has little time outside of his private business interests to devote to politics.

FREDERICK MORTIMER COWLES. Since the founding of Lansing as the capital of Michigan the Cowles family have been one of the most prominent in that locality, and the name is still represented in that city by Mrs. Nelson F. Jenison, Miss Lizzie B. Cowles and Miss Lucy D. Cowles, daughters of the late Frederick M. Cowles.

Frederick M. Cowles was born at New Berlin, Chenango county, New York, February 3, 1824, and died at Lansing, Michigan, January 16, 1910. He married Delia L. Ward, who was born at Middlebury, New York, August 13, 1835, and died at Lansing, July 1, 1895.

In 1833 the Cowles family moved from New York to the Western Reserve of Ohio, settling at Chardon. In 1842, with his brother, Joseph P., Frederick M. Cowles came to Alabon, Ingham county, Michigan,



L. M. Cowley

W. L. GIBBS
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where the brothers erected a sawmill. This they conducted during the summer months, while in the short winter terms Frederick taught school. When the legislature, sitting in Detroit, voted to locate the capital at what is now Lansing, in 1846-47, Mr. Cowles was teaching school at Ionia, and living with the family of Alonzo Sessions. As soon as spring opened he started on foot for the new capital, arriving April 10, 1847, the same day on which the capital commissioners, who were to lay out the grounds and buildings, also arrived. At that time there was but one house, a log structure, occupied as the home of Mr. Page and his family. In the rear of what is now the Franklin House was a barn, in which Mr. Cowles slept for the first two weeks. At Lansing Mr. Cowles engaged in building and contracting and taking advantage of the wonderful opportunities presented in that field and during the next several years, in addition to his assistance in building the capitol, erected many of the first structures of the city. Subsequently he turned his attention to the mercantile business, and later became largely interested financially in the early enterprises at Lansing. During his time there were but few ventures with which he was not connected, and not a church was erected that did not receive his generous financial and moral support. He was associated in the building of the Lansing Opera House, and few men did more in contributing to the growth, development and welfare of his adopted city.

Mr. Cowles served as alderman at Lansing for many years, and was known as one of the active members of the board of aldermen, being the leader in the fight for the restoration of the many city bridges that were swept away in the floods of 1875. He also introduced and had passed the city ordinance compelling people to plant shade trees, and where that became a burden for people to meet the expense he furnished their tolls, so that in the hundreds of stately shade trees along the streets in the older section of Lansing, Mr. Cowles has an enduring monument.

Both Mr. Cowles and his wife, Delia Ward, were descended from some of the oldest New England families, and the following paragraphs are devoted to a brief sketch of the principal lines in his genealogy.

Eliot Cowles, father of Frederick M. Cowles, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, March 5, 1783, a son of Joseph Cowles, who was born in Staffordshire, England, and came to America when about nineteen years of age. On landing, Joseph at once enlisted in the Continental army for service in the Revolutionary War. He married Jerusha Frisbie, daughter of Jabez Frisbie, a Revolutionary soldier.

The mother of Frederick M. Cowles was Sarah Salome Phelps, daughter of Oliver Phelps, who was born at Goshen, Connecticut, March 17, 1764, was a Revolutionary soldier, and died at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, in 1843. Oliver Phelps was married February 5, 1783, at Norfolk, Connecticut, to Sarah Miner. Oliver Phelps was an ensign in the Revolutionary army. He was the son of Elkanah Phelps, who was born in Goshen, Connecticut, February 3, 1742, and married Abigail Phelps, who was born at Harwinton, Connecticut, November 10, 1741, and died at Winstead, Connecticut, June 11, 1813, she being the daughter of Lieutenant Samuel and Ruth (Phelps) Phelps. Elkanah Phelps, Revolutionary soldier, was the son of Captain Abel and Mary Pinnack Phelps. Captain Abel was born at Windsor, Connecticut, February 19, 1705, received his title during the French and Indian war, and on July 6, 1737, married Mary Pinnack, of Hebron, Connecticut. Captain Abel was the son of Joseph Phelps, who was born at Windsor, Connecticut, September 27, 1666, and on November 18, 1686, married Sarah Hosford. Joseph was the son of Lieutenant Timothy Phelps, who was born at Windsor, Connecticut, September 1, 1637, and married Mary Griswold, daughter of Edward Griswold, of

Killingsworth, Connecticut. William Phelps, the emigrant of the family, was born at Gloucestershire, England, August 19, 1599, came to America in 1630, in the ship *Mary and John*, which was the first of the Winthrop fleet to arrive, and first settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts. In the fall of 1635, with others of the Dorchester colony, he came through the woods, enduring many hardships, and founded "Old Windsor," the first town to be founded on Connecticut soil. He was a member of the first court held in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636, and was also one of the first magistrates appointed. The first election held in the colony was in April, 1639, at which time John Haynes was chosen governor, and Roger Ludlow, George Wyllys, Edward Hopkins, Thomas Wells, John Webster and William Phelps, Esquires, were chosen magistrates. Previous to this election he was one of the six magistrates governing the colony. William Phelps in 1636 was married in Windsor, Connecticut, to his second wife, Mary Dover.

The genealogy of the Ward family and its connections is as follows: Delia L. Ward, wife of Frederick M. Cowles, was the daughter of Alanson and Olive (Perkins) Ward, of Warsaw, New York. Alanson Ward, who came to Lansing in May, 1847, and was the first justice of the peace in that town, was born at Pittsfield, Otsego county, New York, October 17, 1800, and died at Lansing, Michigan, February 19, 1870. He was the son of Caleb Ward, a native of Buckland, Massachusetts, who married Ann Rice. Caleb was a son of Josiah, who was born at Upton, Massachusetts, January 20, 1748, and married Polly Wiswall, who was born at Upton, October 6, 1744. Josiah died a soldier during the Revolutionary war, September 25, 1780. He was a son of John and Molly (Torrey) Ward, the former of whom was born at Newton, Massachusetts, August 12, 1720, and died at Buckland, Massachusetts, in 1805. He was likewise a Revolutionary soldier. His father, John Ward, whose wife's name was Deborah, was born at Newton, Massachusetts, February 23, 1691, and died May 24, 1747, at Grafton, Massachusetts, where he was a schoolmaster for many years. He was the son of William Ward, who was born at Newton, November 19, 1664, and on December 31, 1689, married Abigail Spring, who was born February 20, 1667, a daughter of Lieutenant John Spring, of Watertown, Massachusetts. William Ward was a son of John Ward, who was born in England in 1625, was a proprietor of Sudbury in 1651, and married Hannah Jackson, whose father, Edward Jackson, bought the old Simon Bradstreet farm and gave it to help found Harvard college. John Ward was the first selectman of Newton when that town was set off from Cambridge in 1685. He was also the first representative from Newton to the general court, and died July 8, 1708, while his wife passed away April 24, 1704. His military record included service in King Philip's war, and his house was used as a garrison house during King Philip's war. It was taken down in 1821, after having stood 170 years and having sheltered seven generations. John Ward was the son of William Ward, who was born in England, came to Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1639, was one of the incorporators of Sudbury and Marlborough, Massachusetts, and represented Sudbury in the general court in 1644, removing to Marlborough in 1660, and dying August 10, 1687. This last William was the founder of the Ward family in America.

Alanson Ward was married January 13, 1823, to Olive Perkins, who was born at Rutland, Vermont, April 24, 1807, and died at Lansing, April 1, 1891. She was a daughter of Philip Perkins, who was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1770, and died August 25, 1847, at Owosso, Michigan. He was married at Boston, Massachusetts, December 3, 1790, to Sallie Gibson, who was born there in 1771. Philip was

the son of Charles Perkins, who was born at Bridgewater in 1732, and died at Middlebury, New York, in 1828, having been a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He married Abigail Waterman, daughter of Perez Waterman (see below). Charles Perkins was the son of Nathan Perkins, who was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1710, and Nathan was the son of Nathan Perkins, born at Bridgewater, September 13, 1685, and died in 1728. Nathan senior was married November 9, 1709, to Martha Leonard. Nathan was the son of David Perkins, who was born at Hampton, New Hampshire, December 28, 1653, and established the first ironworks at Bridgewater, was the first representative of the town to the general court at Boston in 1692, serving also in 1694, 1696 and 1704, and died in 1736. He was a son of Abraham and Mary (Wise) Perkins, the former born in England in 1613 and died in 1683. Abraham was admitted a freeman of Hampton, New Hampshire, May 13, 1640, and was marshal thereof in 1654.

Perez Waterman, mentioned in the last preceding paragraph, was born October 8, 1713, at Plympton, Massachusetts, and died at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1793. His wife was Abigail Bryant. He was a son of John Waterman, who was born September 23, 1685, at Marshfield, Massachusetts, was married December 29, 1709, to Lydia Cushman, thus introducing another lineage of especial interest. Lydia Cushman was a daughter of Eleazer Cushman who was born February 20, 1656, and married Elizabeth Coombs, January 12, 1687. Thomas Cushman, father of Eleazer Cushman, was born in England, and came with his father, Robert Cushman, in the ship *Fortune*. Robert Cushman, who was one of the proprietors of the Plymouth Company which sent out the *Mayflower* and other ships, remained in America only a month, and preached the first sermon ever delivered in New England, his text being "Self Denial." When he returned to England he left his son Thomas in the care of Governor Bradford, in the family of Elder Brewster, and upon the death of the latter succeeded him as elder and continued to serve as such until his death in 1689. Thomas Cushman was married in 1635 to Mary Allerton, who was eleven years old when she came over in the *Mayflower* in 1620. She died in 1699 and was the last survivor of those who came on the *Mayflower*. She was the daughter of Isaac Allerton, of London. Isaac Allerton was married in Leyden, Holland, in 1611, to Mary Norris, of Newbury, England. Isaac Allerton was the fifth signer of the *Mayflower* compact, and when William Bradford was chosen governor, after the death of Carver in 1621, Allerton was made assistant or deputy governor. He was one of the undertakers in 1627, subsequently made five voyages to England as agent of the colonies, and died at New Haven, Connecticut, well advanced in years.

NELSON FLETCHER JENISON. The business relations and the public spirit manifested by Nelson Fletcher Jenison during a residence in Lansing for thirty-six years were such as to make him known as one of his adopted city's most substantial and influential men. Mr. Jenison identified himself with Lansing in 1871, and his death on November 3, 1907, was a distinct loss to the community.

Nelson Fletcher Jenison was born at Eagle, Clinton county, Michigan, December 16, 1855, of a pioneer family, and was the son of William Fletcher and Janet (Berry) Jenison. The parents, who were married at Portland, Michigan, January 3, 1841, were both natives of New York state, the father born at Byron December 19, 1812, and the mother at Geneva, Seneca county, April 15, 1810. The former died at Eagle, Michigan, June 14, 1898, and the mother at the same place on November 30, 1906.

The genealogy of the Jenison family reaches back to colonial days in the history of this country, and is traced directly as follows: William Fletcher Jenison was the son of Fletcher Jenison, who was born at Lancaster, New Hampshire, August 22, 1780, and died July 3, 1868, at Eagle, Michigan. His first wife was Alma Alzina Root, who was the mother of all his children, and his second wife bore the maiden name of Polly Bolton. Fletcher Jenison was the son of Hopstill Jenison, who was born at Barry, Massachusetts, September 2, 1751, and on December 16, 1773, married Relief Fletcher, daughter of Captain Fletcher, a Revolutionary soldier from Massachusetts. Hopstill Jenison and wife had a son who was born while the battle of Bunker Hill was being fought, and on that account was named Victory. Hopstill Jenison likewise served as a soldier of the Revolution as a sergeant in Captain Stearns company of a Massachusetts regiment. He was a son of Nathaniel Jenison, born April 5, 1709, at Watertown, Massachusetts, and married October 23, 1729, Abigail Mead of Weston, Massachusetts. Nathaniel Jenison, who had the distinction of being the last man in Massachusetts to hold slaves, was also a Revolutionary soldier. He was the son of Samuel Jenison, born at Watertown, Massachusetts, October 12, 1673, and died December 2, 1730. Samuel married Mary Stearns, who was born April 5, 1679, at Watertown. Samuel was a son of Ensign Samuel Jenison, who was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1643, died October 15, 1701, and on October 30, 1666, married Judith Macomber, who died March 1, 1722. Samuel Jenison was a son of Robert and Grace Jenison, the latter of whom died November 26, 1686. Robert Jenison was born in England and died at Watertown, Massachusetts, July 4, 1690. The original Jenison farm is now a part of Mount Auburn cemetery in Boston, Massachusetts.

Fletcher Jenison and his son, William Fletcher Jenison, came to Michigan in 1838, and located the old Jenison homestead at what is now Eagle, in Clinton county, where Fletcher Jenison and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. At that time Michigan was an unbroken wilderness, and had been a state only one year. The log house was built by Fletcher Jenison, and he was a soldier in the War of 1812. The William Fletcher Jenison house was a very large frame house, a tavern in fact, and one room was used as the postoffice. The Jenison farm was cleared and a log house built, and there William Fletcher Jenison continued to engage in agricultural pursuits during the remaining years of his life, passing away on the old homestead June 14, 1898. He was one of Clinton county's oldest pioneers, was one of the first teachers in the schools of that county, filled various public positions within the gift of the people, and was one of the first postmasters of the county, at Waverly, which became known as Eagle when the township of that name was organized. He was elected sheriff of the county for two terms, was supervisor of his township, and was a member of the Michigan legislature during the session when the state appropriated so much swamp land for the benefit of the highways. He was a director of the Louisa & Lansing Railway, a prominent member of the Masonic order, and in every way one of the leading men of his community during his day. Mr. Jenison's home was one of the landmarks of Michigan for many years. It was built in 1841, and until its destruction by fire only a few years ago was for a long time kept as a hotel and was the stopping place for hundreds of travelers during the days before that section had a railroad. Mrs. Jenison, the wife of William Fletcher Jenison, came to Michigan in 1833 with Mr. and Mrs. A. Newman, the latter a sister, the family settling at Portland. During the early thirties

and forties Mrs. Jenison taught in the country schools, and for sixty-five years was a resident of the old Jenison homestead place.

Nelson Fletcher Jenison left the home farm in 1871, at the age of sixteen, and at Lansing entered the employ of B. F. Simons, an early merchant of that city. Subsequently he found employment in the store of Frederick M. Cowles, his future father-in-law, and continued with him until entering business in partnership with Mr. Simons. Mr. Jenison gained sole control of this enterprise, and conducted it successfully until 1896. In that year he retired from mercantile lines to concentrate his attention upon his growing real estate and insurance interests. He was the owner of much improved and unimproved city property, including the well-known Jenison block. A man of fine business attainments, he won well-merited success in each of the fields in which he labored, and his associates at all times had every reason to place confidence in him and to rely upon his leadership and counsel.

The late Mr. Jenison was married April 3, 1879, to Miss Alice Glendora Cowles, daughter of the late Frederick M. Cowles, a prominent Lansing pioneer whose sketch and interesting ancestry are found elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Jenison had one son: Frederick Cowles Jenison, now a leading real estate and insurance man of Lansing.

JAMES F. BALBIRNIE. One of the oldest business establishments of the city of Muskegon has been conducted continuously under the name of Balbirnie for upwards of half a century. James F. Balbirnie succeeded to the undertaking business established by his father, and has developed it until he now has the largest business of its kind in the state of Michigan. It has been his pride to give service of a distinctive character, and at the same time he has kept his equipment at a standard the equal of, or the superior to any similar concern in the city or state. A large building now houses his extensive stock of goods, and in connection with his undertaking parlors there is a large chapel. It is a solid business enterprise with a history of its own, which illustrates both the progress of the town and the career of one of Muskegon's foremost families.

James F. Balbirnie was born at Ottawa, Canada, August 8, 1865. His father, the late James Balbirnie, was born in the old Fort at Quebec, April 28, 1838. Grandfather James Balbirnie, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, was leader of the regimental band that landed with the troops in Quebec in 1838. At the expiration of his term as band leader in the army, he moved to Ottawa, where he organized the band and also was for many years a dancing master. James Balbirnie, the father, died at Muskegon, June 29, 1899. He came to this city September 25, 1865, only a few weeks after the birth of his son. A cabinet maker by trade, he superintended several factories, and also did a large business in the manufacturing of coffins and furniture. He was very successful both in business and affairs. Though he suffered three fires, and each time had to start life anew, he ended by being one of the most prosperous and influential men of the city. He and his family belong to the Episcopal church, St. Paul's church of Muskegon, and he was well known in fraternal circles, being a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason, also a member of the Shrine, was affiliated with the Knights of the Macabees, the Royal Arcanum, was a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics a Republican, he held a high position in political affairs. For a number of years he was county coroner of Muskegon county, was city supervisor, and in 1899 was elected mayor. While serving in that office he was assassinated, and thus ended the career of one of Muskegon's well remembered and highly honored citizens.

In 1861 at Ottawa, Canada, James Balbirnie married Miss Ellen

Watson, who was born at Ogdensburg, New York, in 1843, and died in April, 1900. Her father, William Watson, was a native of Canada, moved to Muskegon in 1865, and for many years was a saw filer in the lumber mills. To the marriage of James and Ellen Balbirnie were born three children: Missie, who died in 1883; James F.; and Maud E., who married R. E. Alberts, who is in the lumber and brick business at Muskegon.

James F. Balbirnie has spent practically all his career in Muskegon. After his education in the local schools, he went with his father in the undertaking business. His father had opened undertaking parlors in Muskegon, on his arrival in that city in 1865, and the business has been continuously conducted under the family name since that date. Mr. Balbirnie has extended and developed the business along modern lines, now carries the largest line of undertaking goods in the state, and has been extremely successful as a business man.

On January 1, 1891, Mr. Balbirnie married Adella Bergstrom, of Muskegon. They are the parents of one son, Ralph James, now twenty-one years of age, and associated with his father in business being thus a representative of the third successive generation in this same line of endeavor. The son received his education in the Muskegon high school and also studied at the Tolme school for Boys near Baltimore, Maryland, and at the Casadella School at Ithaca, New York. The family worship in the St. Paul's Episcopal church. Mr. Balbirnie, like his father, has taken many of the degrees in the Masonic craft, being a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, also a Shriner, has affiliations with the Knights of Pythias, and is a charter member of the Elks Lodge No. 274. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In politics he is a Republican, and for the past fourteen years has served as coroner of Muskegon county, having been elected by the largest majority given to any man on the ticket in this county. Outside of his public duties, he gives all his time and attention to his business.

H. ROY HABERKORN. In the midst of his activities as one of Detroit's leading general contractors, death claimed as its toll from the living H. Roy Haberkorn on March 19, 1914. Though a comparatively young man, he had gone far on the way to success, and his life and character deserve memorial and remembrance in his home city. As a contractor his work was represented in a number of the largest industrial plants and factories in Detroit and vicinity. Mr. Haberkorn belonged to the Haberkorn family which has been identified with Detroit citizenship for several generations and which has furnished notable names in business, manufacturing and other departments of activity.

H. Roy Haberkorn was born in Detroit April 7, 1876, son of the late John H. A. Haberkorn and grandson of Henry Haberkorn, a native of Germany and a pioneer citizen of Detroit, where he was for a number of years identified with the building trades. John H. A. Haberkorn was also a native of Detroit, born in 1855, followed the profession of his father and was a carpenter contractor for many years. He died in June, 1911.

With an education in the Detroit public schools, the late H. Roy Haberkorn at the age of thirteen was taken into his father's employ and served a thorough apprenticeship to the carpenter trade. In a few years his father placed upon him many important responsibilities, and he continued to be the elder Haberkorn's right-hand man and during five years had practical control of the business developed by his father, owing to the latter's ill health. In September, 1908, Mr. Haberkorn engaged in general contracting on his own account, under his own name, and before

his death had become recognized as one of the most successful builders of the city. His specialty lay in the construction of manufacturing plants and factories, and a long list might be compiled of important examples of his enterprise. He maintained his business offices in the Dime Bank building.

The late Mr. Haberkorn was a member of the board of directors of the Detroit Builders and Traders Exchange, an active member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, a member of the Detroit Athletic Club, the Fellowcraft Club, and in the Masonic Order had affiliations with Oriental Lodge, A. F. & A. M., the Royal Arch Chapter, and Detroit Commandery No. 1, K. T., and Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Haberkorn married Miss Mary Elizabeth Clark, daughter of T. W. Clark of Detroit. Besides Mrs. Haberkorn he was survived by a sister and three brothers.

G. J. HARTMAN, M. D. Since 1904 Dr. Hartman has been in active practice at Muskegon, and has proved himself one of the able and skillful young physicians and surgeons of this city. He is a graduate of Baltimore Medical College, and has lived in Muskegon since two years after leaving college. G. J. Hartman was born in Ohio, October 25, 1875, a son of Jacob M. and Hannah (Eberhard) Hartman. The grandparents were Peter and Mary (Harter) Hartman, both natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to Ohio and found a home in the wilderness about the time of the War of 1812. Grandfather Hartman was a farmer, and was a pioneer who did much clearing of land in his section of Ohio. The maternal grandparents were Jonathan and Margaret (Eberhard), also natives of Pennsylvania, and early settlers in Medina county, Ohio. Grandfather Eberhard was a soldier in the War of 1812, and followed farming as his regular vocation. Jacob M. Hartman, the father, was born in Ohio, in 1840, and his wife was born in the same state in 1841. Their marriage was solemnized in 1862. Mr. Hartman, who is now living retired in Ohio, a prosperous citizen devoted most of his active career to farming, but for twenty years was manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Company in his district. There were in the family twelve children, eleven of whom are still living, and the doctor was seventh in order of birth. The parents have membership in the Congregational church at Medina, in which society Mr. Hartman has been an officer for many years. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held some local offices.

Dr. Hartman grew up in Medina, where his training was that of the common schools and the high school. After leaving school, and before beginning active preparation for his career, he taught five years, and with the means thus acquired, entered the Baltimore Medical College in 1898. There his studies were pursued until his graduation as a doctor of medicine in 1902. Two years were spent in practice at Baltimore, and in 1904 he moved to Muskegon. Dr. Hartman takes much interest in medical affairs, belongs to the Muskegon County Medical Society, and both the State Medical Societies of Michigan and Maryland, and has membership in the American Medical Association.

In 1904 Dr. Hartman married Frances House, a daughter of George House of Medina, Ohio. Mrs. Hartman has membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally his affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with Lovell Moore Lodge of Masons at Muskegon. In politics the doctor is a Republican. At the present writing he is building a beautiful home in Muskegon.

CHARLES E. PETTIT. Prominent among the substantial and progressive business men who have been primarily influential in the civic

and material development and upbuilding of the attractive little city of Harbor Beach, Huron county, stands Charles Eberle Pettit, who is here engaged in the drug business, of which he may consistently be termed the pioneer representative in the village, and he is also the owner and manager of the Temple theater, a leading and well appointed amusement place of Huron county. He has won independence and prosperity through his own ability and efforts, and his integrity and genial nature have given to him secure place in the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Mr. Pettit was born in the village of Morpeth, Kent county, province of Ontario, Canada, and the date of his nativity was February 5, 1869. He is a son of John and Mary (Mundy) Pettit, both of whom were born in fine old Devonshire, England. John Pettit was in his earlier business career prominently concerned with lumbering operations in the province of Ontario, Canada, and later he continued his successful association with the same line of industry in Michigan and Wisconsin. He is now living retired in the city of Waukesha, Wisconsin. Mrs. Mary (Mundy) Pettit died in 1872, when her son Charles E., of this review, was a child of but three years. She was the mother of eight children, and after her death they were separated, being taken into different homes after the family circle had been thus disrupted by the passing away of the devoted mother. Concerning the children the following brief data are available: Mary, who became the wife of Lorenzo Pulford, died in 1904, in the city of Detroit; Elizabeth is the wife of Gilford Burse, of Detroit; Caroline is the wife of Solon Burse, a brother of Gilford, and they reside at Caro, Tuscola county; Harriet is the wife of James Todd, of Birmingham, Oakland county; William resides at Waukesha, Wisconsin; Charles E., of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; Arthur, after the death of his mother was legally adopted and assumed the name of his foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman; he became a railroad man and met his death in a railroad accident at Battle Creek, Michigan; James was taken into the home of his uncle and aunt at Morpeth, Ontario, and when he was four years of age he was kidnapped, presumably by two strangers who had been at the home of his uncle and who had given their names as Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, the husband having been much older than his wife and both having suddenly and surreptitiously disappeared from Morpeth, the little James Pettit disappearing at the same time and no trace of the three ever having been found thereafter, save that they were seen at Windsor, Ontario; it has long been the hope of Charles E. Pettit that at some time he might learn the fate of this brother, and he has never lost faith that the latter is still living.

Charles E. Pettit was reared in the home of an uncle and aunt who resided at Morpeth, Ontario, and his early educational training was there received in the public schools, his vacations being advantageously spent, as he became a youthful assistant in a drug store in his home village, thus gaining his rudimentary knowledge of the business in which he has achieved distinctive success. After leaving school he began a regular apprenticeship as a pharmacist, and for three years he continued to be employed in drug stores in his native town. At the age of 17 years he came to Michigan and in the city of Detroit he found employment in the drug store of Dr. William J. Bolis, whose store was situated on Dix road, now known as Dix avenue. At the expiration of eighteen months' service Mr. Pettit resigned his position and went to the city of Jackson, where he was given entire charge of the drug store conducted by his uncle, Dr. Myer McLaughlin. Upon the death of his uncle, three years later, he removed to Bad Axe, Huron county, in 1899, and there he assumed charge of the drug store of Dr. McDonald, with

whom he continued in this capacity for two years. In 1892 he removed to Harbor Beach, a village originally known as Sand Beach, and here he accepted the management of the drug business of Drs. Esler and Carey. He did effective work in expanding the scope of the enterprise and in the meanwhile gained impregnable hold upon the esteem of the community. At the expiration of three years he purchased the business of his employers, and during the long intervening years he has been successfully established in the drug business at Harbor Beach, save for one year, during which impaired health compelled his temporary retirement. Mr. Pettit became a registered pharmacist at the age of eighteen years and is known as a man specially skilled in his chosen profession, of which he has been a close student and in which his experience has been wide and varied. He has a well appointed drug establishment and the same controls a large and appreciative patronage, as its service is ever maintained at the highest standard in all departments and he himself is known and honored in the community that has represented his home for nearly a quarter of a century. Success has attended his efforts, both in a professional and material way, and he has been progressive and liberal as a citizen, doing all in his power to further the best interests of his home town.

Mr. Pettit was a stalwart Republican and became a supporter of its Progressive wing, so that in the election of 1912 he gave his allegiance to the newly organized Progressive party, with Theodore Roosevelt as its presidential candidate. He has illimitable faith in the future of the new party and takes deep interest in its cause. He has served as township treasurer, but has had no special desire for public office of any description. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masonic fraternity, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Loyal Guard, being a valued member of the local organization of each of these orders. He was reared in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal church.

On the 20th of November, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pettit to Miss Nellie Puddock, who was born and reared at Harbor Beach and who is a most popular and valued factor in the leading social life of her native town. She is a daughter of John G. and Jane (Price) Puddock, and her father was one of the most influential figures in the upbuilding of Harbor Beach, where he established his home in the pioneer days of the village. Mr. and Mrs. Pettit have three children, whose names, with respective dates of birth, are here noted: Alice Joyce, May 30, 1900; John, November 17, 1904; and Jane Mason, June 12, 1909.

P. FRED NELSON. One of Muskegon's livest and best known citizens is P. Fred Nelson, who for a number of years has been connected with the official life of the county recently left the office of sheriff, and is prominent in manufacturing circles. His father likewise bears an honored name in this part of the state, and also served at one time as sheriff.

P. Fred Nelson was born in Muskegon, April 19, 1877, a son of Nels P. and Josephine Nelson. The father, born in Norway in 1847, came to America when sixteen years of age, and after a few years spent in Chicago, located in Muskegon in 1867. He operated a lathe mill in the lumber industry, and later got into the retail meat business and finally the grocery trade. His business career in that line was interrupted by his election to the office of sheriff of Muskegon county, in 1887, and he served four years. His first wife, Josephine, died in 1880, when P. Fred Nelson was three years old. The father later married Emma Holthe, a school teacher of Muskegon. They still live at Muskegon, and are the parents of one child, Carlton Lester, who is harbor inspector in the government

service. The father has membership in the Norwegian Lutheran church, and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Masonic Order through the Royal Arch and Knight Templar degrees, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of the Maccabees. At the present time the senior Nelson is in the government contracting business, under the firm name of Burke, Smith & Nelson. In politics the father has always been a staunch Republican, but during the 1912 campaign was a Progressive.

P. F. Nelson grew up and received his education in the Muskegon schools, finishing his junior year in high school. In 1894 he was graduated from the business college, and found his first work as a stenographer for R. J. McDonald, and afterwards in the law office of C. W. Sessions. Moving to Walim, he kept books and conducted a store there for a while, but soon returned to Muskegon and was employed in the country treasurer's office. For eight years following he served as deputy sheriff, and then for two years engaged in government contracting. After that he went back to the sheriff's office, and after two years was elected sheriff in the fall of 1909. He gave capable and efficient service as sheriff for four years, and left the office with the thorough respect of all citizens. In the meantime he assisted in the establishment of a manufacturing plant for the making of cocoa mats. This business has been brought to a flourishing position, and has a capital of five thousand dollars. Mr. Nelson is secretary and treasurer of the company.

On December 31, 1904, he married Miss Corinne M. Laurin, a daughter of Jean B. Laurin, who was born in Canada, and is a resident of Muskegon. Mrs. Nelson has membership in the Catholic church. Fraternally Mr. Nelson is affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees, the Woodmen, the Foresters and the Elks. He has prospered through his own efforts and besides other interests has some real estate in the city. He was a private in Company C, 34th M. V. L., during the Spanish-American War.

CHARLES B. CROSS. The firm of Cross, Vanderwerp, Foote & Ross, attorneys at law, at Muskegon, Michigan, have the largest practice enjoyed by any firm in that city, and all its members are men of high standing and first-grade ability in the law. The present firm are successors to two well known Muskegon legal partnerships, the first being Nims, Hoyt, Erwin, Vanderwerp & Foote and the second being Cross, Lovelace and Ross. Mr. Charles B. Cross, who is now senior member of this firm, has been in practice as a lawyer for twenty-five years, and in the general branches of the law, and both as a counselor and advocate has few superiors in this section of the state.

Charles B. Cross was born in Tuscola county, Michigan, December 4, 1861, a son of James A. and Sarah A. (Tenny) Cross. The Cross family were originally of Welsh stock, and has been identified with American residence for a number of generations. Great-grandfather Elihu Cross was born in Vermont, but spent many years of his life in New York, where he was both a farmer and hunter. Grandfather Luman Cross, born in Vermont, was a young man when he located in New York, on a farm, and that was in the pioneer times in their section of New York State. It was necessary to build six miles of road through the woods, in order to reach the Cross home. James A. Cross, father of the Muskegon lawyer, was born in Monroe county, New York, in 1835, and in 1850 married Miss Sarah A. Tenny, who was born in the same county in 1834, and who died in January, 1895. James Cross, in early manhood, came out to Michigan, where he took up land in the wilderness of Tuscola county, after making some improvements returned to New York State where he was married, and then with his bride came back

and took up the life and labors of a pioneer. After a long and active career, marked by prosperity in material things, and honorable dealings with his community, the father now lives retired at Spring Lake, Michigan. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic Order, and his wife was active in the Baptist church. Of their four children Charles B. Cross was the oldest the others being: Lewis L., who is a farmer and is a bachelor; George H., an attorney at Traverse City; and Ira, a Michigan farmer. The maternal grandfather was Peter B. Tenny, who spent his life in New York State as a farmer.

Charles B. Cross grew up in the country around Spring Lake, where he attended the local schools, and at the age of sixteen was qualified and taught his first term of school. School teaching was largely the means by which he was enabled to pay his way through college. In 1887 Mr. Cross graduated from the Valparaiso University Law School, and after teaching one year began practice in 1888. At first he was alone, then became associated with Chamberlain & Cross, then in the firm of Cross & Lovelace, and then as head of the firm of Cross, Lovelace & Ross, from which the present partnership was formed.

In 1888, Mr. Cross married Miss Myrtle E. Hill, a daughter of Charles J. Hill, a prominent farmer and an old settler in this state. To that union have been born four children: Claude L., who for two years taught manual training, and is now taking a course in dentistry at the State University in Ann Arbor; Arthur G., fourteen years of age; Clarence R., aged eleven; and Elinor. Mr. Cross has social relations with the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in Masonry he has been Master of his Lodge and is Past Eminent Commander of the Knights Templar. For a number of years, Mr. Cross has taken a decided interest in political affairs, has gone on the stump in a number of campaigns, and his support has been regularly given to the Republican party. His record of public service includes a term as assistant prosecuting attorney and four years as prosecuting attorney.

JOHN BORNMAN. Born near Neustadt, Germany, in 1835, coming over to America while a mere youth, starting his business career as a newsboy in Detroit, working nights for an education, apprentice in the office of the old Detroit *Advertiser*. * * * Employed as compositor in the printing house of O. S. Gulley, then foreman, partner, and finally senior partner of one of the largest printing houses in the state of Michigan. Such, in brief, is the life of John Bornman, veteran printer, head of the firm of John Bornman & Son, Detroit, Michigan. If genius is the capacity for hard work, of taking pains—then John Bornman is indeed a genius. His life is an inspiration to all. It is the old, old story of success achieved by keeping everlastingly, intelligently at it. What this man has done, all can do. His is the life of an ordinary man accomplishing the extraordinary, under conditions where luck, influence, pull or fortune played no part. Therein lies the inspiration.

John Bornman was born August 7, 1835, near Neustadt, Germany. While a young boy he, with his parents, Dietrich and Elizabeth (Immel) Bornman, came to America, finally landing in Detroit, which city they made their permanent home. It is not only a compliment to, but a characteristic of, the race which gave him birth, when it is noted that the first thought of young Bornman in his adopted city was to get an American education. His second thought was to get work. This was imperative, inasmuch as at all times he had to be self-supporting.

His first job, like many another successful American, was that of newsboy. It seems almost incredible to state—but it is a fact—neverthe-

less, that within the memory of many people now living there was a time when two newsboys supplied the whole of Detroit with papers. The name of the boy who supplied the east side was John Bornman. So industriously did he work at this humble employment that the manager of the old Detroit *Advertiser*, noting his industry, and eagerness to serve, offered him a position "on the staff," as errand boy. Thus John Bornman got his first "regular salaried job." Then promotion followed promotion in quick succession. In a few months he was galley boy, and finally full fledged compositor. About this time, 1862, he married Martha A. Hollstein of Detroit.

In 1864 he left the *Advertiser* and entered the composing room of one of Detroit's best print shops, known as the O. S. Gulley Printing Company. Soon he became foreman of this plant and in 1875 partner with Mr. Gulley. The name of the concern was then changed to the O. S. Gulley & Company. In 1895 Mr. Bornman organized the independent firm of John Bornman & Son, and today this company is recognized throughout the state as one of the most thoroughly equipped, up to date, printing, engraving and book-binding plants.

Mr. Bornman has succeeded, but it is success that has been earned by hard work, self denial, self reliance, honest method and strict attention to all the details of his business. In every sense, he is a thorough master of his trade and is recognized as one of the successful business men in the state of Michigan.

In 1912 the firm of John Bornman & Son moved into its new home on Fort and Second Streets, Detroit. Mr. Bornman is very proud of this building that houses his plant, and he has good reason for this pride, for it is a monument to his own untiring industry. He has been ably assisted in his work by his son, Charles F. Bornman, who became a partner in 1902.

John Bornman is a considerate and just employer and is esteemed by all who know him as a man worthy of the fullest confidence. His endeavor to give his customers at all times a little more quality than seems necessary, has established his reputation securely, with this result—that it is an axiom among the trade in Detroit "Oh, John Bornman & Son—they're always busy."

While his life has always been intensely busy in a commercial way, there is no citizen of Detroit that has given comparatively more liberally of his means and of his time to the development of the city and to the assistance of every worthy cause promoted by its citizens. He is a charter member of the following organizations: Detroit Board of Commerce, Michigan Council of National Union, St. Johns Benevolent Society, and the Protestant Home for Orphans and Old People. Of the latter named organization he also holds the position of Treasurer. He is also a member of the Detroit City Plan and Improvement Commission, the Detroit Typothetae, Ben Franklin Association, and of the St. Johns German Evangelical Church, and as one of the Trustees, he actively assisted in the building of its present home.

It is a matter of congratulation that the qualities that in himself made for success are found in his son, Charles F. Bornman. Like his father, Charles F. Bornman thoroughly understands and is master of every phase of the printing and publishing business. By an early and rigorous training in sound commercial and manufacturing principles and a gradual increase of responsibility, Charles F. Bornman ably assumes the main administrative control, and the veteran printer, John Bornman, must, and does, note with satisfaction that the great printing house which bears his name, will, under the guiding hand of his son, continue to grow, develop, serve and lead.

CAESAR THOMAS, M. D. A Muskegon physician, who has been in active practice in that city for upwards of thirty years, Caesar Thomas is a native of Switzerland, his father an eminent physician and surgeon before him, and his own training and early experience in the profession were acquired in his native land. Aside from his unusual equipment in the way of schooling and early training, Dr. Thomas possesses the talents of the true physician, and his position in the profession since coming to Michigan has been that of a leader.

Caesar Thomas was born at Bex, Switzerland, April 5, 1852. His grandfather was a lumberman and farmer in that country. His parents were Dr. Louis and Louise (Veillon) Thomas, both natives of Switzerland. The father, who was born in 1816, died January 1, 1871. The mother was born December 10, 1829, and died November 16, 1906. Their marriage occurred on June 22, 1849. Dr. Louis Thomas was educated in the schools and universities of Switzerland and Paris, graduating in medicine in Lausanne in 1841. For all the active years of his life, he engaged in practice at Bex, served his municipality and cantons in an official capacity as physician, was surgeon in the Swiss army from 1841 to 1861, and for a quarter of a century was mayor of Bex. His success both professionally and in business matters was such as to place him among the influential and substantial men of his country. He belonged to the National Church of Switzerland and belonged to the Masonic Order. There were two children and the daughter, Alene, is now deceased.

Dr. Caesar Thomas was educated in the Swiss schools and also in several of the leading German institutions of higher learning. At Lausanne, Switzerland, he attained his preliminary training, was a student at Wuertzburg, Strassburg and Freiburg, Germany. He graduated in medicine at Basle, Switzerland, in 1878, and served as assistant physician of Basle from April, 1877, to 1879. He was for six months official physician at Neufchatel, Switzerland, and was at Geneva from 1879 to 1880. At Geneva Dr. Thomas took post-graduate studies, and in 1880 came to America. Until 1883, his practice was at Tonawanda, New York, where he enjoyed a good practice. In 1883, he went to Africa, spending one year there, and in 1885 returned to America and located at Muskegon. Since then, his practice of a general nature, has brought him professional relations with many of the best families in the city, and he is also a member of the staff of the Hackley hospital.

In 1888, Dr. Thomas married Theresa Gerst, a native of Germany. They belong to the German Catholic church, fraternally the doctor is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of the Maccabees, has membership in the County Medical Society, and in politics is a Democrat. All his time is devoted to his practice and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his medical associates in this section of the state.

COL. EUGENE ROBINSON. The late Col. Eugene Robinson was one of the most widely known and highly honored citizens of Detroit, a native of Binghamton, New York, in which city he was born May 25, 1837, and his death occurred in Detroit, October 28, 1897. He was a member of a family that came to Michigan in 1838 and settled on a farm at Orion, Oakland county, that same winter, the father, Asa Robinson, also a native of New York, teaching school during the winter of 1838-9, and in the latter year removing his family to Detroit, where he took charge of the old Clinton House, and died one year later.

Eugene Robinson received his education in the public schools of Detroit, and in 1854, when in his seventeenth year, took up the study of engineering in the office of James Monroe, an old-time Detroit civil

engineer, where he was located at the outbreak of the Civil War. He volunteered for service at President Lincoln's first call for troops, enlisting April 17, 1861, as sergeant of the Detroit Light Guard, he being the second man in Detroit to enlist in the first three-months regiment from Michigan. He served the full term of his enlistment, and was mustered out as sergeant-major of his regiment. He came out of the first battle of Bull Run with the flag tied around his waist. Colonel Robinson was offered a commission in the regular army, but family influence prevailed and he returned home and engaged in civil engineering, and in 1864 was appointed city engineer of Detroit, serving in that office four years, at the expiration of which period he returned to his profession. Later he entered the paving business as a contractor and continued in that line of work until ill health compelled his retirement from active business.

From the time of Colonel Robinson's enlistment in the army in 1861 he was one of the most active men in military affairs in Michigan. As a tactician and drillmaster he had few equals in the Michigan National Guard, and was regarded as the peer of any officer of the regular army along those lines. His promotion in the National Guard was rapid. He became second lieutenant in the Detroit Light Guard in 1862, and was soon promoted to the first lieutenantcy. When the old Third Regiment, with which Colonel Robinson was identified, passed out of existence in 1881, and the First Battalion was formed and organized under the state laws, he was unanimously made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. The Fourth Regiment was formed from this battalion, and Colonel Robinson was commissioned its colonel, which position he held until he resigned it, October 1, 1890, to become brigadier-general of state troops under appointment of Governor Luce. He was in command of the state troops for a period of two years, during which time he thoroughly demonstrated his admirable fitness for the important duties, and his resignation, dated November 1, 1892, was reluctantly accepted by Governor Alger and the news of his retirement was received with regret by all.

In Masonic circles, Colonel Robinson was exceedingly active and prominent. He became a member of Union Lodge of Strict Observance, F. & A. M., December 5, 1864; of Peninsular Chapter No. 16, R. A. M., January 20, 1869, and of Detroit Commandery No. 1, K. T., May 21, 1869, and on March 1, 1872, was elected captain-general of the commandery. It was under General Robinson that Detroit Commandery gained national fame and won laurel after laurel in competition drills all over the country. He continued to hold command until 1892 and was honorary captain-general at the time of his death. His splendid work in Detroit Commandery led to his election as grand captain-general of the Grand Commandery of the State of Michigan, a position he held for a number of years. On March 10, 1880, he was made a member of Michigan Sovereign Consistory, S. R., and four years later joined Moslem Temple, Mystic Shrine. At the ceremonies of the laying of the corner-stone of the Detroit Masonic Temple, which occasion was in charge of St. Bernard Commandery of Chicago, that commandery elected General Robinson an honorary member of its drill corps. General Robinson was also a member of Detroit Post No. 384, Grand Army of the Republic.

The Detroit *Free Press*, of date of October 29, 1897, published the following editorial concerning General Robinson: "Every member of the Michigan National Guard, and every Mason, Knight Templar and veteran of the Civil War in Michigan as well, will be grieved to learn of the death of that efficient military commander and chivalrous leader in

knightly virtues, General Eugene Robinson. Especially in Detroit, where for thirty years General Robinson was identified with the military life of the city, and where his splendid abilities as a disciplinarian were so conspicuously displayed, will his demise be felt as a personal loss. The Fourth Infantry gained its high standing under his zealous and effective discipline, and the National Guard was never in better condition than when he was brigade commander. The same happy results followed his well-directed exertion for the advancement of Detroit Commandery of whose fame for superiority of drill it would be superfluous to speak. General Robinson's long and valuable career in the service of the state troops and in Masonry and Templarhood naturally lead us to speak of these prominent in his useful life. But he will be remembered in Detroit for his many excellent qualities as a citizen, friend and neighbor, as well as for his services in the two especial spheres of activity in which he won more than a state reputation."

Colonel Robinson married Matilda Watson, who was born in Detroit, the daughter of William Watson, who was an Englishman and an early business man of Detroit, the owner of the property on the river front where the Grand Trunk Station now stands, as well as a large warehouse at the foot of Beaubien street. The children born to Colonel Robinson and his wife were as follows: William W., now a resident of Cleveland, Ohio; Anne Eugenia, who married Maj. Charles A. Vernon, U. S. A., retired, of Ann Arbor, Michigan; Jesse V. S., who was superintendent of a large tobacco factory, and lost his life in a brave attempt to start the pumps when the factory was destroyed by fire; Eugene, who is first lieutenant of the Sixteenth Regiment, United States Army; and Frank Seymour.

Frank Seymour Robinson, one of Detroit's large general contractors, is a native son of this city, and was born December 10, 1870. He was reared in Detroit and was educated in the public schools and Michigan Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1890. He became associated with his father in the engineering and contracting business until 1892, in which year he entered the office of the city engineer of Detroit as an assistant, and continued there until 1899, when he went to Arizona as an engineer for a large copper company. In 1901 he returned to Detroit and engaged in contracting, and has since continued in that line with much success, giving special attention to reinforced concrete work. Mr. Robinson is a member of Corinthian Lodge, F. & A. M., the Detroit Boat Club and The Indian Village Club. He belongs also to the Detroit Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Mary R. Mandell, of Detroit, daughter of Addison Mandell, and sister of Judge Henry A. Mandell, of the Wayne county circuit bench.

JACOB OOSTING, M. D. Now one of the successful physicians and surgeons of Muskegon, Dr. Oosting was a poor boy, who got his start by working in a saw mill, and after five years of industrious labor and economy started to study medicine under private practitioners and some fifteen years ago graduated from college in Detroit. Since that time he has gained a leading position among Muskegon's medical fraternity.

Jacob Oosting was born in the Netherlands, and is of that staunch Holland Dutch stock that has been so prominent in the settlement and development of western Michigan. His birth occurred October 28, 1866, and his parents were John and Annagien (Werkman) Oosting. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Werkman. The father was born in the Netherlands, in 1843, and died November 25, 1906. The mother was born in 1841, and died October 9, 1903. In 1872, when Dr. Oosting was

six years of age, the family moved to America, and located in Muskegon, in the month of March in that year. The father was a hard working laboring man, provided a home for his family, and did fairly well in life, since at his death his estate was worth twenty-five hundred dollars. There were nine children in the family, among whom the doctor was second in order of birth, and the five now living are, besides the doctor: Thomas, in the grocery business at Muskegon; Minnie, the widow of John Bogema, and now associated with her brother in the grocery trade; Menne, who is a cabinet maker at Muskegon; Mary, the wife of George Nienhaus, living on a farm near Holland, Michigan. The family are members of the Dutch Christian Reformed church, and the father was in politics a Republican. Dr. Oosting grew up in Muskegon, and family circumstances did not permit his getting a liberal education except through his own work. After finishing the eighth grade in the public schools, he began work in a sawmill, and for five years earned his living and saved some money by hard manual work. He then took up the reading of medicine under local doctors in Muskegon and Grand Rapids, and in 1897 was graduated M. D., from the Detroit College of Medicine. When he returned to Muskegon, in order to begin practice, his entire cash capital amounted to five cents. Besides that he was in debt, six hundred dollars, largely for the expenses of his education. Dr. Oosting quickly demonstrated his ability as a physician, his genial and kindly services won him patronage and standing, and his subsequent success is a matter of common knowledge in the city. He has membership in the County and State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association, and besides his private practice devotes much time to his work as a member of the staff of the Hackley hospital.

In 1901 Dr. Oosting married Miss Louise Pepper, a daughter of Julius Pepper of Muskegon, where he was one of the very early settlers. The doctor and wife are members of the Second Reform church at Muskegon, and his social relations are with the Knights of Pythias. A Republican in politics, he voted the Progressive ticket in 1912. Besides his professional interests, he has stock and is otherwise interested in some financial institutions. The doctor built and occupies a beautiful home at the corner of Hartford and Pine Streets.

JOHN SCHROEDER. A Detroit citizen who long enjoyed the esteem of that community, and whose life was an example of success well won, and from difficult beginnings, was the late John Schroeder, whose career had those attributes of accomplishment and individual character which well merit a place in the history of the state. He was born in Detroit, lived his entire life in that city, and to the growth and development of its interests contributed his full share. Entering the paint business as a boy of fourteen, he worked his way up until at the time of his death he was at the head of the Schroeder Paint & Glass Company, which was the largest jobbing firm in that line in Detroit. He was also president of the Michigan Smelting & Refining Company.

John Schroeder was born in Detroit, July 26, 1800, the son of John and Christina (Vogt) Schroeder. His early training was acquired in the parochial schools, and later while working during the day he attended the Goldsmith Business College at night, and in that way gained the commercial training necessary for his advancement. His first practical services were rendered as a clerk in the store of William Reid, a dealer in paints, oils, glass, etc. His employment began in 1874, and during the following years he conquered many difficulties, won the confidence of his employers, and became a master of his particular line of business. In 1897 Mr. Schroeder and James H. O'Donnell formed a



John Schroeder

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partnership and organized the Schroeder Paint & Glass Company, wholesale and retail, with Mr. Schroeder as president, an office he continued to hold, directing and building up a splendid business, until the day of his death.

Mr. Schroeder was a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, and very prominent in Detroit business circles. His genial disposition and sterling character won him a wide circle of friends, and once his friend always his friend. He was active and prominent in city affairs, and served as a member of the city board of water commissioners from 1902 to 1907. In fraternal circles he had a varied relationship. He was a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus and a charter member of that organization in Detroit, was one of the oldest members of the Harmonic Society, and also belonged to St. Joseph's Society, to Westphalia Society, the Detroit Lodge of Elks, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the Detroit Athletic Club, and the Detroit Paint, Oil & Varnish Club.

On June 3, 1884, Mr. Schroeder married Mary Antoinette Lebens, who died July 3, 1908, leaving the following children: Antoinette A., who married Fred Schaemig, of Detroit; Edwin A., who married Amy Diedrich, of Detroit; William G.; Marie F.; Frances J.; and Viola A. Mr. Schroeder on September 27, 1911, married Mary M. Peters. Mrs. Schroeder, a native of Detroit, is a daughter of Richard and Bridget Peters. Her parents were born in Detroit, and her grandfather was Antoin Peters, a pioneer French settler in the Grosse Pointe neighborhood.

ALFRED BROCKE, M. D. A well known physician and specialist of Muskegon, where he has practiced since 1904. Dr. Brocke is a product of the German university and medical centers, having come to America after his graduation in medicine, and after some years of practice in the city of Chicago located in Muskegon. Here he enjoys a large practice, and stands high among the local fraternity.

Alfred Brocke was born in Germany, July 9, 1869, a son of Karl and Minna (Lerche) Brocke. The grandfather was Carl Broche, and the maternal grandfather was John Lerche, the latter a large land owner, and prosperous citizen of his section of Germany. Carl Broche, the father of the doctor, was born in 1839, and died in the old country in 1904. His wife was born in 1849 and died in 1904. The father spent nearly all his active life as chief state forester in Germany. Of their three children the doctor was the oldest and Max Brocke is now living in Germany, where he is in the manufacturing business, and Marie is married and also lives in Germany. The parents subscribed to no church and were really free-thinkers. Fraternally the father was a Mason.

Dr. Alfred Brocke was educated in the local schools and Gymnasias of the German fatherland, and his university career was at Jena, where he was graduated in medicine in 1893. After several years of practice in his native land, he moved to Chicago in 1898, and then in 1904 established his practice in Muskegon. Dr. Brocke, while attending to a large general practice makes a study of stomach and intestinal diseases. Besides his private practice he serves on the staff of the Hackley Hospital and also the Mercy Hospital of Muskegon. His professional membership includes the County and State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association.

In 1895 Dr. Brocke married Clara Sanger, in Germany. They are the parents of one child, Lucile, now the wife of Erich Lissner of Chicago. Fraternally the doctor is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has taken degrees in both branches of

Masonry, including the Knight Templars degree of the York Rite, and the Consistory in the Scottish. He is also affiliated with the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM C. WILLIAMS. Few Michigan business men have such a notable record as William C. Williams of Detroit. His active career began sixty years ago. His first associations were with the wholesale drug house of Jacob S. Farrand. The name Farrand, Williams & Company probably better known to the drug trade in Michigan and the middle western states than any other two names. The Michigan Drug Company is an outgrowth of enterprise started by Farrand, Williams & Company and associates. Mr. Williams until recently was an active official in the Michigan Drug Company, a business which he has seen developed and in which his own judgment and ability were chief factors in making. All Detroit and hundreds of well known business men outside of that city now esteem William C. Williams as one of the prominent men in the Michigan metropolis.

William C. Williams was born at Anglesey, North Wales, a son of William and Dorothy (Lewis) Williams. In 1850 he came to the United States with his parents, the family first settling in Waukesha, Wisconsin, where the father soon afterwards died. In 1852 the widow and her children came to Detroit where the rest of her life was spent. The education of William C. Williams was completed in private and public schools of Waukesha and of Detroit. At an early age, he found employment in the wholesale drug house of Jacob S. Farrand, and two years later became manager of the establishment. His rise to business prominence was rapid and was established on most secure foundation. In 1858 he became a member of the firm of Farrand, Sheley & Company. Later in 1860 the firm became Farrand, Williams & Company. In 1892 Mr. Farrand withdrew, and a reorganization brought about the business title of Williams, Sheley & Brooks. Later a number of other drug houses were consolidated, and resulted in the incorporation under the title of the Williams-Davis-Brooks & Hinchman Company. To the general public the business is better known now under a new corporate title of the Michigan Drug Company, comprising several of the largest drug firms in the middle west. Mr. Williams was active president of this corporation until 1912, when failing health compelled him to retire, though he still retains the principal holdings in the business. His son, Maurice O. Williams, is secretary of the company. Besides the large house at Detroit, the company operates a wholesale drug house at Saginaw, under the name of the Saginaw Valley Drug Company.

Not only in the direct line of his business has Mr. Williams borne an important responsibility as a Detroit citizen, but his influence and active cooperation has been beneficial to many other interests. He was one of the incorporators of the Detroit College of Medicine in 1879, and has been a member of its board of trustees since its organization. In 1913 he assisted in the reorganization of that institution, and still continues a member of the board, being now the eldest in point of service on the board of trustees. He was one of the organizers of the old Commercial National Bank of Detroit, and a member of its board of directors until the institution was consolidated with the First National Bank, and his work as a director has continued to benefit the new institution.

Mr. Williams has membership in the Country Club of Grosse Pointe Farms, the Detroit Assembly, and his church is Christ church, Episcopal. Mr. Williams was married at Niles, Michigan, to Maria L. Murray. Their children are: Maurice O. Williams, who is secretary of the Michi-

gan Drug Company, and who married Ethel Gregory of Detroit; and Clara, who married Ford Arthur Hinchman, Jr., of Detroit.

OSCAR BERG. Now serving his second term as register of deeds in Muskegon county, Oscar Berg is one of the youngest men in the court house offices, and one of the most deserving, having started in life a poor boy, having always been a hard worker, and having won on his own merit every advancement and every success.

Oscar Berg was born in Muskegon, May 30, 1882, a son of Anton and Ida C. (Olson) Berg. His father was born in Norway, February 23, 1847, and died March 9, 1897. His parents remained in Norway on a farm all their lives. The mother was born in Milwaukee, September 24, 1859, and now has her home with her son, Oscar, in Muskegon. She was a daughter of Ole Olson, who was a lumber inspector at Muskegon, having located there in 1866, and there spending the rest of his life. He reared a large family of eleven children. Anton Berg came to America alone at the age of twenty-one settling in Muskegon. He worked in the lumber mills and followed that vocation most of his career. He was never a rich man, but did his work quietly and lived a peaceful and honorable life. There were just two children, Oscar and Genevieve, the latter being unmarried and a graduate of the Muskegon high school. The family have been members of the Norwegian Lutheran church, and the father was affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees and was a Republican in politics.

Mr. Oscar Berg was reared in Muskegon, attended the public schools, and after graduating from the high school in 1900 started out to earn his way as an accountant in the office of Abner Alberts Coal & Wood Company. He remained with that firm for five years, and in that time thoroughly qualified himself for business. He then became city accountant for Muskegon, and in 1910, was honored with election to the office of register of deeds. By re-election in 1912, he is now serving his second term. Mr. Berg gives all his time to his official duties. He has membership in the Lutheran church, and belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, with which lodge he served for three years as treasurer.

JUDGE HENRY A. MANDELL. The record of Judge Mandell of the Wayne County Circuit Court, has been one that affords satisfaction to those who cherish the best ideals and the highest standards of the American judiciary. Judge Mandell has discharged his functions with a fine degree of human and technical understanding, and his presence in the circuit court has done much to strengthen that branch of the state's judicial system.

Henry Addison Mandell was born in the city of Detroit, on March 16, 1861, a son of Addison and Mary F. (Chittenden) Mandell. The public schools of his native city afforded him the basis of his education, and he subsequently attended the University of Michigan and was graduated with the degree Bachelor of Philosophy in 1883. Returning to Detroit, he pursued his studies of the law with Moore & Canfield, and was admitted to the Michigan Bar in 1885. Thus for nearly thirty years, Judge Mandell has been identified with the bench and bar of this state. For some years he gave his attention to general practice and admiralty law, in Detroit, and in 1891 was appointed assistant city attorney. He served until 1892, and from 1892 to 1901 was assistant prosecuting attorney of Wayne county. Governor Bliss in 1901 appointed him judge of the Wayne Circuit Court to fill a vacancy, and in 1903 he was elected for the unexpired term, and in 1906 was elected for the regular term of six years. Judge Mandell is now on his second full term.

He is a member of the Detroit Bar Association, the Michigan State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association, is a Knights Templar Mason, and a member of the Detroit, the Yondotega, the Country and University Clubs.

RAYMOND G. OLSON, M. D. A representative of one of the old families in western Michigan, Dr. Olson has practiced medicine at Muskegon Heights since 1900. His professional standing is of the very highest, and he has utilized all his opportunities to make himself a valuable factor of social service in a profession which concerns human well being more intimately than any other.

Raymond G. Olson was born in Muskegon, June 24, 1871, a son of Ole and Julia (Thorstenson) Olson. The grandfather was Ole Olson, born February 24, 1810, in Norway, who moved later in life to Muskegon, where he met death by drowning in 1868. The maternal grandfather, Halverson Thorstenson, was born in Norway, in 1793, came to the United States and died in Wisconsin in 1868. Ole Olson, the father was born at Flekejorel, Norway, July 7, 1834, and died May 13, 1906. He came to the United States in 1854, and some years later married Miss Thorstenson, who was born in Norway, February 12, 1836, and died April 27, 1901. The occupation of the father was a sailor, and after coming to the United States, his work was on the great lakes. For a time he followed the occupation of fisherman, and then ran a boat as captain for some time. The last years of his life were spent as a lumber inspector, and he was regarded as the most expert in the inspection of lumber in the vicinity of Lake Michigan. There were eleven children, of whom Dr. Olson was the seventh, and the seven still living are mentioned as follows: Ida, who married A. T. Berg, who is now deceased; Sophia, who married A. Nelson, a foundry-man of Chicago; Hannah, who married Hogan Bee, and lives in Muskegon; Otto, of Muskegon; Dr. Raymond; Emma, wife of Joseph Stewart of Battle Creek; and Clara, wife of Henry Thompson, of Muskegon. The parents were both members of the Norwegian Lutheran church, the father was affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Macca-bees, and as a Republican took considerable interest in local politics.

Dr. Raymond G. Olson is a graduate of the Muskegon high school in the class of 1888, and a number of years were spent by him in practical business pursuits, before he was ready to take up the profession of medicine. Three years were spent as exchange clerk in the Lumbermen's Bank of Muskegon, then, he was employed a time by the Taylor Spice Company of Chicago, and worked as time-keeper with the McCormick Harvester Works. In the meantime he had taken up the study of medicine, was a student of anatomy under Professor W. T. Eckley of Chicago, and in 1900 was graduated in medicine from the Jenner Medical College of Chicago. With a license from the state board of Illinois, he began practice in Chicago in 1899, and was the first surgeon in the Emergency hospital conducted at the plant of the McCormick Harvester Company. In 1900 Dr. Olson returned to his home city of Muskegon, and in the following year took up active practice. Four months were spent at Fruitport, Michigan, and since then his home and practice have been at Muskegon Heights. He enjoys a large practice of the better class, and has membership in the county and state medical societies, and the American Medical Association. For some time, Dr. Olson has served as health officer at Muskegon Heights, but outside of this his interest in public affairs is only nominal and all his time and energies are devoted to his chosen profession.

Dr. Raymond Olson was married December 6, 1905, to Charlotte Edna Burke, daughter of William Burke, a contractor of Muskegon. The

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F. E. Wregg

two children of their marriage are: Raymond G. Jr., born January 21, 1907, and now in school; and Sarah Isabel born February 28, 1913. The fraternal associations of Dr. Olson are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, and his politics is Republican.

FREDERICK E. DRIGGS. One of Detroit's oldest and most prominent citizens and honored members of the legal fraternity was the late Frederick E. Driggs, who was born in New York City, New York, August 20, 1838, and died at his home in Detroit, June 16, 1913, after a continued residence in this city of over a half a century, during which he was actively identified with the law, business affairs and religious and philanthropic movements.

Mr. Driggs was descended from an English ancestor who came to America in 1716, settling in Connecticut, while his parents were S. Beach and Adelaide (Desnoise) Driggs, natives of New York, to which state the family had removed from Connecticut. Mr. Driggs received his literary education in private schools in New York, and his legal training was procured under special preceptors and at the Poughkeepsie (New York) Law School, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Law in 1859. During that same year Mr. Driggs came to Michigan, locating in Detroit, where he continued the prosecution of his legal studies in the office of D. C. Holbrook, and in 1860 was admitted to the Michigan bar after an examination before the Supreme Court, and began the practice of his profession at Detroit. A short time later Mr. Driggs formed a partnership with E. W. Meddaugh, which firm, known as that of Meddaugh & Driggs, was for many years one of the leading legal combinations of Michigan. Subsequently Henry A. Harmon was admitted to the firm, which then became Meddaugh, Driggs & Harmon. As a legist, Mr. Driggs was known to be capable, well read, and a reliable counselor. In his professional advice he was strictly honorable and honest, consulting in every possible way the interests of his clients, and being noted for the care and attention which he gave to every detail. His connection with cases of an important character brought him prominently before the people, but he was also widely known in business and financial circles for many years, being identified with such well-known financiers as the late U. S. Senator James McMillan, Francis Palms, Hiram Walker, Allan Sheldon, Governor Baldwin and H. P. Baldwin. He assisted and took a prominent part in the building of the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad, and for thirty years was with Francis Palms and Senator McMillan a trustee in the management of the land grant received by that road. He was also a director in the Detroit Trust Company and in the Detroit Marine and Fire Insurance Company, and held various important offices in Detroit corporations.

Mr. Driggs was much interested in church and philanthropic work and gave freely of his time and means in that direction. For over thirty years he was a member of the board of trustees and for many years president of the board of St. Luke's Hospital and Church Home; he was president of the board of trustees of the Mariners' Church, and a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Mr. Driggs was a member of the American Bar Association, the Michigan State Bar Association and the Detroit Bar Association, and retained his interest and prominence at the bar to the last. He belonged also to the Detroit, Country and Bankers Clubs. Mr. Driggs' life was spent in such a manner that he won the respect and honor of all with whom he came in contact, made and retained a host of warm and sincere friends, and will long be remembered by the community as a man of strong character and much legal and financial ability, and as one who bore his full share of labor in the building up of Detroit and its institutions.

MATTHEW BEALE WHITTLESEY. Engaged in the practice of law at the Michigan bar since 1900, Matthew Beale Whittlesey, of Detroit, has achieved prominence and popularity, as well as the material rewards that go with a large and representative practice, gaining his success through a quick grasp of salient points, an impressive manner, inherent ability for his profession and considerable oratorical gifts. Likewise, aside from his activities in the ranks of his calling, he has interested himself in movements that have made for civic betterment, and has done more than his share in advancing morality, religion and good citizenship.

Mr. Whittlesey is a native of Michigan, born at Detroit, June 25, 1876, a son of John Jacob and Agnes (Martine) Whittlesey. He belongs to an old and honored American family, the founder of which, John Whittlesey, emigrated to this country as early as 1635, settling in New England. The family has long been known there and has contributed of its members to the various professions and to high places in military and civic life. Matthew B. Whittlesey received his early education in the public schools of Detroit, following which he went to the high school at Green Bay, Wisconsin, and after some further preparation became a student in the University of Michigan, graduating therefrom in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. In 1899 and 1900 he attended the law department of the same institution, and in the latter year embarked in practice at Detroit, although he subsequently attended the Detroit College of Law, from which he was graduated in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. When he first began practice Mr. Whittlesey was associated with the firm of Bowen, Douglas & Whiting, but since 1901 has been engaged in practice alone. He has been successful in building up a practice typical of the best kind of work which may be entrusted to the lawyer, and at no time has he failed to demonstrate his complete ability in the handling of his legal business. The success which he has won is a sufficient testimonial not only to the possession of superior natural abilities, but also to the exemplary perseverance and industry which has been shown in every stage of his career. He is a firm believer in the doctrine that work will tell. Mr. Whittlesey has shown more than ordinary interest in enterprises calculated to make for advancement and city welfare, and is a member and secretary of the board of trustees of St. Luke's Hospital Church Home and Orphanage. He is active in religious circles, being a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal church. He also holds membership in the Psi Upsilon College fraternity, the Detroit Board of Commerce and the University, Detroit Boat, Detroit Club, Detroit Tennis, Detroit Athletic and Church Clubs. He maintains offices at Nos. 915-16 Hammond Building.

Mr. Whittlesey was married April 25, 1908, to Miss Ellen Ruth Hargreaves, of Detroit, and three children have been born to them: Frederick Driggs, George Hargreaves and Matthew Beale, Jr.

JOHN Q. ROSS. The present lieutenant governor of Michigan has not only been an influential figure in the political activities of the state, as one of the able and effective advocates of the principles and policies of the Republican party, but he is also widely and consistently recognized as one of the representative members of the bar of his adopted commonwealth, within the borders of which he has been engaged in the practice of his profession since 1894. He has been largely dependent upon his own resources in making his way in the world, and has shown that he is possessed of those sterling qualities of character that justify and assure success. In the work of his profession he is a member of the prominent and representative law firm of Cross, Vanderwerp, Foote & Ross, in the city of Muskegon, and he is serving his second term in the office of lieu-

tenant governor of the state. Such precedence and distinction he has gained through his possession of sterling attributes of character and marked intellectual and professional talent, and he has fully measured up to the demands of the discriminating public.

John Q. Ross claims the old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, and this implies a certain degree of priority, if credance is placed in the genial paraphrase once made by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, who said: "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some are born in the state of Ohio." It is needless to say, however, that Mr. Ross has not depended upon the benignant auguries of such nativity for the winning of success in life. He was born on a farm near Jamestown, Greene county, Ohio, on the 28th of June, 1873, and is a son of William R. and Ruhama C. (Moon) Ross, the former of whom was born in Monroe county, West Virginia, on the 9th of June, 1829, and the latter of whom was born in Greene county, Ohio, on the 30th of March, 1845. The father was summoned to eternal rest in 1895, and his widow now maintains her home in St. Petersburg, Florida, their marriage having been solemnized on the 22d of February, 1864. William R. Ross was a successful agriculturist in Ohio, where he continued to reside until the year 1892, when he came with his cherished and devoted wife to Muskegon, Michigan, where he continued to live virtually retired until his death. He was a Democrat in his political allegiance and was a Presbyterian in his religious faith, his widow being a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of their five children the eldest is Clement P., who is one of the representative farmers of Muskegon county; Anna S. is the wife of Orlando E. Shaner, who is in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and they reside in the city of Chicago; Mary E. is the wife of Asa C. Kline and they maintain their home at St. Petersburg, Florida, where Mr. Kline is a successful contractor; John Q., of this review, was the next in order of birth; and Miss Alena P. resides at Clearwater, Florida. The paternal grandparents of John Q. Ross were Robert and Susanna (Alexander) Ross, who were natives of Virginia and who removed in an early day from that section of the Old Dominion that now constitutes West Virginia to Ohio, where they passed the residue of their lives and where Robert Ross was a farmer by vocation. The maternal grandfather was Gideon Moon, who was born in the state of New York and who was numbered among the pioneers of Ohio, where he developed a productive farm and became a citizen of influence in his community. There he continued to reside until his death, as did also his wife, whose maiden name was Turner.

The future lieutenant governor of Michigan was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the public schools of his native county. He early formulated definite plans for his future career and his ambition was not one of futile or secondary nature. Under the effective preceptorship of the firm of Jones & Clark, of Muskegon, Michigan, he pursued a thorough course in the study of law, and he has continued a close and appreciative student in later years, so that he is specially well fortified in the science of jurisprudence, as is indicated by the admirable reputation he has gained both as advocate and counselor, his resourcefulness and versatility having been proved in connection with many important litigations. Mr. Ross was admitted to the bar in 1894, and his initial work in his profession was accomplished in a novitiate of one year at Shelby, Oceana county, Michigan. He then transferred his professional headquarters to the city of Muskegon, where he has had various partners in his practice and where he has been, since 1910, a member of the representative law firm of Cross, Vanderwerp, Foote & Ross, which controls a large and representative

practice, each member of the firm having a different and well defined department of practice, so that the general prestige of the combination is furthered.

Mr. Ross has been a valued and dominating factor in connection with the manoeuvring of political forces in Michigan, as one of the representative exponents of the principles and policies of the Republican party. He has been most aggressive and influential as a campaign speaker, and in 1910, he was made the nominee of his party for lieutenant governor of the state, as the running mate of Hon. Chase Osborn. He made a specially brilliant canvass and did much to make the ensuing victory in the state election one of unequivocal order. He was elected by a gratifying majority, proved a most progressive and efficient executive officer and most popular as the presiding officer of the state senate. He was re-elected in 1912. He was the first president of the West Michigan Development Bureau; is a member of and has been president of the Muskegon Chamber of Commerce and has always been a worker for Muskegon and has done much for this part of Michigan.

Mr. Ross, as may well be understood, is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Muskegon, and he has won to himself a very wide circle of staunch friends in Michigan. In his home city he is an interested principal in several business concerns, he is one of the successful and representative members of the bar of this section of the state, and his advancement stands as the direct result of his own efforts, which have been marked by high ideals and by impregnable integrity of purpose. Mr. Ross is affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, in the latter of which he has served as vice-chancellor commander.

In the year 1900 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ross to Miss Katherine B. Schwedler, who was born in Germany and who was two years of age when she accompanied her widowed mother to America, her father, William Schwedler having died in the Vaterland. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have two children, Raymond F. and Florence A.

JAMES HARVEY GREGG. One of Detroit's leading business men is James H. Gregg, secretary and general manager of the Gregg Hardware Company, one of the large wholesale houses in that line in the state. Mr. Gregg came from the farm when a boy, learned the hardware business through wholesale channels, and from the subordinate grades of service where he was one among hundreds who rose to the heavy responsibilities of management and finally to independent action in his chosen field.

James Harvey Gregg was born at Browning, Lynn county, Missouri, August 8, 1866. A brief account of his family and its important moves in the world is as follows: His parents were George and Mary (Steel) Gregg. The Gregg family was founded in the United States three generations ago by John Gregg, a native of Germany, who came over with his wife and settled near the city of Philadelphia, but later moved to Ohio, and there bought land in Carroll county and developed a fine farm. That old homestead, now many times more valuable than when first occupied, is still in the possession of the Gregg family, and a brother of the Detroit business man is its proprietor. George Gregg, the father, was born on this old homestead in Carroll county and died there in 1899. His wife was born in the same county and is now living in her seventy-sixth year. Her father, James Steel, was of Irish descent. George Gregg and wife were married in Carroll county in 1865, and during the same year moved out to Missouri, locating in Lynn county, but at the end of some five or six years, on account of repeated droughts in that section, conditions were such as to discourage farming and he returned to Carroll county at or in the vicinity of his birthplace.

James H. Gregg was reared on the old farm, attended school through the grades and the high school and was about eighteen years of age when he exchanged a rural atmosphere for the environment of the wholesale hardware house in Cleveland, Ohio. His home was in Cleveland until 1898, and in the meantime he had gained a thorough knowledge of the hardware business and then came to Detroit to become manager of the hardware department of Buhl Sons Company, the largest hardware concern in the state. In 1906 Mr. Gregg left the Buhl company to engage in business for himself, by organizing the Gregg Hardware Company, which was incorporated under that name.

Outside of his immediate business he is known as a member of the Detroit Builders & Traders Exchange and the Detroit Board of Commerce; the Detroit Athletic Club; the Rotary Club, and has taken most of the degrees in Masonry, including membership in Ashlar Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Peninsular Chapter R. A. M., Damascus Commandery, K. T., and Michigan Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and also Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Gregg married Dora Gantz, who was born in Carrollton, Ohio, daughter of John J. Gantz, a stock raiser of that state. To their marriage a daughter and two sons have been born, namely: Mary, George and Robert. Mr. Gregg is a Republican in politics, and the family belong to the North Congregational church of Detroit.

PHILIP W. KNISKERN. He whose name initiates this sketch may consistently be designated as the dean of the legal profession in Muskegon county, and he is one of the well known and highly honored citizens of Muskegon, the fine city that is the judicial center of the county. Though he has passed the psalmist's span of three score years and ten the years rest lightly upon him and he is essentially alert, loyal and progressive in his civic attitude. He is the incumbent of the office of circuit court commissioner for Muskegon county and has been a member of the bar of Michigan for nearly forty years. His career has been marked by definite and worthy achievement and to him a special tribute is due in this history of the state that has long represented his home.

Mr. Kniskern was born in Schoharie county, New York, on the 10th of January, 1837, and he is a lineal representative of sterling pioneer families of the old Empire state, within whose gracious borders his parents were born and reared, their marriage having there been solemnized in the year 1819. He is a son of Philip and Hannah (Singerland) Kniskern, the former of whom was born in 1800 and the latter in 1798. In 1856 Philip Kniskern came with his family to the middle west and established his residence in the state of Illinois, where he remained until 1868, when he removed to Barry county, Missouri, where he purchased a farm and where both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives, both having been summoned to eternal rest in the year 1873, so that in death they were not long divided, their married life having been characterized by the deepest of mutual devotion and solicitude. Of the ten children the subject of this sketch is the only one now living, and he was the eighth in order of birth. Philip Kniskern was a Democrat in his political proclivities and he served in minor township offices, both he and his wife having been zealous members of the Lutheran church, in which he held official position for a number of years. He was a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Warner) Kniskern, who passed their entire lives in the state of New York, the father having been a farmer by vocation. The father and six of the brothers of Mrs. Elizabeth (Warner) Kniskern were valiant soldiers of the Continental line in the war of the Revolution, and her father was with the command of General Gates when

that officer effected the capture of General Cornwallis. Abraham Kniskern was a son of Nicholas Kniskern, who likewise was born in New York and who was a son of Gottlieb Kniskern. The latter was the founder of the family in America, to which country he immigrated from the Palatinate of Germany, in the year 1709, having left his native land to escape the religious turbulence which at that time was causing great unrest and many persecutions in Germany. He passed the remainder of his life in New York state and, like many of his descendants in the succeeding two or more generations, he gave his attention mainly to the great basic industry of agriculture. The maternal ancestors of him whose name introduces this article came to America from Holland, but he has virtually no authentic data concerning the family history on the distaff side.

Philip W. Kiskern was reared under the invigorating discipline of the old homestead farm in Schoharie county, New York, and there he acquired his early education in the common schools, a training that he soon amplified and effectually rounded out through self-application and association with the practical affairs of life. As a young man he went to the state of Mississippi, prior to the Civil war, and at Lexington, that state, he was admitted to the bar, after having admirably fortified himself in the basic principles of the science of jurisprudence. When it became evident that the nation was to be involved in Civil war Mr. Kiskern returned to the north, and from 1861 to 1868 he was engaged in teaching in the common schools in Illinois and Michigan. He then turned his attention to the profession of journalism, as a representative of which he was editor and publisher of a weekly paper at Middleville, Barry county, until 1876, when he engaged in the practice of law at Hastings, Michigan. He has maintained his home in Muskegon since 1892, has here been a successful and representative member of the bar of the county for many years, and he still gives his attention to the general practice of his profession, with a substantial clientage. His close study of the law in the earlier years gave him facility in its application in a practical way, and his broad and varied experience has made him one of the circum-spect and well fortified members of the bar.

In politics Mr. Kiskern has been found aligned as an uncompromising and effective advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party has stood sponsor and he has been an active worker in behalf of the cause. He has voted for every Republican president from the time of the second election of Lincoln, and he has been an effective worker in virtually every national campaign during all these years, with excellent reputation as an able and convincing stump speaker. He has served as circuit court commissioner of Muskegon county since 1904. He is the owner of a considerable amount of valuable realty in Muskegon and other points in the county, and is one of the substantial, public-spirited and distinctively popular men of this favored section of the Wolverine state.

The year 1860 recorded the marriage of Mr. Kniskern to Miss Cornelia Goodenow, who was born in Painesville, Ohio, and whose father, Jacob Goodenow, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Michigan in 1865, where he and his wife continued to reside until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Kniskern have three children, concerning whom the following brief data are entered: Albert is a lieutenant colonel of the United States army; Emory, who is a physician and surgeon by profession, resides at Centralia, Washington, and Russell is engaged in the automobile business at Kenosha, Wisconsin.

CHARLES F. MELLISH. One of the loyal citizens and representative business men of Detroit is Mr. Mellish. He is a director and secretary

of the Hargreaves Manufacturing Company, which represents one of the important industrial enterprises of the Michigan metropolis, where he is also a member of the directorate of the Federal Motor Truck Company, the enterprise of which has made distinctive contribution to the pre-eminence of Detroit as a center of the automobile industry.

Charles Fillmore Mellish was born in the city of Buffalo, New York, on the 7th of December, 1859, and is a son of Captain James William Willoughby-Mellish and Lavina (Suthers) Mellish, the former of whom was born in the city of London, England, and the latter of whom was a native of Ipswich, England. Captain Willoughby-Mellish was reared and educated in his native city and as a youth he entered the English army, in which he eventually attained the rank of captain. He finally resigned his commission and came to the United States, where he became prominently identified with manufacturing enterprise. He first located in the city of New York, later resided for some time in the city of Buffalo, and finally took up his abode in Lockport, New York, where he became one of the interested principals in the Hydraulic Manufacturing Company, of which he was a director. He was a prominent and influential citizen of Lockport for many years, was active in both the civic and business affairs of the community and was known as a man of fine intellectuality and inviolable integrity. Both he and his wife continued to maintain their home at Lockport until their death.

The early educational advantages afforded to Charles F. Mellish were those of the public schools of Lockport, New York, and the inception of his business career was through his connection with the local art store of R. W. & E. Beck. He entered the employ of this firm in 1878 and remained with the same, as a salesman, until 1883, when he came to Detroit and accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Hargreaves Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of picture frames, mouldings, etc., and dealers in all kinds of pictures. With this extensive concern he has continued to be identified during the long intervening period of thirty years, and he has risen to a position of authoritative interest in the business, which is one of the largest of the kind in the United States. Mr. Mellish became one of the most successful traveling representatives of the house and remained "on the road" until 1900, when the company was reorganized and he became its secretary. At that time also he assumed the functions of assistant manager and he has also had the personal direction of the sales department. His services have been most potent in forwarding the success of this representative Detroit concern and the expansion of its business into new territory, so that his is secure vantage-ground as one of the able and valued executives and stockholders of the company.

Mr. Mellish has been one of the representative figures in the local cohorts of the Republican party and has done effective service in behalf of its cause. He is a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, and has been active and influential in connection with the affairs of the Detroit Club, of the governing board of which representative organization he has been a member for six years, besides which he served as president of the club in 1912-13. He also holds membership in the Detroit Country Club, the Union League Club of Chicago, and the Tuscarora Club of Lockport, New York. Germane to his business activities he is identified with the Picture Frame Manufacturers' Association of America, and both he and his wife are communicants of Christ church, Protestant Episcopal, besides being popular factors in the social life of their home city.

On the 2d of July, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mellish to Miss Sarah Estelle Butler, daughter of the late Titus S. Butler, a prominent merchant of Lockport, New York, and they have one daughter, Marjorie Butler Mellish.

WILLIAM BRINEN. The lumber industry of Michigan produced many able and splendid men of affairs. Conspicuous among these was the late William Brinen of Muskegon. He came to that city about fifty years ago, a young man with all his clothes tied up in a bandana handkerchief. Hard manual labor was the beginning of his career. It is said that a man is worth a dollar and a half a day from his neck down, but when he has brains in his head to work in conjunction with his body, there is no limit to his efficiency and earning capacity. William Brinen was the type of a man who used his intelligence as well as his hands. For a number of years before his death he was regarded as one of the well to do and ablest business leaders in western Michigan. On May 7, 1913, following a stroke of apoplexy William Brinen was taken from the ranks of the living and his death marked the passing of one of Michigan's resourceful and valuable characters who not only acquired much but gave even more in return to the state with which he was so long identified.

The career of William Brinen began on a farm in Franklin, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, January 8, 1845. His father was Patrick Brinen, a native of Ireland, and one of the settlers of Wisconsin. The early training of the late Mr. Brinen chiefly consisted in the rugged experience of a farm, and of schooling he had very little. His father had come to the wilderness, had cleared off a space among the forest trees upon which to erect his log cabin, and it was in the midst of pioneer surroundings that William Brinen spent his youth. In 1862, when he was seventeen years of age, he went to Joliet, Illinois, where ten months were spent as a farm hand. Taking passage on a boat, he crossed Lake Michigan to Grand Haven, and then walked to Muskegon, it being his intention to earn enough money to buy forty acres of land in his native state. His first employment was with L. G. Mason & Company, big lumbermen of that time. Driving a yoke of cattle and helping build a mill he occupied himself in various other ways, and at one time acted as night watch on the boom. During the winter he went into the woods, and finally got a job of scaling logs. In the lumber camp was a man of considerable education who assisted him in figuring and Mr. Brinen was always a man keenly alert to the opportunities about him, and really educated himself. Eventually he became foreman of the mill operated by L. G. Mason & Company, and later known as the Mason Lumber Company. In 1878, the Thayer Lumber Company bought the Mason mill, and Mr. Brinen continued with that concern until the mill was closed in 1910. That was a period of forty-five years of continuous employment with one of the largest lumber concerns in western Michigan.

Many years ago, Mr. Brinen became an independent and energetic figure in business enterprise at Muskegon and vicinity. In 1885 he formed a co-partnership with Thomas Munroe, under the name of Munroe & Brinen. They were in the general lumber business until 1905, the operations of the company being conducted by William Munroe since both Thomas Munroe and Mr. Brinen were active in the affairs of the Thayer Lumber Company. That co-partnership has never been dissolved although the company was not active after 1905. Mr. Brinen was also a member of the W. J. Brinen Company, composed of William Brinen, William J. Brinen, William Munroe, and George M. Gotshall, a concern which succeeded to the local business of the Thayer Company.

His other business interests were extensive. A few months before his death he was elected president of the Union National Bank of Muskegon, in which he had long been a director. He was a director in the Lumbermen's National Bank; had been a director of the Muskegon Savings Bank; was a stockholder in the Hackley National Bank; a director

of the Muskegon Traction and Lighting Company; a director in the Muskegon Valley Furniture Company, a member of the firm of Brinen, Roach & Company, dealers in coal and wood; a director and vice president of the Occidental Hotel Company; president and one of the principal stockholders in the Quinn Manufacturing Company of Detroit, manufacturers of plumbing and steam-fitting supplies. Mr. Brinen was one of the owners in the Schooner Lyman Davis, and also in the Steamer George C. Markham. An interesting fact is that the former boat was sold only a short time before the death of Mr. Brinen, and cleared from the Muskegon Harbor for its last voyage from that port just about the time Mr. Brinen was stricken with his fatal illness.

In July, 1872, Mr. Brinen married Miss Margaret Kavanaugh, of Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, a daughter of John Kavanaugh, a native of Ireland and an early settler in the latter state. Mrs. Brinen died June 12, 1892, and was the mother of Mr. Brinen's three children, namely: William J., who succeeded his father in business; Mary E., wife of W. G. Wieden, of Lansford, Pennsylvania, in the coal mining business; and Frances who married Charles G. Nimes, of Raymond, Wisconsin, a civil engineer. On June 15, 1900, Mr. Brinen married Miss Margaret Quinlan, of Muskegon. He was a member of St. Mary's Catholic church of Muskegon, with which church he was long identified.

A business associate of the late Mr. Brinen said at the time of his death: "No one man, living or dead in Muskegon, ever gave more to the worthy poor of the city than Mr. Brinen, in fact, his one fault was that he gave too freely, being frequently imposed upon. In matters of business he was frequently consulted, and his advice valued very highly. As a judge of human character, I believe he had no superior." Besides his conspicuous place in business affairs, and his private charity, Mr. Brinen was long a factor in civic and public affairs. A Democrat, he was never a strict partisan, at least in local politics. For four years he served as an alderman, and was a member of the building committee at the time the city hall was constructed. While in the council he was also instrumental in getting the city to buy the Oakwood cemetery. He was at one time a member of the old board of public works, and during his service the water works were built. Altogether, his was a life of long and varied accomplishment, uniting great energy and business efficiency with a board capacity for charity, and that social service which makes the memory of men loved long after they have passed away.

JACOB S. FARRAND. The name of the Farrand family is fixed in the recorded annals of Detroit, it is also part of the history of the State of Michigan and figures on the pages of national history from the early colonial era. Strong men and true, and gentle and gracious women have represented the name as one generation has followed another upon the stage of life, and loyalty and patriotism have been equally notable characteristics among many distinguished citizens of the family, one of the most conspicuous of whom was the late Jacob S. Farrand of Detroit. A distinguished type of the world's productive worker, he made his work a part of the civic and business history of Michigan and its chief city. His life was characterized by signal purity of purpose and a high sense of personal stewardship. More than a decade before the territory of Michigan entered the Union, the Farrand family was founded within its borders, and during nearly ninety years this commonwealth has been dignified and honored by their character and services.

Jacob Shaw Farrand was born at Mentz, Cayuga county, New York, on the 7th of May, 1815, and passed away at five o'clock in the afternoon of April 3, 1891, at his home in Detroit. He was in the seventh genera-

tion of the Farrand family in America and was a son of Bethuel and Marilla (Shaw) Farrand, his father having been a farmer and blacksmith in New York state. The lineage is traced back to staunch French-Huguenot stock, and the Huguenot ancestors in France were compelled to flee their native land to escape the religious persecutions of the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth centuries. Some of the members of the family seem to have settled in England, on the border of Wales, and others went to the north of Ireland, family tradition indicating that from the latter source is traced the genealogy of the American branch of the family. The original French orthography was Ferrand.

In America the original ancestor was probably Nathaniel Farrand, who was a resident of Milford, Connecticut, in 1645, his son, Nathaniel II, having likewise maintained a home at Milford. Of the latter's three sons the ancestor of the Michigan branch of the family was Samuel Farrand, and the next in direct line of descent, in the fourth generation, was Samuel's son, Ebenezer, who was born in 1707 and died in 1777, the maiden name of the wife having been Rebecca Ward. Bethuel Farrand, son of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Ward) Farrand, commanded a company of New Jersey troops in the war of the Revolution. His wife, whose Christian name was Rhoda, bore him six sons and five daughters, of whom the sixth was Bethuel, father of Jacob S.

Rhoda Farrand was one of the noble women of Revolutionary times, and in order that this article may become as complete a record of the family as possible, and also for the intrinsic interest of the incident, the following poem written on the title "Rhoda Farrand," by Eleanor A. Hunter in 1876, is herewith inserted:

In the last of these Centennial days,
 Let me sing a song to a woman's praise;
 How she proved herself in that time of strife,
 Worthy of being a patriot's wife.
 A little woman she was—not young,
 But ready of wit and quiet of tongue;
 One of the kind of which Solomon told;
 Setting their price above rubies and gold.
 A memory brave clings around her name;
 'Twas Rhoda Farrand, and worthy of fame.
 Though scarce she dreamed 'twould be woven in rhymes,
 In these—her granddaughter's daughter's times.

Just out of the clamor of war's alarms,
 Lay in tranquil quiet the Jersey farms;
 And all of the produce in barn and shed
 By the lads and girls was harvested.
 For the winds of winter with storm and chill
 Swept bitterly over each field and hill.
 Her husband was with the army, and she
 Was left on the farm at Parsippany.
 When she heard the sound of a horse's feet,
 And Marshall Doty rode up the street;
 He paused but a moment and handed down
 A letter for Rhoda from Morristown,
 In her husband's hand—how she seized the sheet;
 The children came running with eager feet:
 There were Nate and Betty, Hannah and Dan,
 To list to the letter, and thus it ran,

After best greeting to children and wife :
 "Heart of his heart, and the life of his life,"
 I read from the paper wrinkled and brown :
 "We are here for the winter in Morristown,
 And a sorry sight are our men today,
 In tatters and rags with no signs of pay.
 As we marched to camp, if a man looked back,
 By the dropping blood he could trace our track ;
 For scarcely a man has a decent shoe,
 And there's not a stocking the army through ;
 So send us stockings as quick as you can,
 My company needs them, every man,
 And every man is a neighbor's lad ;
 Tell this to their mothers ; *They need them bad.*"

Then, if never before, beat Rhoda's heart,
 'Twas time to be doing a woman's part.
 She turned to her daughters, Hannah and Bet,
 "Girls, each on your needles a stocking set,
 Get my cloak and hood ; as for you, son Dan,
 Yoke up the steers just as quick as you can ;
 Put a chair in the wagon, as you're alive ;
 I will sit and knit, while you go and drive."
 They started at once on Whippany road,
 She knitting away while he held the goad.
 At Whippany village she stopped to call
 On the sisters Prudence and Mary Ball.
 She would not go in, she sat in her chair,
 And read to the girls her letter from there.
 That was enough, for their brothers three
 Were in Lieutenant Farrand's company.
 Then on Rhoda went, stopping here and there
 To rouse the neighbors from her old chair.
 Still while she was riding her fingers flew,
 And minute by minute the stocking grew.
 Across the country, so withered and brown,
 They drove till they came to Hanover town.
 There, mellow and rich, lay the Smith's broad lands.
 With them she took dinner and warmed her hands.
 Next toward Hanover Neck Dan turned the steers,
 Where her cousins, the Kitchels, had lived for years.
 With the Kitchels she supped, then homeward turned,
 While above her the stars like lanterns burned.
 And she stepped from her chair, helped by her son,
 With her first day's work *and her stockings done.*

On Rockaway river, so bright and clear,
 The brown leaf skims in the fall of the year.
 Around through the hills it curves like an arm,
 And holds in its clasp more than one bright farm.
 Through Rockaway valley next day drove Dan,
 Boy though he was, yet he worked like a man.
 His mother behind him sat in her chair,
Still knitting, but knitting another pair.
 They roused the valley, then drove through the gorge,
 And stopped for a minute at Compton's forge.

Then on to Boonton, and there they were fed,
 While the letter was passed around and read,
 "Knit," said Rhoda to all, "as fast as you can;
 Send the stockings to me, and my son Dan
 The first of next week will drive me down,
 And I'll take the stockings to Morristown."
 Then from Boonton home, and at set of sun
 She entered her house *with her stockings done*.
 On Thursday they knit from the morn till night,
 She and the girls, with all their might.
 When the yarn gave out they carded and spun,
 And every day more stockings were done.
 When the wool was gone, then they killed a sheep—
 A cosset—but nobody stopped to weep.
 They pulled the fleece, and they carded away,
 And spun and knitted from night until day.
 In all the country no woman could rest,
 But they knitted on like people "possessed";
 And Parson Condit expounded his views
 On the Sabbath day unto empty pews,
 Except for a few stray lads who came
 And sat in the gallery, to save the name.
 On Monday morn at an early hour
 The stockings came in a perfect shower—
 A shower that lasted until the night;
 Black, brown and gray ones and mixed blue and white,
 There were pairs one hundred and thirty-three,
 Long ones, remember, up to the knee;
 And the next day Rhoda carried them down
 In the old ox-wagon to Morristown.
 I hear like an echo the soldiers' cheers
 For Rhoda and Dan, the wagon and steers,
 Growing wilder yet, for the chief in command,
 While up at "salute" to the brow flies each hand
 As Washington passes, desiring then
 To thank Mistress Farrand in the name of his men.
 But the words that her husband's lips let fall,
 "I knew you would do it!" were best of all.
 And I think in these Centennial days
 That she should be given her meed of praise;
 And while we are singing of "Auld Lang Syne,"
 Her name with the others deserves to shine.

Bethuel Farrand, founder of the family in Michigan, married Marilla Shaw, and after her death married Deborah Osborne. The children of the first marriage were Lucius S., Jacob Shaw, Caroline E., Clinton Bethuel, and Anna Marilla. Those of the second union were Sarah, Aaron Kitchel, James B. and David Osborne. Bethuel Farrand, who had become skilled as a civil and mechanical engineer, came with his family from New York state to the territory of Michigan in 1825. He had secured a contract for the installing of a primitive system of waterworks in the little frontier town of Detroit. The family arrived in Detroit in May, 1825, and in the following autumn removed to Ann Arbor, and there, in 1837, when Michigan became a state, he was the first to be elected to the office of probate judge of Washtenaw county. He was one of the honored and influential citizens of Ann Arbor until his death. While this sterling pioneer constructed the first waterworks system in

Detroit, and later his son Jacob S. served with distinction as a member of the Detroit board of water commissioners.

Jacob S. Farrand gained his rudimentary education in his native state and was a lad of ten years at the time of the family removal to Michigan. At Ann Arbor he continued to attend school when opportunity offered, and there first became identified with that line of enterprise along which he was destined to achieve prominence and distinctive success. When but twelve years of age he was employed in a drug store in the little village of Ann Arbor, but the next year was given the appointment to carry the mail between Ann Arbor and Detroit, the trips being made on horseback and the roads usually in an execrable condition. In 1830 Mr. Farrand established his permanent residence in Detroit, and became a clerk in the retail drug store of Rice & Bingham. Five years later, when but twenty years of age, he formed a partnership with Edward Bingham of that firm, and thus began his independent career as a druggist. Within a short time came his appointment as deputy revenue collector for the port and district of Detroit, which district then included all of the United States shores of Lakes Huron and Michigan. During 1841 Mr. Farrand served as military secretary to the governor of Michigan, with the rank of major.

In 1845 Mr. Farrand engaged in the drug business at 80 Woodward avenue, and in 1859 Alanson Sheley became associated in the business. In the following year, upon the admission of William C. Williams to partnership, the title of the firm was changed to Farrand, Sheley & Company, and the enterprise was expanded to both wholesale and retail. In 1871 Harvey C. Clark became a member of the firm and the title was then changed to Farrand, Williams & Company. The business was developed until it became the largest of the kind in Michigan and one of the most important in the middle west. The annual volume of business grew to exceed one million dollars, and Mr. Farrand continued a strong directing force, under various changes in partnership, until attacked with the illness that resulted in his death, at which time he was senior member of Farrand, Williams & Clark.

His great business sagacity brought him other important interests in Detroit. He was a director and for fifteen years president of the First National Bank of Detroit; was one of the incorporators of the Wayne County Savings Bank, and became its vice-president; for nearly a score of years was president of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company; was a director of the Detroit Fire & Marine Insurance Company; was treasurer of the Detroit Gas Light Company; and held other important capitalistic interests. For six years Mr. Farrand served as a member of the Detroit board of education, and from 1860 to 1864 he was a valued member of the city council, having been its president for one year and for a short time acting mayor of the city. For fully a quarter of a century he was a member of the city board of water commissioners, and its president for a long period, besides which he served eight years as president of the board of police commissioners. His relations with religious, educational and charitable organizations were equally useful. He served as president of Harper Hospital Board of Trustees, and as president of the governing board of the Detroit Home & Day School; was president of the Wayne County Bible Society and the Detroit Society for Sabbath Observance, and was a trustee of the Eastern Asylum for the Insane, a state institution. For thirty-five years an elder of the First Presbyterian church of Detroit, Mr. Farrand was a commissioner of the Presbyterian general assemblies of 1863, 1869 and 1873, and in the last mentioned year was likewise a commissioner to the Canadian assembly. In 1877 he was a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian council, in Edinburgh, Scot-

land, and for many years was receiving agent in Detroit of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. These connections indicate the manifold and varied activities of Mr. Farrand, whose life was one of consecration to high ideals and good works. The generosity of a great heart animated him, and yet he was eminently practical in both his general and personal benevolence and charities.

At the time of Mr. Farrand's death the *Detroit Journal* said editorially: "His name, prominent in a score of illustrious ways, was, in consequence of his long, upright and eminent business career, a household word in the state. In usefulness to the community he surpassed many another who has filled loftier stations. Measured by the good he has accomplished, the evil he himself has foreborne to do and has prevented others from doing, his life has been one of far more value than have the lives of men who have sought and obtained more prominent places and conspicuous honors. The lives of such men are public benefactions; their deaths public calamities. He deserves a public memorial whose usefulness rather than whose ostentation shall preserve his deeds as an example and incentive to his fellow men."

On the 12th of August, 1841, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Farrand to Miss Olive Maria Coe, of Hudson, Ohio, and he died only a few months prior to the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Mrs. Farrand was born at Vernon, Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 12th of April, 1821, and, surviving her honored husband by nearly a decade, was summoned to rest on the 30th of March, 1910. Upon coming to Detroit Mrs. Farrand, with her husband, united with the First Presbyterian church, to which she gave the loving services of her best years and of which she was the oldest member at the time of her death. Identified with all of the many social, charitable and religious societies of the church for so long a period, and with the Protestant Orphan Asylum and other philanthropic institutions of the city, and holding a secure and positive place as the central figure of an ideally happy home, Mrs. Farrand won and retained the admiration and confidence of all who knew her.

Mrs. Farrand was a daughter of Rev. Harvey and Deborah (Eddy) Coe, and in the maternal line was a descendant of Samuel Eddy, a son of Rev. William Eddy, of Cranbrook, in Kent, England. Samuel Eddy was the founder of the American branch of the family and his descendants figured prominently in colonial history. One of these was Lawrence Eddy, who served through the Revolution and was with the forces under General Washington at Valley Forge. Samuel Coe, great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Farrand on the paternal side, was a soldier in the Seventeenth Regiment, Continental Line, and took part in the battles of Roxbury and Bunker Hill. He was promoted to a sergeancy in the Third Connecticut Regiment and with this command participated in the capture of West Point, in the battle of White Plains and in the storming of Stony Point. After serving three years in the great war of independence he was honorably discharged August 18, 1778. Mrs. Deborah (Eddy) Coe was a daughter of Leveus and Deborah (Doane) Eddy, and her mother was a direct descendant of Deacon John Doane, who was born in England in the early part of the last decade of the sixteenth century and who died at Eastham, Massachusetts, February 21, 1686. Deacon John Doane was a member of Captain Miles Standish's military company at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1643, and was military commissioner from Eastham, Massachusetts, to the colonial military councils. He was one of the prominent and influential men of the colony, was one of the founders of Eastham, and through his military services his descendants are eligible for membership in the American Society of Colonial Wars. Authentic data concerning Deacon John Doane and his

descendants are found in various colonial archives and records in Massachusetts.

Rev. Harvey Coe, father of Mrs. Farrand, was a graduate of Williams College and was the second home missionary sent from Connecticut to the Western Reserve, in Ohio. He was one of the founders of Western Reserve College, of which he was a trustee until his death. He was an important factor in the religious, educational and social development of the Buckeye state. He was born at Granville, Massachusetts, October 6, 1783, and died at Hudson, Ohio, in March, 1860. His wife was born at Haddam, Connecticut, March 24, 1790, and died at Hudson, Ohio, May 4, 1860.

William R. Farrand and Jacob S. Farrand, Jr., the sons of Jacob S. and Olive M. (Coe) Farrand, are individually mentioned in paragraphs that follow. Mary C., the eldest daughter, became the wife of Rev. James Lewis, a Presbyterian clergyman, and she died at Joliet, Illinois, December 3, 1889. Olive C., the surviving daughter, is the wife of Richard P. Williams, a representative business man of Detroit.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS FARRAND, who has well upheld the prestige of the family name, and is one of the representative business men and progressive citizens of Detroit, was born in that city September 9, 1853. Educated in the public schools, in 1870, at the age of seventeen years, he found employment in the wholesale drug house of Farrand, Williams & Company, with which he continued for a number of years and had charge of one of the departments. In 1884 Mr. Farrand became actively interested in the Whitney Organ Company, and was elected treasurer. In 1887 when the business was reorganized, under the title of the Farrand Organ Company, he continued as treasurer of the new corporation, and when the Farrand Company succeeded the Farrand Organ Company he became president. In this office he has been successful in upbuilding one of the substantial and important manufacturing industries of his native city.

A civic worker as well as successful business man, he served as a member of the Detroit Board of Estimate in 1890-91, and in 1893 was president of the board. In 1893 Mayor Pingree appointed him a member of the public lighting commission, of which he was president in 1897. Mr. Farrand is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Detroit Club, the Country Club, the Lake St. Clair Shooting and Fishing Club, commonly known as the Old Club, and of the Board of Commerce. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Harper Hospital, and as a member and elder of the First Presbyterian church has succeeded his honored father as one of the prominent laymen in Michigan. He was a delegate to the Presbyterian general assembly at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1895, and at Denver, Colorado, in May, 1909, and was named as a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian council held in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1913, but was unable to attend. He is specially active in church work and has served as president of the Wayne County Sunday School Association. Mr. Farrand in 1892 organized a company of young men who are now known as the Farrand Guards, a military and social organization, which has been kept together for more than twenty years, and the influence of the guards has helped to mould the lives of many young men of Detroit, some of whom are now prominent in business affairs.

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1876, Mr. Farrand married Miss Cora B. Wallace, a daughter of Dr. Perkins Wallace of Canton, Ohio. They had one son, Wallace Reynolds Farrand, who died at the age of six years; and one daughter, Rebekah Olive, who is the wife

of Lieutenant George C. Keleher, of the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, and they have a daughter, Catherine Wallace, born November 24, 1913.

JACOB S. FARRAND, JR. Identified with the wholesale drug trade in Detroit since his youth, Jacob S. Farrand, Jr., virtually the successor of his father in a business which stands as a memorial to the splendid commercial enterprise of the elder Farrand.

Jacob Shaw Farrand, Jr., was born at Detroit June 11, 1857, and finished the course of the high school when that school was conducted in the old building that had formerly been the capitol of the state. In 1876 he became a subordinate in the wholesale drug establishment of Farrand, Williams & Company, and familiarized himself with all the practical and executive details of the business. In 1884 he became a member of the firm of Farrand, Williams & Clark, and as secretary and treasurer, has since had an active part in maintaining the high standard so long upheld by the business. Mr. Farrand is a director of the First National Bank of Detroit, and an active member of the Detroit Board of Commerce. Through his lineage he has membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and in the American Society of Colonial Wars. His social relations are with the Detroit Club, the Country Club, the Detroit Bankers Club, the Detroit Athletic Club, the Old Club, and the Detroit Curling Club. He is a member of the board of elders of the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit, with which his family has been identified for more than seventy years.

PHILIP P. SCHNORBACH. The estimate placed upon Mr. Schnorbach in his native city of Muskegon is definitely indicated when it is stated that he is here serving in the office of postmaster. He is one of the representative and popular citizens of the fine metropolis of Muskegon county, has served in other local offices of public trust and has been closely identified with civic and business interests in his home city, where he stands exemplar of progressiveness and distinctive public spirit. He is giving a most efficient and acceptable administration as postmaster of the city and has brought the service up to truly metropolitan standard. Further interest attaches to his career by reason of the fact that he is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Muskegon county.

Mr. Schnorbach was born in Muskegon on the 24th of February, 1870, and is a son of Philip and Martha Elizabeth (Mohr) Schnorbach, both natives of Germany, whence they came to America more than half a century ago, the father having established his residence in Muskegon in 1857 and the mother having here located in 1853. Their marriage was solemnized in this city, which was then little more than a lumbering town of no metropolitan pretensions, and here they continued to reside until their death, honored by all who knew them. Philip Schnorbach became one of the representative merchants of Muskegon, where he conducted a grocery business for a term of years and was a man of ability and of impregnable integrity of character, so that he ever maintained inviolable place in popular confidence and respect. His business place was destroyed in the memorable fire that swept the city in 1874, but he forthwith resumed operations, and built up a large and prosperous business, with which he continued to be identified until his death, in 1887. His devoted wife survived him by a decade and was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1897, she having been a devout communicant of the German Evangelical church and his religious faith having been that of the Catholic church, under the benignant influence of which he had been reared. Mr. Schnorbach was liberal and loyal as a citizen, was a staunch

supporter of the cause of the Republican party, but he had no ambition for public office. His parents, as well as those of his wife, passed their entire lives in Germany, and the place of his nativity was on the shore of the river Rhine. Of the five children of Philip and Martha Elizabeth (Mohr) Schnorbach, three are now living—Emma, who is the wife of George Rost, employed in the Muskegon postoffice; Philip P., who is the immediate subject of this review; and Louis E., who is identified with the iron business in this city.

The public schools of Muskegon afforded to Philip P. Schnorbach his early educational advantages, and he early became concerned with practical responsibilities, as he assumed charge of the grocery business of his father after the latter's death, his age at the time having been about seventeen years. He successfully continued the enterprise for a considerable period of time and then retired from this line of business. In 1894 he was elected city recorder, a position of which he continued the incumbent for four years. He then engaged in the contracting business, doing a general dredging work in connection with the improvement of rivers and harbors on the Great Lakes system and completing a number of contracts in this line for the government. He was successful in his operations and continued to give his attention to his contracting business until 1907, when he was appointed postmaster of Muskegon, of which important office he has continued the valued and able incumbent during the intervening years. Under the recent change in the national administration he will retire from office at the close of his present term, in February, 1915. He has been a zealous worker in the ranks of the Republican party and has been influential in its councils in his native county. He has achieved definite success through his own ability and well ordered endeavors, and is one of the honored and representative men of Muskegon, where he has ever stood ready to lend his cooperation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises tending to advance the general good of the community. He is a director of the Union National Bank of Muskegon and is the owner of valuable real estate in his native county. Mr. Schnorbach is affiliated with the local organizations of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he served two and one-half years as secretary of the Muskegon lodge of the last mentioned fraternal order. Both he and his wife are communicants of St. Paul's church, Protestant Episcopal, and they are popular figures in the representative social activities of their home city.

In the year 1897 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Schnorbach to Miss Florence E. Weir, daughter of Robert Weir, who was a native of Scotland and who maintained his home in Muskegon for a number of years, his profession having been that of draftsman and mechanical engineer. Mr. and Mrs. Schnorbach have two children—Philip W. and Elizabeth P., aged respectively fourteen and twelve years.

J. F. DENSLow, M. D. Formerly vice president of the Michigan State Medical Society, Dr. J. F. Denslow of Muskegon, is probably one of the best known physicians and surgeons not only of Michigan, but among the profession throughout the country. Dr. Denslow as a result of a long career in his profession and in business affairs is the possessor of ample means and has used his fortune liberally not only for the promotion of philanthropic enterprise, but also for social entertainment, and at his beautiful home in Muskegon has entertained a great number of the most notable figures in American medical profession and in public affairs.

Dr. J. F. Denslow was born in Canandaigua, New York, September 4, 1856, a son of George and Jane (Hoonan) Denslow. His father was a native of old Devonshire, England, where he was born in 1825, and died April 29, 1912. The mother was born in Ireland in 1832, and is still living at Hastings, Michigan. The paternal grandfather never left his native England, but the maternal grandfather, Patrick Hoonan, a native of Ireland, crossed the ocean early in life, landed in New York, and for many years was a prosperous farmer near Hastings, Michigan. He reared twelve children, of whom nine are yet living. George and Jane Denslow were married in 1854. George Denslow had come to America about 1853, when a young man, settling first in New York, then coming to Detroit, where he had his home during the war, subsequently moving to Jackson county, and then to Hastings, where he lived until his death. He was a well known manufacturer, and a very prosperous business man and highly esteemed citizen. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife was a Catholic. His politics was Democratic.

Dr. Denslow, an only child, was given all the advantages he desired for education and preparation for his life work. After graduating from the academy at Grass Lake, in 1876, he spent a year in Europe, both for study and pleasure. He then returned home, and entered the State University at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in medicine and surgery in 1881. In the same year he established his office and began his long career as a physician at Muskegon. Dr. Denslow is a member of the staff of the Hackley hospital. He has been surgeon major of the State Troops of Michigan for three years, being first captain and later major. He has membership in the county and state medical societies, and the American Medical Association, having served as president of the County Society, and was vice president of the State Society. Dr. Denslow is first vice president of the Muskegon Savings Bank. A well known institution at Muskegon is the Century Club, of which Dr. Denslow has been president for eight years. This club was a temperance association, and the doctor bought it from Hackley, Mann & Hills, and has since conducted it. Nearly all the prominent men in the last decade or so who had visited Muskegon had been entertained by Dr. Denslow either at his beautiful home or at the club. Among other professional connections he is surgeon for the Interurban and Electric Light Companies, and other industrial plants.

In 1881 Dr. Denslow married Cora G. Clark, a daughter of George Clark, who came from Michigan to the east and was a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Denslow is a member of the Congregational church, while the doctor is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in politics is a Democrat.

WILLIAM W. HANNAN. As a recognized authority on real estate, William W. Hannan, President of the Detroit Realty Company, and head of the widely known Hannan Real Estate Exchange, is known in many sections of the United States. Though educated for the law, and for some time engaged in its practice, Mr. Hannan soon realized that his forte was in business affairs, and in his particular sphere no one has made a more notable success. The Detroit Realty Company owns and controls a number of the largest and most modern apartment buildings in Detroit—notably the Lenox, the Madison and the Pasadena. During the past thirty-one years there has been hardly any event of importance in the civic and industrial history of Detroit with which Mr. Hannan's name has not been connected in some public spirited manner.



W W Hannan

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William W. Hannan was born in the city of Rochester, New York, July 4, 1854. When he was about two years old his parents came West and settled at Dowagiac, Cass county, Michigan, where his boyhood and early youth were spent. After graduating from the Dowagiac High School in 1873, he was a student at Oberlin College in the preparatory school in Ohio, till 1876, then entered the University of Michigan, and graduated from the classical department in 1880. His university career was continued in the study of law until 1883, when he graduated LL. B. from the State University. While at the university, Mr. Hannan made a good record in scholarship and in athletic and social circles, and his fellow students esteemed him all the more for the fact that he had to pay most of his expenses, which he did chiefly through organizing excursions to summer resorts during the vacation. In the old sporting records of the university his name is found as a winner in track events. While pursuing his law studies in 1881-83, he was engrossing and enrolling clerk in the lower house of the State Legislature, and his qualifications and experience were such that he was admitted to the bar, on examination before the circuit court of Washtenaw county in 1882, before graduating from the university.

Since 1883 Mr. Hannan has made his home in Detroit. His first practice as a lawyer was as an associate of Judge William L. Carpenter, but at the end of one year the firm of Carpenter & Hannan was dissolved, and the younger member has since practically neglected his profession in favor of real estate. With the late Herbert M. Snow, he engaged in that business under the name of Hannan & Snow Company for a few months, and then founded the Hannan Real Estate Exchange. The Exchange was the business intermediary for the handling of many large central business and subdivision properties in Detroit during a number of years following its founding. It grew and prospered as a business, and its operations were extended to the general fire insurance and loan fields. Mr. Hannan continued at the head of the Hannan Real Estate Exchange and thirty-one years of active experience have given him a close and intimate knowledge of realty values in Detroit that make him a convincing authority on the subject. His operations have also extended into the State, and the Hannan Exchange has done business of a large and varied order. Besides opening and improving many subdivisions, it has erected several apartment buildings and still retains the ownership and management of a number of them. More than a million dollars were invested in five of these apartment buildings, and besides them Mr. Hannan has built a large number of private residences for sale on the installment plan. Some brief outline of the more notable deals handled by Mr. Hannan is afforded by the following statements: He was instrumental in effecting the deal whereby the Ford interests of Toledo bought the land at the corner of Griswold and Congress streets, where now stands the eighteen-story Ford building, one of the finest office structures in the city; the sale of the Hammond building and the Hodges building; the erection and management of the Pasadena, the Lenox and the Madison apartment buildings, three of the finest apartment houses in the middle West; the handling of a score of subdivision properties in the North, the Northwestern and Northeastern sections of the city, embracing Park Hill, Medbury, Baldwin Park and Dailey Park subdivisions; and an even greater distinction attained by Mr. Hannan is the fact that more industries and home builders of moderate means have been able to secure a home through his agency than through any other source. Mr. Hannan has a special reputation as a leader in the construction of apartment buildings West of New York City. Through all these varied business experiences and enterprises he has been guided

by a fine sense of community values, and his public spirit is as noteworthy as his private enterprise.

In a public and social capacity he has been active and for eight years gave invaluable service as a member of the Detroit Board of Estimates, of which he served as president for one term. In politics he is a Republican, is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, is a member of the Detroit Club, the Detroit Country Club, and the Detroit Board of Commerce, and other social and civic organizations.

Mr. Hannan's activities in the real estate field have by no means been confined to his own city or his own personal interests. Very early in his business life he realized the necessity for and the great benefits to be derived from co-operation between men of like interests. Following out this idea, Mr. Hannan was instrumental in organizing not only the real estate operators in Detroit into a local Real Estate Board, of which he was a charter member, but he was also one of the originators and second president of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges.

For years Mr. Hannan has spent much time and energy visiting the various cities trying to promote the interests of the National Association. He took the initiative in publishing the "National Real Estate Journal," and was its financial sponsor during the experimental stage.

Mr. Hannan has always been a valued contributor to the columns of the "National Real Estate Journal," and a popular speaker at the meetings and banquets of Real Estate Organizations in all the leading cities of the United States.

BURTON PARKER. If those who claim that fortune has favored certain individuals above others but will investigate the cause of success and failure, it will be found that the former is largely due to the improvement of opportunity, the latter to the neglect of it. Fortunate environments encompass nearly every man at some stage of his career, but the strong man and the successful man is he who realizes that the proper moment has come, that the present and not the future holds his opportunity. The man who makes use of the Now and not the To Be is the one who passes on the highway of life others who started out ahead of him, and reaches the goal of prosperity in advance of them. It is this quality in Burton Parker that has won him an enviable name in legal and political circles in Monroe county, Michigan, where he has resided during the greater part of his lifetime thus far. At the present time, in 1914, he is special agent of the United States treasury department in charge of the fourteenth special agency district, with headquarters at Detroit. His home, however, is in Monroe.

In the township of Dundee, Monroe county, Michigan, April 24, 1844, occurred the birth of Burton Parker, who is a son of Morgan and Rosetta C. (Breningstall) Parker, both of whom were born in Batavia, New York, the former on the 1st of January, 1820, and the latter on the 27th of September, 1824. Morgan Parker was a son of Joshua Parker, whose birth occurred in Connecticut on the 7th of November, 1770, and the latter was the son of another Joshua Parker who was a soldier in the Revolution. Joshua Parker II moved from Connecticut to Oneida county, New York, where he resided for a number of years. In 1825 he emigrated to the western part of Monroe county, Michigan, locating eighteen miles west of Monroe City, where he entered a tract of 160 acres of Government land which he cleared and cultivated. Morgan Parker was a farmer up to 1855, at which time he engaged in the lumber, milling and manufacturing business at Petersburg, Monroe county.

The paternal grandmother of Burton Parker was Dr. Sina Parker, of Holland descent. She was the only practicing physician in Western

Monroe county for a number of years. Early settlers here remember her kindly as administering to the sick, traveling through swamps and over corduroy roads to reach their new homes in the wilderness. His maternal grandparents were likewise of Dutch descent and they emigrated from New York to Dundee township, Monroe county, Michigan, in 1840.

Burton Parker received his preliminary educational training in the district schools of Dundee township and in the village of Petersburg. Before and after school he worked in his father's lumber mill during the summers, also during vacations. At times he was employed in the lumber woods, driving teams and running logs down the river. He was the eldest in a family of five children. As his parents had both been school teachers in their younger days they kept their children at their school books during all of their spare moments. In October, 1861, Burton and his father enlisted for service in the Union ranks of the Civil war. They became members of Company F, First Regiment of Engineers and Mechanics, the father being first sergeant of the company. They were in the campaign of 1861 and 1862 in Kentucky, with Generals Buell and Thomas, and participated in the battle of Mill Springs, Kentucky, on the 19th of January, 1862, when the Confederate general, Zollicoffer, who was in command of the Confederate forces, was killed. Burton's father died while in service in Kentucky, his demise occurring on the 4th of April, 1862, as the result of typhoid fever. One year later, Burton was discharged on account of long and continued sickness. He immediately returned home and after recovering from his sick spell became a clerk in a dry goods store. Before he had reached his twenty-second year he was elected justice of the peace and began the study of law. He attended the University of Michigan, in the law department of which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1870, duly receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Mr. Parker initiated the active practice of his profession at Monroe, where he gradually built up a large and lucrative law clientage. He has always been a Republican in political matters, and in 1868 he cast his first vote for General Grant. In 1872 he was elected circuit court commissioner for Monroe county; in 1881 he was elected mayor of Monroe by a majority of 246 and re-elected the following spring by a majority of 318. About the same time he was elected president of the school board of Monroe, the city at that time being over two hundred Democratic. In 1882 he was elected a member of the legislature in the Monroe city district by a majority of 240, the district at that time being likewise strongly Democratic. As a member of the legislature he was chairman of the committee on municipal corporations and assisted in the election of Thomas W. Palmer as United States senator. He was appointed Indian agent by President Arthur in the fall of 1884, at the Fort Peck agency, Montana, at which place his wife did valiant missionary work. He was removed by President Cleveland in the winter of 1885-86. In 1890 he was appointed special agent of the United States treasury department and was removed twenty days after the inauguration of President Cleveland, but reinstated four years later under President McKinley. In March, 1894, he was appointed deputy land commissioner by Land Commissioner William A. French, and after performing those duties for three years he resigned to accept reinstatement under President McKinley as special agent of the treasury department. On the first of October, 1903, he was appointed supervising special agent, in which position he served four years, during President's Roosevelt's administration, being in charge of all special officers in the United States and foreign countries. At the present time, in 1914, he is special

agent in charge of the Fourteenth Special Agency district, with headquarters at Detroit. For more than twenty-five years Mr. Parker has been active in political matters and during the course of various campaigns has made a tour of the state under the direction of the state central committee, addressing the people upon the political issues of the day. During his career as a lawyer he has been admitted to practice in all the courts in Michigan, Texas, Arizona, California and in the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Parker believes thoroughly in the principles of brotherhood as set forth in the creed of the Masonic Order and is a member of the Commandery in Monroe as well as of the Chapter and Blue Lodge.

Inasmuch as the splendid success achieved by Mr. Parker has been entirely the outcome of his own unaided efforts, it is the more gratifying to contemplate. As a young man, after the death of his father, he had to work hard in order to help support his mother and the younger children. When he decided to study law, he not only had to earn his own way through college but had a wife and two small children to support besides. During his vacation he was employed as a clerk in a dry goods store and he did various odd jobs in order to earn the money needed to supply the family with food and himself with tuition and books. He claims his success in life is largely due to the cheerful and encouraging words of a devoted and loving wife, who was ever ready with cheering words when the way looked dark and dreary. The foregoing summary of Mr. Parker's public service is ample proof of his deep and sincere interest in community affairs. He ever supported measures and enterprises projected for the good of the general public and has always been willing to lend a helping hand to those less fortunately situated in life than himself. He is a citizen of whom any community might well be proud and he is accorded the unalloyed confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens of Monroe.

On the 8th of September, 1863, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Parker and Miss Frances C. Reynolds, of South Amherst, Lorain county, Ohio. Mrs. Parker died August 22, 1913. Five children were born to them, and three of these are now living, all being practicing physicians and successful men in their profession. Dr. Hal M. Parker is located at Monroe, Michigan; Dr. Thadd N. Parker is in the practice of medicine at Pueblo, Colorado; and Dr. Dayton L. Parker is located in the city of Detroit. Dr. Dayton Parker, former police surgeon of Detroit, is Burton Parker's brother.

DAYTON PARKER, M. D. A physician and surgeon of Detroit whose character and services have entitled him to the prominence he has long enjoyed in that city and elsewhere in the state, Dr. Dayton Parker possesses and exercises the qualities of mind and manhood which are among the best assets of any community. While his work as a private practitioner has been important, he will probably be best remembered for his unselfish labors in connection with the establishment of an emergency Hospital in Detroit at a time when such an institution had not yet been provided by public means, and also as one of the founders of the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery.

Born January 17, 1846, in Dundee township, Monroe county, Michigan. Dr. Parker attended the public schools of Monroe county until he was seventeen years of age. In the meantime his father had died in the service of the Union army, and the son on January 4, 1864, enlisted in Company K of the Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery. This regiment was sent south and attached to the Army of the Gulf, and Dr. Parker saw most of his service in Mobile Bay, and was stationed on Dolphin



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Island when Admiral Farragut sailed into that bay and gave battle to the force guarding its entrance. For ten months he was stationed at Fort Morgan on the Bay. As one of the memorials of war times, stands in one of the public places of the city of Mobile a cannon, which at one time was used in the defenses of the city. This gun did a great deal of damage to the Union fortifications until one day one of its trunnions was knocked off by a shell from the Union side, a ten inch mortar, and the gunner who pulled the lanyard of the gun that dismounted the Confederate cannon was Dayton Parker.

On his return from the war, Dr. Parker found it necessary to apply himself industriously and help provide for his own livelihood and the support of the family, and at night time carried on his study of medicine. After getting sufficient funds, he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, and after one term transferred to the old Detroit Medical College, where he was graduated M. D. in the class of 1876. His first practice was at Blissfield, Michigan, in association with Dr. Hal C. Wyman. Dr. Parker has been actively identified with his profession in the city of Detroit since 1887. During recent years he has confined his practice to consultation work and as a specialist on internal medicine. Soon after beginning practice in this city, Drs. Parker and Wyman organized an emergency hospital. It did excellent service for several years, and it was the plan of its founders that it should become the clinical department for a new medical college. It is noteworthy that Dr. Parker had built and brought to Detroit the first free ambulance ever used in the city. The emergency hospital, while established in a sense as an adjunct to the private practice of Drs. Parker and Wyman, was always conducted for the benefit of the public, and no patient was ever refused admittance and treatment for want of means, although this practice necessarily was a heavy burden upon the proprietors.

Later, largely as a result of the work and the influence of Drs. Parker and Wyman, the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery was organized at Detroit, and Dr. Parker became first vice-president and succeeded to the presidency on the death of Dr. Wyman. He held that office until the college went out of existence. It was an institution conducted liberally, with a fine staff of instructors, with good equipment, and up to the best standards of medical colleges in this country, and continued this work of training for young physicians and surgeons for eighteen years. Dr. Parker first held the chair of practice of medicine, later that of gynecology and finally the chair of mental neurology. During its existence the Michigan College graduated more than six hundred physicians and surgeons, many of whom are now in active practice and are to be found in nearly all the states of the Union and in Canada. Dr. Parker is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Michigan Surgical and Pathological Society. From 1907 to 1914, on the appointment of Governor Warner, Dr. Parker served and did much important work as a member of the Michigan State Board of Correction and Charity. In 1900 he was appointed police surgeon for the city of Detroit, and gave five years to that office.

The family history of Dr. Parker is of interest, since he bears one of the pioneer names of Monroe county. His grandfather Joshua Parker, a native of Vermont and of English family, moved when a young man to New York, and after his marriage to Sina A. Smith and the birth of their four children, came west to Michigan territory in 1825. The better part of the journey to the present city of Monroe was made in canoes, and from Monroe a French cart was hired to transport the family and their goods to the township of Dundee. Joshua Parker

spent a number of years in clearing up the government land which he had acquired in that locality, and eventually had one of the best farms of its kind in the county. His death occurred there in 1854, when eighty-four years of age. His wife, Sina (Smith) Parker, who was of Holland stock, was a remarkable woman, and her name should always have a high place in the history of Michigan medicine as she was one of the pioneer women physicians, and was the first doctor of either sex in the country west of Monroe. For a long time she practiced medicine with unusual skill and success, and even took surgical cases, and often set bones and reduced minor fractures in her community. Her record as a pioneer woman physician is to be found in the annals of the Pioneer Society of Monroe County. She died in 1850 at the age of sixty-six years. Dr. Parker's father was Morgan Parker, who was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1820, and was five years old when the family located in Michigan. He married Rosetta C. Brimngstool, who was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1824, and died in 1881. Morgan Parker in 1854 established his home at Petersburg in Monroe county, and became a successful manufacturer, having acquired the ownership of a large timber tract with water power, he established and operated a mill for the manufacture of woodenware. In public affairs he was not less prominent. In 1854 he was a member of the convention held at Jackson to organize the Republican party, and during the early years, as an ardent abolitionist had made his home a station on the famous underground railway, where the fugitive slaves from the south were sheltered until they could be safely conveyed across the international boundary to Canada. When the Civil war broke out Morgan Parker enlisted in the First Michigan Regiment of Engineers and Mechanics, and died while in service on April 4, 1862, at Louisville, Kentucky.

In addition to his real public service as a physician and surgeon at Detroit, Dr. Parker has in many other ways shown his public spirit. During his residence at Blissfield he was president of the village two terms. Outside of his profession he is interested in mineral lands and development, and is president of the American Silica Company and of the Flat Rock Manufacturing Company, two corporations engaged in the production and manufacture of silica products. Dr. Parker was the first commander of Scott Post, G. A. R., at Blissfield, and affiliates with the Grand Army organization in Detroit. He is also a member of the Masonic order.

FREDERICK SWIRSKY. One of Detroit's most successful architects, one who has planned and built nearly two hundred and fifty buildings of different types, ranging from a private residence to a theater, during the last four years is Frederick Swirsky, who though one of the younger members of his profession has demonstrated pronounced ability and his success has been proportionate to the energy and skill with which he has pushed his business. His offices are in the Broadway Market building.

Frederick Swirsky is a native of Russia, born in 1883, and a son of Max and Edna Swirsky, who were also born in that country and still live there. After a common school education, he learned architecture in a practical way in the city of Kursk. He came to America with exceptional talents for his work and also experience that enabled him to slip into the business in a practical way. In 1907 he arrived in this country, spent several months in New York city, and then for two years was engaged in the work of his profession in the west, chiefly in Canada and the far northwestern states. In 1908 he established himself in business at Detroit, beginning in a small way and patiently and carefully

demonstrating his ability, his business grew rapidly from year to year, and he already has a record of construction and designing which few older architects in the city can surpass.

Among the business blocks which he has drawn plans for and directed are the following: A large brick block on Hastings and Brewster streets; a brick block at Illinois and Brush streets; one at Superior and Brush streets; another on Theodore and Hastings street; a brick block at Erskine and Russell streets; a brick store near Michigan and Twentieth streets; a brick building at Vermont and Ash streets; a brick store at St. Aubin and Farnsworth streets; a block on Watson and Hastings streets; and one on Wilkins and Hastings streets. Mr. Swirsky built a handsome brick eight-family apartment house in Belleview avenue between Kircheval and St. Paul streets; another apartment and business block on Brooklyn and Canfield streets; and has built several handsome residences on Kirby avenue. Among buildings which are under construction during 1913, at the time of this writing, are two theater buildings, one on Erskine and Hastings streets and the other at Medbury and Hastings streets. Mr. Swirsky is married and has one son, Sidney Swirsky.

PAUL A. QUICK, M. D. A career of honorable and useful activity, largely devoted to the service of his fellow men has been that of Dr. Paul A. Quick of Muskegon. Dr. Quick has been engaged in practice at Muskegon for more than twenty years, and has been identified with the active work of his profession for nearly forty years. As a private practitioner he has always enjoyed the better rewards of his profession, and at the same time has devoted much of his energy to the broader interests of his profession in relation to the general welfare of the community.

Paul A. Quick comes from an old Pennsylvania family, and was himself born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1853. His parents were Paul and Mary C. (Miller) Quick. Grandfather James Quick was born in Holland, came across the ocean at an early day, and was one of the first settlers in Bradford county, Pennsylvania. He moved from near Milford, in Mifflin county to Tunkhannock in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, where he lived a short time and then located on what was known as the Painter Farm in 1791, in Bradford county. The first three or four years of his residence there were spent in a small log house, after which he built a large and commodious residence, though also of logs, and in that home he passed his remaining years. The maternal grandfather was Fowler Miller, an Englishman by birth, though coming to America early in life, and spending the years of his active career in Pennsylvania. Both Paul and Mary Quick, the parents of Dr. Quick, were born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania. The father was born there in 1799, and died in 1873, while the mother was born in 1809, and died in 1896. Paul Quick, the senior, was a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, a man of splendid character, whose influence was exerted in many ways for the betterment of humanity. He belonged to the class of ministers long celebrated in the history of our country as circuit riders, and on many occasions during his active ministry, rode fifteen miles horseback to preach the gospel to a remote community. He was known all over Bradford county as "Uncle Paul Quick." He and his wife had seven sons, six of whom grew to manhood, and are mentioned as follows: 1. Erastus C., now deceased, was a Baptist minister. 2. John served in Company C of the One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Regiment, and was killed after his return home from the war. 3. Thomas E. entered the service of the Union army in 1861, was discharged in 1865, and during his military service contracted the measles, a disease which brought about his death a year or so after the war. 4. Daniel Miller

Quick, was a farmer by occupation, and died a few years ago. 5. Paul A. 6. Wallace lives in Southern Missouri in Ripley county, where he is engaged in the operation of a flour mill. Rev. Paul Quick was in politics a Republican, and served for a number of years as justice of the peace in his community, dispensing justice as well as the gospel among his neighbors.

Dr. Quick grew up in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he attended the country schools, and also the high school at Laceyville in Wyoming county. Graduating in 1870 from his literary course he spent one year of study in medicine under Dr. Horton, then entered the University of Buffalo in 1871, and was graduated M. D. in 1874. His first practice was at Sugar Run in Pennsylvania, where he remained for fifteen years. During that time he had all he could attend to in the way of professional duties, and the cause of his leaving there was that so much of his practice was in the country that it involved almost constant riding in all sorts of weather, and over all kinds of road, and proved too great a strain upon his physical resources. In 1891, Dr. Quick moved west and settled at Muskegon, Michigan, where he has since occupied a place as one of the leading physicians.

In 1875 Dr. Quick married Rebecca E. Birney, a daughter of Harry Birney, a Pennsylvania farmer. To their marriage were born three children: The two sons were soldiers in the Spanish-American war. John Newton Quick, died in the Detroit hospital, September 5, 1898, while on his way home from Cuba; Rodney A., also a veteran of the Spanish war now lives at Lestershire, New York, where he is connected with a shoe factory. In 1890 Dr. Quick married Mrs. Stella Harder.

Fraternally Dr. Quick has passed all the chairs in his Masonic Lodge, has taken the Chapter and Knight Templar degrees, and is well known in Masonic circles at Muskegon. His professional services in the public behalf have been chiefly as city physician and health officer, a place in which he served for three years, was one year county physician, and has been on the staff of the Hackley Hospital since its opening. He has membership in the Muskegon Medical Society, the State Society, and the American Medical Association. His politics is Republican, but outside of his profession he has little time for other pursuits or activities.

FRANK HOLT. Most people believe that modern industrialism and capital are synonymous, and that every large establishment necessarily had capital as its chief foundation stone. However, this is by no means true of many of the most substantial concerns now doing business, and a more important factor in many of them has been the skill and enterprise and initiative of the proprietors, than was the money which they were able to command and invest. In this class of flourishing concerns to be found in Michigan, the Enterprise Brass Works at Muskegon Heights illustrates the fact that brains are more important than money in building up a business. Frank Holt who is the sole proprietor, and was the founder of the business, had an excellent knowledge of his trade as brass founder, but the only capital he had when he started a few years ago was that accumulated by the slow process of saving his earnings.

Frank Holt is an Englishman by birth, born in the industrial city of Birmingham, on December 17, 1866, a son of Thomas and Rebecca (Adkins) Holt. At the age of fourteen, with only a common school education he left home, and the following four years were spent in working and learning his trade as brass founder in different localities in England. At the age of eighteen he came to America and found employment awaiting him at his trade in Massachusetts, later in Chicago, and finally in Grand Rapids. Since 1892 Mr. Holt has been identified with Muske-

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gon. In that city he followed his trade until 1895, and in that year the Enterprise Brass Works was started as a very small establishment, in limited quarters and its importance would probably have been entirely overlooked by any one at that time investigating the industrial resources of Muskegon. Mr. Holt has directed all his energies toward building up a big business, and as president, general manager and sole proprietor, now has a business of which he may be proud, and of which the city is likewise proud. All the facilities of the plant have been greatly increased in successive years, and the output is now confined to the manufacture of brass castings, plumbers' supplies, and recently the manufacture of aluminum castings. The annual value of the product amounts to about two hundred thousand dollars, and the business has been extended over a wide territory.

On November 16, 1889, Mr. Holt married Miss Anna Sheldon, of Grand Rapids. Their two children, are: Jessie and William, who are both at home. Mrs. Holt is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Holt has taken thirty-two degrees of Scottish Rite Masonry, is also a Knight Templar Mason, belongs to the Shrine, and also to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His politics is Republican.

DR. EDWIN CHAPIN TAYLOR comes of a well established American family of New York state, and was himself born in Elmira, New York, on January 4, 1859. He is a son of George H. Taylor, a teacher, who died in 1860, when his youngest son, Edwin Chapin, was only a year old.

The family is one to which considerable interest attaches, and it should be stated here that the paternal grandsire of Dr. Taylor came from Scotland, his native land, to the United States when he was a young man, and he became the first Methodist preacher in Elmira, New York. He was the father of six sons, and all of them, with the single exception of the father of the subject, gave his life to the ministry of the Methodist church. George H. Taylor was likewise educated for the ministry, and he, too, would in all likelihood have devoted himself to that calling but for the fact that he became associated closely with Dr. Edwin Chapin, then world famous as a pulpit orator of the Universalist faith, and this association resulted in a conversion of Mr. Taylor to the church of the Universalists. So great was the influence of Dr. Chapin on Mr. Taylor, and so deep his reverence for the man, that he named his son, Dr. Taylor of this review, for the renowned preacher. The mother of Dr. Taylor was Nancy R. Breese, whose grandfather, Silas Breese, was the first settler in Chemung county, New York. Sarah Breese, an aunt of Mrs. Taylor, was the first white child born in that county.

Dr. Taylor had his early education in the old Horse Head Academy at Elmira, New York, and in 1879, when he was twenty years old, he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. He has been engaged in the active practice of his profession continuously since that time, with the exception of two years.

From 1879 to 1886 Dr. Taylor was engaged in his profession in Elmira. From the latter year to 1899 he conducted a thriving practice at Kalamazoo, Michigan. Since 1900 he has devoted a good deal of time to post graduate work, carrying on his studies in the best known clinics of Baltimore, New York and Chicago, with some attendance at the famous Mayo Hospital at Rochester, Minnesota. Dr. Taylor has given especial attention to surgery and is now on the staff of the Jackson City Hospital. He is a member of the Board of United States Pension Examiners and has a wide and lucrative private practice in Jackson, in addition to his many other duties in line with his profession.

Dr. Taylor is a member of the American Medical Association; he is

vice president of the Michigan State Medical Society and is also a member of the Jackson County Medical Society. Fraternally, Dr. Taylor is a Mason, and he has membership in the Jackson City Club and the Meadow Heights Country Club.

The doctor has been twice married. His present wife was Miss Annie Dodge, of Inlay City, Michigan, a sister of Dr. William T. Dodge, of Big Rapids, Michigan. They were married on June 23, 1898, and two children have been born to them. Nancy Ann, born September 22, 1899, is generally known as "Nana" and is a junior in the Jackson high school. William Dodge Taylor was born January 6, 1902, and is now a student in the freshman class.

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS. Treasurer and general manager of the Edwards Lumber Company, William H. Edwards at the age of thirty-five has attained a position in Muskegon's business circles, such as many older men might well envy, and his present position of independence has not been attained as a result of family wealth or influential connections, but by his own industry and ability. Mr. Edwards began his career in a clerical capacity, and demonstrated what he could do for others before he started out for himself.

William H. Edwards is a native of Muskegon, born December 7, 1878, and a son of C. W. and Lovina (LeRoy) Edwards. Grandfather William Edwards was born in England, went from there to South Australia, and finally settled in America in 1851, locating in the state of Wisconsin, where he died, and where he was one of the pioneer settlers and farmers. C. W. Edwards, a well known citizen of Muskegon, died January 8, 1914. He was born at Fort Adelaide in South Australia in 1843, had a common school education, was eight years old when his parents came to America, and in 1863 moved from Wisconsin to Muskegon. His wife was born in Canada, April 12, 1850, and they were married in Michigan. C. W. Edwards followed the occupation of saw filer until the big mills left Muskegon. He prospered, was a man of retiring disposition, has never sought public position, is a loyal Republican in politics and is affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees. He and his wife became the parents of five children: J. E. Edwards, who is a traveling man living in Minneapolis, Minnesota; William H.; A. S. whose home is with his parents, and is employed by the Central Paper Company; Lillie and Elsie, twins, and unmarried.

William H. Edwards is a graduate of the Muskegon high school in the class of 1896. He was eighteen years old when his career began with a position in the offices of the Crescent Manufacturing Company. Two years service as shipping clerk were followed by six months employment with the Muskegon Manufacturing Company, after which he was night clerk for six months in the Occidental Hotel, and then for four years was with the American Rolling Mills in Muskegon and in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Returning to Muskegon from Fort Wayne, he accepted the place of chief clerk with the big lumber firm of Mann, Watson & Company. Two years experience with that firm gave him the equipment he needed for his individual enterprise, and he then assisted in the organization of the Edwards Lumber Company. That firm began business in July, 1909, with a capital stock of twenty-four thousand dollars, and its prosperity has been steadily on the increase since its yards were first opened. As treasurer and general manager, Mr. Edwards has had the responsible part in the management of the business, and its success may be entirely credited to his efforts. The company handle all classes of building material. Among other interests, Mr. Edwards is a director in

the Muskegon Building & Loan Association, but practically all his time and attention are devoted to the lumber business.

On April 6, 1903, Mr. Edwards married Ruby Adeline Tipson, a daughter of Daniel Tipson of Muskegon. Her father was for many years a retail meat dealer in Muskegon. The two children born to their marriage are: Vivian, who is attending school; and Douglas, who is about four years of age. Fraternaly Mr. Edwards is a Mason, and is Esteemed Lecturing Knight for the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His politics is Republican.

RALPH STONE. The active career of Ralph Stone, covering a little more than twenty years, includes several years of successful private practice as a lawyer, some important service in the public affairs of the state, and for the last fourteen years in active relationship with the Detroit Trust Company, of which he is vice-president.

Ralph Stone was born at Wilmington, Delaware, November 20, 1868, and first became identified with Michigan during his student days in the University of the state. The Stone family was founded in America in colonial times, and Mr. Stone has some interesting and prominent ancestors. One of them was William Bradford, one of the original Plymouth colonists, and who for thirty-one years, between 1621 and 1657, was governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony. Another ancestor was Rev. Peter Hobart, whose consecrated service in the ministry covered a period of nearly fifty-three years, and who, as the first pastor of the church at Hingham, Massachusetts, remained at the head of that congregation forty-four years. One line of ancestry goes directly to Henry Adams, who was the great-great-grandfather of John Adams, and second president of the United States, and of Samuel Adams, colonial governor of Massachusetts. Great-grandfather Thomas Stone married Mary Webb, and her ancestor, Christian Webb, Sr., founded another early family in this country. J. Thompson Stone, grandfather of Ralph, married Mary Bennett, and both were pioneer citizens of New York state.

George W. and Catherine C. (Graupner) Stone, parents of Ralph Stone, now live at Santa Cruz, California. George W. Stone, who was born at Homer, Cortland county, New York, February 29, 1840, and reared and educated in that state, after some experience in merchandising, became a clergyman of the Unitarian church, was for a number of years pastor at Wilmington, Delaware, and subsequently moved to Santa Cruz, California, where his services as a minister continued until his retirement. In 1913 he was mayor of the city of Santa Cruz, and member of the California State Board of Education.

Ralph Stone is an example of the college man in business. His public school training was followed by a college career at Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1889 Bachelor of Arts, and then took up the study of law under Hon. Anthony Higgins, United States senator from Delaware. After one year Mr. Stone came west and entered the law department of the University of Michigan, which graduated him in 1892 LL. B. Many university men remember him for his service while at Ann Arbor as managing editor of the University of Michigan Daily, as editor in chief of the Michigan Law Journal, and as president of the Western College Press Association. He was also prominent in athletics, and manager of the university baseball team.

After being admitted to the bar, Mr. Stone began practice at Grand Rapids, and for one year was associated with General Byron M. Cutcherson, a prominent lawyer of that city. For three years Mr. Stone was secretary of the Michigan State Bar Association, and was elected an honorary member of the New York State Bar Association. His best serv-

ice, however, has been rendered in the field of finance rather than in the law. In the summer of 1893 The Michigan Trust Company of Grand Rapids made him trust officer, and that was his position until he resigned in 1899 to become private and military secretary to the late Hon. Hazen S. Pingree, then governor of Michigan. His confidential relations with the governor continued until the end of the administration, and in the course of his duties he was able to render the state especially valuable service. He was appointed to investigate and take measures to collect from the United States Government the Michigan Spanish war claim, which was finally settled satisfactorily. While in the government offices at Washington investigating accounts and documents pertaining to the Spanish war, Mr. Stone discovered the data pertaining to Michigan's Civil war interest claims, amounting to a large sum, and in the settlement of which, together with the Spanish war claim, more than seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars was turned over from the United States into the Michigan treasury. This latter claim was represented by coupons from bonds issued by Michigan to provide funds for the equipment of its troops in the Civil war. The claim had been presented at Washington some time after the war, but had lain dormant all these intervening years. Mr. Stone was authorized in behalf of his state to prepare and present the claim afresh, and as the result of his effectual presentation of proof prosecuted the matter to final settlement.

On resigning his position as secretary to Governor Pingree on January 1, 1901, Mr. Stone began his duties as state bank examiner. His service in the latter position was brief, since in May of the same year he resigned to become assistant secretary of the Detroit Trust Company. On January 15, 1903, the company made him secretary and a director, and some years later an additional vice-presidency of the company was created, a position he has continued to fill until the present time. It is said that with one exception Mr. Stone has had a longer continuous service as a trust company official than any other man in Michigan. He is first vice president of the Detroit Board of Commerce, and also a director and member of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Stone has been active as a citizen as well as a business man. He is a trustee of the Unitarian church of Detroit, has membership in the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, in the Michigan Society of Mayflower Descendants, which he has served as governor, and belongs to the Detroit, University, the Detroit Boat, the Detroit Athletic, and the Tennis, Racquet and Curling Clubs.

January 1, 1895, occurred his marriage to Miss Mary G. Jeffords, of Grand Rapids. Their two children are Ralph Jr. and Ruth Waldo.

BRATON S. CHASE. A half century ago, Milo J. Chase started in a small way the manufacture of pianos in Ohio. He had a small shop, had very little capital, but he was master of his art, and had courage, ability and determination of the thorough business builder. He was not only a manufacturer, but a capable salesman, took infinite pains and pride in his work, and his early success in Vermont was subsequently expanded in the establishment and organization of large piano manufacturing business in Michigan, and the industry as it now exists in Muskegon is one of the largest of the kind in the country in a matter of great pride to all Muskegon people.

Milo J. Chase was born in Vermont in 1831 and died at his home in Muskegon in 1894. He married Olive Stacey, who was also a native of Vermont, and whose death occurred in 1859. In 1884 the family came to Michigan, settling in Grand Rapids, where Milo J. Chase estab-

lished a plant for the manufacture of pianos. His start in the industry in Vermont was in 1863, and with more than twenty years of experience, he made his business in Grand Rapids a prosperous concern and in 1890 moved it to Muskegon. There a stock company was organized, and under the name of the Chase-Hackley Piano Company, a large plant was erected and a flourishing industry established. Its capital stock is two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and its branch houses are in Chicago and in Richmond, Virginia. The annual output is thirty-five hundred pianos, and the manufacturer's name is a guarantee of the quality. Milo J. Chase and wife had six children, three of whom are living. Arthur is living retired in Colorado; the second is Braton S. Chase; and Olive, is the wife of Chas. B. Branner, who represents the house in Richmond, Virginia. The father and wife were active members of the Presbyterian Church, and he was a thirty-second degree Mason and a Democrat in politics. Joseph Chase, the father of Milo J. Chase, was born in Vermont, of an old New England family. His occupation in the Green Mountain State was lumbering, and from that industry he made enough to retire and spent his last years in comfort.

Braton S. Chase was born in Pennsylvania, June 5, 1857, a son of Milo J. Chase, and received his collegiate training in the Augusta College at Kentucky, where he was graduated in 1880. His early training experiences were in his father's piano factory, and Mr. Chase knows both the business and manufacturing details. He is now vice president and general manager of the Chase-Hackley Piano Company, gives all of his time to the manufacturing and general business administration of the concern, and is one of the enterprising business men of Muskegon.

Mr. Chase was married to Irene Evans, who died in 1895. Indiana was her native state. Mr. Chase for his second wife married Mrs. Nichols, whose father was John Wetzel, a native of Ohio. Mr. Chase is Independent in politics.

CHARLES F. BIELMAN. The city of Detroit must ever continue to have precedence as one of the most important ports on the Great Lakes and here have been developed many enterprises in connection with passenger and freight traffic on the great inland seas. One of the most important of the navigation companies maintaining headquarters in the Michigan metropolis is the White Star Line, and with the evolution of the admirable service and large and substantial business of this corporation Mr. Bielman has been most closely and influentially identified. He is at the present time secretary and general manager of the White Star Line and secretary and treasurer of the Stewart Transportation Company. Mr. Bielman is known as one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens and representative business men of Detroit, has a wide acquaintance in marine circles, and is one of the loyal and valued members of the Detroit Board of Commerce, of which he has served as president.

Charles Frederick Bielman was born in Detroit on the 20th of April, 1859, and is a son of Frederick and Ellen C. (Daley) Bielman, who were well known and highly esteemed citizens of Michigan, and who established their home in Detroit more than half a century ago. Charles F. Bielman was afforded the advantages of the public schools of his native city and while still a boy he initiated his association with the line of enterprise along which he has achieved marked success. At the age of fourteen years he went to Marine City, where he entered the employ of John J. Spinks, postmaster, merchant and local agent of the Star Line steamers, which operated between Detroit and Port Huron and of which the present White Star Line is the successor.

Mr. Bielman was thus engaged for a period of six years, within which he gained a thorough and discriminating knowledge of the details of lake-marine traffic. In 1881 he became clerk of the steamer "Evening Star," owned and operated by the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company, and in the following year he was transferred to the "City of Mackinac," of the same line. In 1886 was effected a merging of the operating interests of the Star and the Cole lines of steamers, which had previously been in competition in the passenger and freight traffic, and the interested principals in the new combination requested David Carter, then general manager of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company, to select for them a competent manager for the business of the Star-Cole Line, representing the consolidated interests. Mr. Carter's appreciation of the services and ability of Mr. Bielman was at this time shown in a most significant way, for he warmly recommended the latter as a most eligible candidate for the position in question. Mr. Bielman had been in the employ of the Detroit & Cleveland Company for a period of six years, and had amply demonstrated his executive and technical ability, as evidenced by the selection thus made by Mr. Carter.

In March, 1886, Mr. Bielman entered upon the duties of his new office, and in the following year he returned to the employ of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company, in service on the steamer "City of Alpena." Soon afterward, however, in July, 1887, he became associated with the late Darius Cole in securing control of the Star Line, Mr. Cole already owning the line which bore his name, and the two gentlemen continued the operation of what was designated as the Star-Cole Line, one of the most important of those having virtual headquarters in Detroit. Mr. Bielman became secretary and treasurer of the company, and from that time to the present has been identified with the passenger and freight traffic of the lake system. In 1893 he became associated with Aaron A. Parker, Captain James W. Millen and John Pridgeon, Jr., in the purchase of the Red Star Line, of which he was made secretary and traffic manager. In 1896 the White Star Line was incorporated under the laws of Michigan and assimilated the interests of the Red and the White Star Lines. Mr. Bielman was chosen secretary and traffic manager of the new corporation and has since continued to serve in this dual office.

The White Star Line is one of the most important in the realm of lake-marine activities and the upbuilding of its large and substantial business has been largely due to the energy and marked administrative ability of Mr. Bielman. The company now owns and operates five steel passenger steamers of the best type, on the route between Toledo, Detroit, St. Clair Flats and all points on the St. Clair river to Port Huron, besides which it owns and controls two attractive picnic or excursion parks and its various terminal wharves.

From 1889 to 1896 the Red Star, Star Cole and White Star Lines were operated conjunctively, under a pooling arrangement, and Mr. Bielman had charge of the traffic interests of the combination. Since 1892 he has been secretary and treasurer of the Stewart Transportation Company, engaged in the freight-traffic business. In 1895 Mr. Bielman leased the steamer "Florence B." to the United States government for use in the collection and delivery of mail to passing traffic on the Detroit river. Since 1896 he has held the contract for the operation of this service, which is the only one of the kind in the entire United States. In 1907 he built for this service the excellent steel steamer "C. F. Bielman, Jr.," at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. His interests in a business way are confined essentially to lake-marine traffic. Mr. Bielman holds membership in the American Association of General Passenger & Ticket

Agents, the International Water Lines Association, the Great Lakes & St. Lawrence River Association, and the Central Passenger Association.

Mr. Bielman has been found aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party but has never sought public office, though his name has several times been suggested in connection with nomination for mayor of Detroit. He was the third to be elected president of the Detroit Board of Commerce, a position to which he was called in 1906, and he gave a most effective administration, marked by civic loyalty and progressiveness and by full accord with the high ideals of the representative organization of which he was thus the executive head. He holds membership in the Detroit Club, the Detroit Athletic Club, the Harmonie Society, and the Michigan Whist Association, of which he was elected president in 1907. Both he and his wife are ardent devotees of whist and are leading members of the Detroit Whist Club. Mr. Bielman is also affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he and his family are communicants of the Catholic church, as member of the local parish of Our Lady of the Rosary.

On the 22d of January, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bielman to Miss Katherine Barlum, daughter of Thomas Barlum, long one of the representative business men and influential citizens of Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Bielman have two children,—Florence C., and Charles Frederick, Jr.

LOUIS C. WALKER. Few of the larger industries of Michigan have been characterized by more remarkable progress than the Shaw-Walker Company at Muskegon. This company is already pretty well known all over the United States as manufacturers of high-class office equipment and filing devices. The company have been liberal advertisers, have shown great enterprise in extending their business, and having kept the quality of their products fully up to all their claims, their success has been entirely justified and a foundation has been laid for a business likely to grow and go on in increasing importance for years. The beginning of this concern was only about fourteen years ago, when Louis C. Walker and A. W. Shaw, with about one hundred and fifty dollars in capital between them, started in business together at Muskegon, and were at first chiefly manufacturers agents, getting all their goods manufactured for them, and giving all their energies to the sale and distribution of their special lines. They pushed the business with such energy, that in about two years they were justified in the erection of a large plant of their own, and the Shaw-Walker factory, is now one of the largest in the city of Muskegon.

Louis C. Walker is a member of a family long identified with industrial enterprise in Michigan, and his father is a well known manufacturer in Alpena. Louis C. Walker was born in Farmington, Michigan, January 8, 1875, a son of James C. and Caroline (Wilcox) Walker. Both parents were born in Michigan, the father in 1845, and the mother in 1847. Louis is the oldest of their three children, his brother Lawrence being an associate in the Shaw-Walker Company, while Harry is employed by the father. James C. Walker started out in life as a lumber inspector, and in 1903 established a veneering business at Alpena, and the Walker Veneer Works has become a large and flourishing concern. The parents are active members of the Congregational church, and the father has taken the degrees in both the York and Scottish Rite of Masonry, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery in the York, and having taken thirty-two degrees in the Scottish Rite. His politics is Republican, and his public service includes membership on the school board, and in the city council of Alpena.

Louis C. Walker was liberally educated, and from the public schools entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1896. During his college career he was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. His first occupation after leaving college was as lumber inspector, and that experience continued through several years, and gave him a close and detailed knowledge of timber and many branches of the lumbering industry. His next position for advancement towards independence was at Grand Rapids, where he was employed by the Fred Macey Company, a well known mail order furniture house. While there he had charge of the desk department for one year. With that experience, Mr. Walker came to Muskegon in 1899, and with Mr. A. W. Shaw organized the Shaw-Walker Company. They started with two small stores, and as already stated their goods were manufactured in outside plants. In 1901 their successful operations enabled them to build a large plant for the manufacturing of filing devices and such equipment, and this has been steadily increased in capacity, until the business is one of the largest of its kind. The capital stock of the company is four hundred thousand dollars. Its branches are in London, Chicago, New York, and Washington, and their goods are sent to all portions of the world. They manufacture both wood and steel devices.

Mr. Walker married in 1900, Miss Margaret Mercer, a daughter of J. C. Mercer, a clothing merchant of Saginaw. To this marriage were born three children, Jane, Peggie and Louis C. Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are members of the Congregational church, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Lodge, including the Knight Templars and Shriners, and also the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. Walker is president of the Shaw-Walker Company, and his success in his enterprise has been largely due to his active management and control.

SANFORD WEBB LADD. Probably no member of the Detroit bar has a higher standing for ability and success in connection with public utility and corporation law than Sanford Webb Ladd, who has in recent years confined practically all his practice to that class of work. He belongs to one of Michigan's old families, the name having been established in the territory nearly eighty years ago, and having been prominently associated with business and the professions.

Sanford Webb Ladd, who is a member of the law firm of Warren, Cady & Ladd, of Detroit, was born at Milford, in Oakland county, Michigan, December 2, 1877. His father, Frank Montgomery Ladd, was born at Milford, Oakland county, in April, 1849, a son of David Montgomery and Martha (Hartwell) Ladd. David Montgomery Ladd was born just outside of Concord, New Hampshire, in 1814, and came to Michigan in 1835, at the age of twenty-one. This was two years before Michigan became a state of the Union. His first settlement was at Northville, in Wayne county, but soon afterward he moved to Milford, in Oakland county, and there established himself in business as a pioneer merchant. For many years he continued as one of the leading business men at Milford. He and his wife both died there, he in 1900, at the great age of ninety-three years, while his wife passed away in 1881. A few years after he moved to Michigan he was followed by his parents, who settled at Dearborn, in Wayne county, where they lived until death.

Frank Montgomery Ladd, father of the Detroit lawyer, was reared at Milford, where he attended the public schools. Becoming associated with his father in merchandising, he later succeeded to the business, which was carried on under father and son for a period of more than seventy years. Mr. Ladd is now retired from active affairs, and still lives at Milford. He



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was married to Mary Elizabeth Webb, who was born at West Liberty, Ohio, in 1857, a daughter of Jacob Webb. Mrs. Ladd is also living.

At Milford, where he spent his boyhood and youth, Sanford Webb Ladd attended the public schools and completed his early education by graduation from the Ann Arbor high school in 1897. Entering the literary department of the University of Michigan, he was graduated with the degree of A. B., in the class of 1901. He then studied law in the University of Michigan Law School, and in the year 1902 was admitted to practice in Michigan. He first had his office at Port Huron, where he became junior member of the firm of Moore, Brown, Miller & Ladd. From Port Huron he moved to Detroit in 1908, and was for several years a member of the firm of Merriam, Yerkes, Sinons & Ladd. In 1911, upon the death of Mr. Shaw, the firm of Shaw, Warren, Cady & Oakes was reorganized under the present firm of Warren, Cady & Ladd. For the past eight years Mr. Ladd has been counsel for what is now the Michigan United Traction Company, and he has looked after that corporation's interests throughout the state.

He is well known in club life at Detroit and elsewhere. He has membership in the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Detroit Club, the Detroit Athletic Club, the University Club of Detroit, the University Club of Chicago, the University of Michigan Club, and belongs to the Detroit, the Michigan and the American Bar Associations. He is a trustee of the North Woodward Avenue Congregational church.

Mrs. Ladd before her marriage was Miss Nina Axtell Truesdell, daughter of Philo and Helen (Axtell) Truesdell, of Port Huron. They are the parents of three children: Helen Elizabeth Ladd, Virginia Mary Ladd and Elizabeth Ladd.

WILLIAM DIXON. A resident of Muskegon since 1879, Mr. Dixon has had a varied career of public service and individual enterprise, was connected with the city water system for a number of years, has been honored with different posts in the local government, and is now a successful contractor. Mr. Dixon has attained the ripe age of threescore and ten, and is still active, notwithstanding the fact that for four years he bore arms as a Union soldier, and has had a life of almost unremitting activity since he was a boy.

William Dixon was born in Oswego county, New York, December 9, 1843, a son of George W. and Mary (O'Shaughnessy) Dixon. His father, who was born in England in 1822, and died at Muskegon, February 12, 1906, came to New York in 1842, and in the same year, Miss O'Shaughnessy came across the ocean from Ireland, where she was born in 1825, making the emigration with her brother. In the following January of 1843, those young people were married, and their first child, born at the end of the same year was the Muskegon citizen and contractor first named. In 1860 they moved to Michigan, settling in Ottawa county, where the elder Dixon was employed by the Ottawa Iron Works. That was his home until 1881, at which time he took up his residence in Muskegon. His career was one of considerable success, and he was an inventor and machinist of more than ordinary ability. He served as an engineer on the great lakes for several years, and was a patentee of the Wolverine Steam Pump and other mechanical devices, which were placed on the market, and which brought him considerable revenue in the way of royalties. George W. Dixon was a member of the Masonic Order, a Republican in politics, and his wife was a Catholic. There were six children, four of whom are living, of whom William is the eldest. Mary Miller, is a widow; Fred is an engineer living in Arkansas; and Helena married a Mr. Pearson, who is a boat manufacturer in Duluth, Minnesota.

William Dixon had a public school education at Lafayette, and began his career in the iron works in Ottawa county. He was only eighteen years old when the war broke out, and enlisting in Company F of the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, he saw almost four years of active service, carrying a musket as a private, and showing the invincible and graceful qualities of the soldier from start to end. The first campaign in which he saw active service was the siege of Corinth, and from there he went through all the campaigns up to the concluding one at Nashville, in the fall and winter of 1864. At Atlanta, on July 5, 1864, he was taken prisoner, and was one of the few men still living, who can recount from personal recollection the horrors of the notorious Andersonville prison. From Anderson he was transferred to Charleston, South Carolina, and from that city made his escape on the morning of September 5, 1864. He remained in hiding in and about that city until November 17, and then with several private citizens and a union officer reached Edisto Bay, and was taken on board the cruiser St. Louis, and was from that boat transferred to Admiral Delgren's flag ship, and from there went to New York City. General Dix gave him a furlough, and after a few days spent at home he returned and saw some of the final campaigning, especially in the coast service including a number of engagements with the bushwhackers. He rejoined his old regiment near Goldsboro, North Carolina, accompanied it to Washington, where he participated in the Grand Review, and was honorably discharged.

For five years, Mr. Dixon served as an engineer on the great lakes, and in 1879 located in Muskegon, where a number of years were spent as engineer in different sawmills. In 1887 occurred his first appointment as superintendent of the Muskegon Water Works, and in that capacity he gave nine years of effective service. In 1897 Mr. Dixon engaged in the laundry business at Muskegon, and seven years in that line brought him considerable prosperity. In 1904, on his reappointment to the superintendency of the water works, he held that position until 1910. Since then he has been engaged in the contracting business, his present associate being John Campbell. This firm has just completed a large contract in the installation of a distributing system of water mains in the city of Muskegon.

In January, 1872, Mr. Dixon married Miss Mary McElroy, a daughter of Barney McElroy, who was born in Ireland. To their marriage have been born two children, George W., who lives at home, and Charles, who is farming a claim in Benewah Valley, in Idaho. Mr. Dixon is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Grand Army of the Republic, and is an active Progressive Republican in political affairs. For two years he held the post in the city council as alderman, and gave two years of service as fire chief. He is the owner of one of the beautiful homes in Muskegon, has considerable farm property, and his prosperity, considering the fact that it has come entirely through his own efforts is large and commendable.

CHARLES LAMARTINE CLARK has been identified with business affairs in Detroit, chiefly along the lines of real estate. He is one of the successful business men and likewise has a prominent position in the public life of the city, being a member of the Detroit Board of Estimates.

Charles L. Clark was born at Rochester, New York, April 9, 1851, and comes from an old and distinguished American family. He had direct ancestors both in the Revolution and in the War of 1812. The founder of the name in America was George Clark, who was born in Coleraine, Ireland, and who crossed the ocean and settled in America in 1715. His first settlement was at Deerfield, in Massachusetts, but

subsequently he secured a charter and founded the town of Colerain, Massachusetts, which he named in honor of his native place in Ireland. Subsequently the family moved into Vermont, where Seth Clark, son of George, was born. Seth Clark served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution, enlisting when a boy of fifteen years, and several times re-enlisting until the colonies had finally won their independence. Noah Clark, son of Seth, and grandfather of the Detroit business man, was born in Vermont, and fought as a soldier on the American side during the war of 1812. His business was that of contractor and builder, and towards the close of his life he was awarded several building contracts in the Province of Ontario, Canada, and took up his temporary residence in that country. While there he met an accidental death.

George Washington Clark, son of Noah, was born at Bangor, Maine, July 5, 1812. When his father moved to Canada he went along and at Woodstock in Ontario was married. He was living in Canada at the time of the rebellion of 1837, and was arrested on the ground of being a rebel sympathizer. He was thrown into jail by the Canadian authorities, but managed to effect his escape, and fled from the Dominion and located at Ann Arbor, Michigan. In Ann Arbor George W. Clark soon rose to prominence. He first gained attention by establishing the pioneer temperance newspaper in the state. Later he moved to Jackson, and while living there assisted in the founding of the Republican party at the famous meeting "under the oaks." From Jackson he moved to Rochester, New York, but in 1877 returned to Michigan and settled in Detroit, where he lived until his death in 1893. George W. Clark married Louise Elliott, who was born in Hayes, Middlesex, England, in 1817. Her family came to Canada in 1829, and she died at Detroit in 1904, when eighty-seven years of age.

Mr. Clark was always an active and prominent worker in the temperance and anti-slavery cause before and during the war. He was an associate worker with Garrison, Phillips, Gerrit Smith, Fred Douglas and all other anti-slavery agitators. He was known from one end of the United States and Canada to the other as the "silver-voiced (singer) abolitionist" and as the author of several well known and popular song books of the day, including the Liberty Minstrel, Harp of Freedom, and others.

Charles L. Clark was reared in Rochester, New York, attended the public schools of that city, and was also a student in the Walworth Academy near Rochester. In 1868, when seventeen years of age, he came to Detroit and found his first employment as clerk in the jewelry house of M. S. Smith and Company. In 1871 he entered a jewelry establishment in Chicago, but returned to Detroit in 1873 and got his first experience in the insurance and real estate business in the firm of Clark and Crawford, the senior member of which was his older brother. A few years later he engaged in the same business independently, and he has been in close touch with the general realty situation in Detroit for over forty years. At the present time he is regarded as one of the best informed judges of property values, and has had a very successful career in his particular line.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Detroit Real Estate Board, the Detroit Boat Club, and belonged to the old Detroit Light Guards. He has been a member of the Board of Estimates for the city from the Fourth Ward during the last six years. He has always taken great interest in art and was the organizer of Hopkin Club and also a member of New York Society, State of Michigan.

Mr. Clark married Georgiana Frazer, daughter of Thomas Frazer, and a member of the old and honored Frazer family of Detroit. They are the parents of three children: Cecilia Louise, Georgiana M. and Charles Elliot Frazer.

WILLIAM T. EVANS. Success in railway service is notably a result of alert efficiency, and faithful performance of duty day in and day out. A Michigan railroad man, who started in at the bottom, and now has one of the responsible places in his community is William T. Evans, freight agent of the Pere Marquette Railroad at Muskegon, having perhaps a hundred men under his management, and in one of the most exacting positions on the system.

William T. Evans is a native of Missouri, born in Schuyler county, July 27, 1865, a son of James S. and Martha M. (Maize) Evans. Grandfather Thomas Evans was born in Indiana, was a farmer, moved later to Davis county, Iowa, where he died, having seen service as a Union soldier during the Civil war. The Evans family was of Welsh descent. The maternal grandfather was Robert J. Maize, a native of Missouri, where all his life was spent. During the war he was captain of volunteers in the Union army. The Maize family is of Scotch Irish descent. James S. Evans was born in the state of Indiana, in 1842, and was married in 1863 to Miss Maize, who was a native of Missouri. The parents received their education respectively in their native state. The senior Evans was a practical farmer, until his retirement in 1890, and on selling his Iowa farm, where he had taken up his residence in 1873, he moved to the town of Bedford, and lived there in quiet retirement. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church, having taken a very active part in church affairs, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Woodmen of America, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A Democrat in politics, he served several times as alderman in Bedford. His start in life was as a poor boy, and a number of years ago he acquired a competency. There were six children in the family, of whom the Muskegon railroad man was the oldest, the others being: Robert J., who is a city salesman for the Standard Oil Company, in Chicago; Ollie, wife of Ben Maulding, a music dealer in Marysville, Missouri; Etta M., wife of Mark DeWitt, a very successful farmer at Lyons, Kansas, his degree of success being judged by the fact that in the last year his revenues from his farm amounted to seven thousand dollars; Alice, who is married and lives in Toledo, Ohio; and Eunice, who is married and lives in St. Joseph, Missouri.

William T. Evans is a graduate of the Bedford high school in Iowa, and got his first practical experiences in railroading in a local office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, where he learned telegraphy. His first regular station was at Creston, Iowa, was transferred to Lincoln, Nebraska, and spent eight years in employment at various posts, following the custom of railway men and leading a somewhat nomadic life. In 1892, he came into Michigan, had charge of the office at Thompsonville, then at Big Rapids, then at Howell, at LaPorte, Indiana, and Michigan City, Indiana, was then moved to Traverse City, and in 1905 came to Muskegon.

He came to Muskegon to take charge of the local freight department as freight agent, and has held this responsible position ever since. He has charge of the yards and the entire freight department, with fifty-five men under him, and indirectly one hundred men get their orders through him.

Mr. Evans was married in 1896 to Bertha Morgan, who was born in Howell, Michigan. Their two children are: Alewyn C., who is fourteen years old; and Doris M., aged nine. The family attend the Presbyterian church, Mr. Evans is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias, is High Priest in his Royal Arch Chapter, is also exalted ruler of the Elks, and has gone through all the chairs in the Elks organization at Muskegon. His politics is Democratic.

JOHN S. HAGGERTY. During a business career that has lasted over a period of more than a quarter of a century, John S. Haggerty has developed one of the largest brick manufacturing industries in the state of Michigan. In his various business relations he has done much to promote public progress and to establish that commercial and industrial activity whereon the growth and development of a community always depend. He has displayed excellent ability as a manager, together with keen business discernment and unflinching energy, and whatever he has undertaken he has carried forward to successful completion, while his methods have been such as will bear the closest scrutiny and most rigid examination.

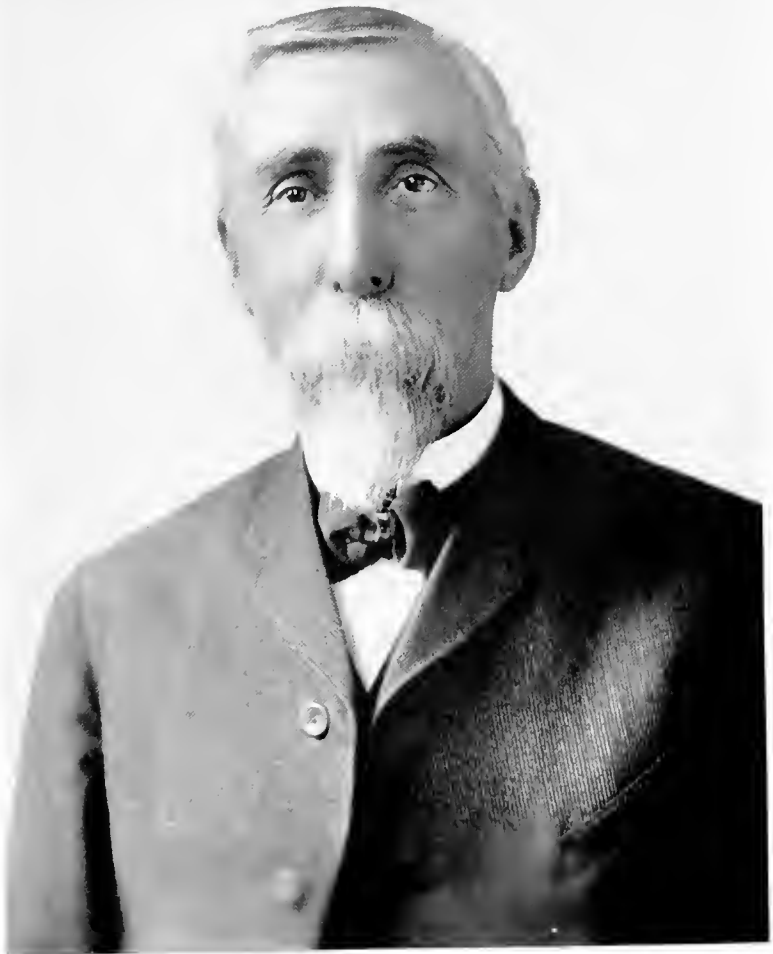
Mr. Haggerty, like many of his successful associates in Detroit's business world, is a product of the farm, having been born on his father's homestead in Springwells township, Wayne county, Michigan, August 22, 1866, a son of the late Lorenzo Dow and Elizabeth (Strong) Haggerty. The Haggerty family was founded in the Badger state by Hugh Haggerty, the grandfather of John S. Haggerty, who was a native of County Derry, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1830. Landing at New York City, he was married there to Fanny Otis, in 1831, and in that same year came to Michigan, which was then a territory, and took up a tract of land from the government in Springwells township, Wayne county. There he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life, winning position and independence through his industry and persistent effort. He passed away in 1853, honored and respected by all, while his widow survived him for many years, her death occurring in 1893. Lorenzo Dow Haggerty was born on the pioneer homestead place in Wayne county, April 30, 1838, and grew up amid pioneer surroundings, securing his education in the primitive schools of his locality and passing the greater part of his boyhood and youth in assisting his father to develop a home from the timber. He continued to follow agricultural pursuits in Wayne county until 1856, in which year he removed to Kansas, where he contemplated establishing a permanent home. However, he found that state in the throes of the great slavery controversy, and although he was an ardent pro-slavery man, and in Kansas became acquainted with old John Brown and Jim Lane, the leaders of the pro-slavery forces, the turmoil and excitement of the times in that section were too strenuous for him, and so after a short stay in the Sunflower state Mr. Haggerty returned to Michigan and again engaged in farming on the old home place in Springwells township. Subsequently he added to farming the buying and pressing of hay, an industry in which he did a large business for many years, but in 1881 disposed of his other interests to engage in the manufacture of brick. In 1897 he became a partner with his son, John S. Haggerty, in the same line of industry, this business having been established in 1888 by John S. and his brother, Clifton Floyd Haggerty. Father and son continued to be associated in this line with mutual success until the death of the elder man, July 2, 1903. Mr. Haggerty was widely known as a citizen whose labors were of the utmost value in laying broad and deep the foundations upon which has since been builded the superstructure of the present progress and prosperity of this section. He was possessed of industry, integrity and perseverance in whatever occupation he found himself, and had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, drawn about him by his many sterling traits of mind and heart. On December 27, 1860, Mr. Haggerty was married to Miss Elizabeth Strong, who was born on a farm in Greenville township, Wayne county, Michigan, in 1837, and died in 1896. She was the daughter of John Strong, a native of England, who settled in Greenfield township in 1826 and was for many years engaged in farming.

John S. Haggerty was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the district schools of Wayne county. As a youth he adopted farming as his vocation in life, and continued to be so engaged until the spring of 1888, when he engaged in the manufacture of brick on the old home place, in partnership with his brother. Subsequently, his father became associated with him, and since the elder man's death, in 1903, he has carried on the business alone, under his own name. Beginning in a small way, this industry has been developed into one of the largest in its line in Michigan, and at the present time has a yearly output of 40,000,000 common building brick. Mr. Haggerty is a man of excellent business ability, whose well-directed labors have brought him a measure of success whereby he is justly accounted one of the substantial citizens of Detroit. His offices are located at No. 1815 Dime Building. Mr. Haggerty in 1913 was elected a director of the Detroit Builders and Traders Exchange, and belongs likewise to the Detroit Board of Commerce. He is a member of the Detroit Athletic Club, the Rushmere Club, the Detroit Yacht Club and the Detroit Golf Club, and is a Mason of high degree, being a member of the Michigan Consistory (thirty-second degree), Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar, and Moslem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. His political affiliation is with the Republican party and he has been prominently active in the affairs of the party, although never an office-seeker.

ADAM PYLE. The Pyle Pattern & Manufacturing Company in the past ten years has risen to among the largest industries of Muskegon. The business was established by Adam Pyle who is president and general manager of the company. The company manufacture iron castings, moulding machines and plates, make patterns of every description, and while their business is largely of a local nature, they also have extended it to many parts of the country. Mr. Pyle is a man who started out as a worker in the ranks, at daily or monthly wages, and by a certain proved ability and skill as a pattern maker, and also a well seasoned business judgment, he eventually got into business for himself and has steadily prospered.

Adam Pyle is a native of England, and of family stock that has long been identified with industrial activities. He was born October 1, 1862, a son of Richard and Mary (Keall) Pyle. Grandfather Adam Pyle, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, was a very successful man, and did a flourishing business as manager of a glass factory. He was born in 1803, and died in 1874 at Leith, Scotland. The maternal grandfather of the Muskegon manufacturer, was a native of England, was a contractor, and died early in his career. Richard Pyle, the father, was born in England in 1837, and died in 1887. His wife, who was born in 1841, is still living. The father was a glass blower in England, and though he visited the United States three times, he never made this country his permanent home. Of the four children, three are still living, Adam being second in order of birth. His sister Mary is the widow of Matthew Cowley, while his brother, Richard, is a boiler maker in Muskegon. His parents were members of the Church of England, and his father affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The school equipment with which Adam Pyle was started in life was supplied by the common schools of Sunderland, and when nineteen years of age in 1881, he came to America. He served an apprenticeship in carpenter work, and in 1884 became a pattern maker in a foundry. He served in various plants for a number of years, and in 1904 established the present business, which manufactures patterns of all kinds, both in wood and metal and the business is growing steadily every month. It is



Henry M.eland

a local stock company, capitalized at fifteen thousand dollars, and Mr. Pyle is president and general manager.

In 1887 he married Miss Mary Hewitt, of Muskegon. Mr. Pyle is fortunate in the possession of two sons, Adam and Clyde E., both of whom have come into the factory and have proved themselves capable assistants to their father. Mr. Pyle is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Royal Arcanum, having held some minor chairs in the latter order and is a Republican in politics. However, all his time and attention are devoted to his business.

HENRY MARTYN LELAND. Though he recently turned over to his son the general management of the great Cadillac Motor Company, the name of Henry M. Leland is recognized as one of the best known in motor manufacturing circles of the country. That Detroit is now the "hub" of the automobile industry in America is perhaps due as much to the enterprise of Mr. Leland as to any other single individual. His life has been one of exceptional experience and achievement. During the Civil War period, years before modern inventions, including the automobile, were dreamed of, Henry Martyn Leland was employed in one of the government armories in making tools used in the manufacture of army rifles. His mechanical genius in its development from that time had many turnings, until twenty years ago he engaged at Detroit in the manufacture of naphtha and other internal combustion engines, used principally for the propulsion of motor boats. From that the transition to manufacture of engines for automobiles was natural enough. These facts show an interesting genesis in the career of a man who has been one of the principal factors in the growth of the automobile business at Detroit.

Henry Martyn Leland was born at Danville, Vermont, February 16, 1843. He is a direct descendant of Henry and Margaret Badcock Leland, natives of England, who came to America in 1625, becoming the founders of the Leland name on this side of the Atlantic. The original emigrant died at Sherburne, Massachusetts, April 14, 1680. The parents of Henry M. Leland were Leander and Zilpha (Tift) Leland, and both were natives of Rhode Island. Their death occurred at Worcester, Massachusetts, the father in 1881, and the mother in 1896.

Reared in Vermont and Massachusetts, Henry M. Leland was educated in the public schools, and was about eighteen years old when the war broke out among the states. Completing his apprenticeship at that time, he contributed his services to his country by service in the United States Armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, and there became actively attached to the mechanical work which has practically been his profession ever since. At Springfield he assisted in making the tools utilized in the manufacture of rifles for the army, and at the close of the war entered the employ of the Colt's Fire Arms Company at Hartford, Connecticut. After a short time there he returned to Worcester and was variously employed as expert tool maker and machinist. At Providence, Rhode Island, the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company had become known as leading manufacturers and there Mr. Leland became employed as a tool maker, and with that Company he served for 12 years as superintendent of the sewing machine department.

When Mr. Leland moved to Detroit in 1890 he established a machine business for himself. A little later Mr. Robert C. Faulconer was taken in as a partner, under the firm name of the Leland & Faulconer Manufacturing Company, makers of special machinery, and the firm soon came to be regarded as a leading one in its department of special manufacture. About that time the naphtha launch came into vogue, and the

Leland & Faulconer Company came to devote much of the operations of its plant to the building of internal combustion engines. Their experience in that line paved the way for the next development in motor vehicles, the automobile.

At the time of the birth of the automobile Mr. Leland had well won a reputation as one of the most skillful engine builders in the United States, and that reputation quickly extended into the field of automobile engine construction. In order to secure a larger market for the engines produced in his plant, he assisted in the organization of the Cadillac Automobile Company in 1902. In 1905 the Leland & Faulconer Manufacturing Company was consolidated with the Cadillac Automobile Company under the name of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, Mr. Leland becoming general manager. This was the position which he recently relinquished in favor of his son, Wilfred C. Leland, who is also vice-president of the company. However, Mr. Henry M. Leland continues with the company as president and advisory manager, and is now recognized, as he has been in the past, as a pioneer and leader of the American motor industry. He is now president of the American Society of Automobile Engineers.

Mr. Leland is a charter member of the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Metal Trades Association, the National Founders Association, the United Order of the Golden Cross, and is identified with innumerable trade, professional and social organizations. During his residence in Detroit he has taken much interest in civic and benevolent work, and is the founder and president of the Detroit Citizens League. While living in the East he was a member of the Pearl Street Baptist Church of Providence, Rhode Island, but since moving to Detroit his membership has been in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of which he is an official and active member.

On September 25, 1867, Mr. Leland married, at Millbury, Massachusetts, Miss Ellen R. Hull, who died January 15, 1914. Their children are: M. Gertrude, wife of Angus C. Woodbridge, of Detroit; Wilfred Chester, general manager of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, who married Blanche Mollineau Dewey, daughter of the late Judge Dewey, of Detroit; and Miriam, deceased.

HON. FRED M. WARNER. Three times governor of Michigan, and four years secretary of state, Fred M. Warner's career is so well known in recent political history as to require no preface. As a business man he has been equally successful, has built a splendid industry in the village of Farmington in Oakland county, and is now vice president of the Detroit United Bank. Oakland county has been the seat of the Warner family for nearly ninety years, and in the pioneer times as in later eras, few were able to accomplish so much in the sturdy work which promoted civilization and in those movements which brought about the existence of higher ideals of civilization.

The first of the family to appear in southern Michigan was Seth A. L. Warner, who came in 1823 and belonged to what has been called the "second influx of settlers to the southern section of Oakland county." Seth Warner was himself a good, strong and able man, but in his son appeared a still stronger character as a citizen and business man. This son was the late P. Dean Warner, whose name has a distinctive place in the history of Oakland county and of Michigan. With an excellent ancestry, and a rugged environment which brought forth and developed the best qualities of his nature, he became a man of note throughout the state. P. Dean Warner was born in Schuyler county, New York, August 12, 1822, and was less than three years of age when his parents, Seth

A. L. and Sally Warner, removed in April, 1825, to Michigan. Their journey from New York to Michigan was not unlike those of other pioneer families of that period, and the time required for the trip from Detroit to their home, two miles north of the present Farmington village, was greater than that now required to make the trip from New York to Lansing. At the age of fifteen it seemed clear to the boy that it was his duty to leave the parental roof and commence his business career. Clerking in a country store was the beginning of a mercantile career that was a long and honorable one. For six years he served in that capacity, in a general store at Farmington, with the exception of two or three months each year spent in attending school. Part of one year he attended the Northville school. He spent one year in Detroit clerking, and with this exception, his entire lifetime was spent in Farmington. In 1846 he was able to purchase one-half interest in a small stock of goods, and establish a store in Farmington under the name of Botsford & Warner. He was best known in business as a village storekeeper and banker, and his interests were many, not only in local commerce, but in public affairs.

He was early called upon to serve his fellow townsmen in official position, acting as justice of the peace, clerk and supervisor for many years. In 1850 he was chosen as a Democratic member of the house of representatives from Oakland county, and as such participated in the election of Lewis Cass, as United States Senator from Michigan. He served but one term of this time. He was always interested in national affairs as well as state, and it was not long after his first legislative experience that he believed it to be his duty to leave the party of caste, with which he had been identified. On the other hand he could not indorse the principles of the opposition. He was therefore ready to accept membership in the new political organization born upon Michigan soil. He was one of those who voted for John C. Fremont, and he remained until his death a steadfast member of the party he helped to organize. In 1864 he was again elected representative, for two terms in the house. He took a prominent part in the deliberations of the legislature, and was chosen speaker in his second term. He was deeply interested in the growth and development of his state, and his help and influence could be counted upon for any measure that sought to add to the educational resources of the state or the care for its dependents and unfortunates. He was a friend of the University and the Agricultural College, believing that money expended for education of our boys and girls would be returned a hundred fold by their increasing usefulness. Those enjoying the splendid opportunities of public schools and universities at this time owe a debt of gratitude to such men as P. D. Warner, who in the face of strong opposition stood by them and started them on their careers of usefulness. His services as a law maker ended with a term in the state senate in 1869-70. He was an active member of the constitutional convention of 1867, a body that numbered in its membership many able and influential men.

P. D. Warner was a man of deep religious convictions and a member of the Presbyterian church for many years. He was attentive to the minor duties of the good citizen in the home community and was foremost in every movement for the improvement of the little village he loved to call home. Its churches and its schools had in him a loyal friend. He was a friend and counselor of three generations of Farmington people, and there are many men in Oakland county, who are today the better for having relied upon his judgment and acted upon his advice. As old age brought infirmities he gave up one by one the business cares, and while waiting for the final summons enjoyed the well-earned freedom from the cares and activities of a business career, which lasted nearly, if not quite, three score years and ten.

P. D. Warner was married November 8, 1845, in Ann Arbor to Rhoda Elizabeth Bosford. To them were given almost sixty-six years of happy married life before his death, on August 28, 1910. The faithful wife lived to the old age of eighty-seven, passing away August 11, 1911, at Farmington.

It was with the inspiration of such a sterling citizen as P. D. Warner before him that Fred M. Warner was stirred to reach the full bent of his powers and opportunities. Fred M. Warner was born at Hickling, Nottinghamshire, England, July 21, 1865, and was brought to America by his parents when only three months old. A few months later his mother died, and he was adopted in the family of P. D. Warner. In addition to the training which he received in the Warner home, he possessed the English traits, of perseverance and common sense, and has combined great energy and enterprise with genial good fellowship. At the age of fourteen he had completed the high school course at Farmington, and after taking a term at the State Agricultural College he became clerk in the Warner store at Farmington. In a few years the older man retired in favor of the younger, and Fred M. Warner continued the business on a much broader scale and made it one of the leading mercantile houses in southern Michigan. In 1889 he established the first of a dozen or more cheese factories, which eventually brought him fortune and national standing in that particular line of industry. Oakland county and other adjoining counties have since been well covered with the Warner factories, and in 1905 the business was incorporated as the Fred M. Warner Cheese Company, which at the height of its output manufactured two million pounds of cheese a year. In recent years the company has concentrated its energies upon the production of milk, with Farmington as headquarters for the large enterprise. Practically all the supply is marketed in Detroit.

In 1897 Mr. Warner was one of the organizers of the Farmington Exchange Bank, which had originally been established as the Warner Exchange Bank, and in 1910 became a state institution. Mr. Warner has been president of the Farmington Bank for three years, and as already stated, is identified with financial affairs in Detroit.

Mr. Warner's official life began in 1890, when he was chosen a member and president of the Village Board of Trustees of Farmington. That office he held for nine years. From 1895 to 1898 he was a member of the state senate, as representative from the Twelfth District. At the Republican state convention in Grand Rapids in 1900, he was nominated for secretary of state by acclamation, was elected in November, and served during 1901-02. In 1902 came his re-election by a vote of over a quarter of a million. His service as secretary of the state of Michigan covers the years 1901-04. With his growing popularity and influence in public affairs, and his recognized ability, he was in 1904 nominated and elected governor of the state, being the youngest incumbent to hold that office from the adoption of the state constitution of 1850. Another unique distinction in state politics that belongs to Mr. Warner is that he held the chair of governor for three successive terms, from January, 1905, to January, 1911. During his terms of office such measures as the good road movement, the primary election law, popular nomination of United States senators, two-cent railroad passenger law, and the uniform taxation corporation were either inaugurated or pushed into practical operation, and largely through the governor's initiative and advocacy.

In 1888, Mr. Warner married Miss Martha M. Davis, who was born at Farmington in Oakland county, a daughter of Samuel and Susan (Groff) Davis, of an old Pennsylvania family. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Warner are: Susan Edessa, born April 18, 1891; Howard Maltby,

born January 4, 1893; Harley Davis, born March 4, 1894; and Helen Rhoda, born March 14, 1899.

HENRY E. MORTON. The eminence of Muskegon among the industrial centers of Michigan has been due to the presence here of a group of men possessed of remarkable genius as manufacturers and of fine capabilities as organizers and business builders. Of those industries which may be regarded as the direct product of inventive genius and the personal ability of their founders, the Morton Manufacturing Company at Muskegon Heights is probably the most conspicuous. The founder of this industry was the late Matthew Morton, who started in life a poor boy on a farm. Talent for mechanics and an original genius started him in the line which brought him success and enabled him to give to the world machinery which has lightened the burdens of men throughout the civilized country. He had courage, ability and determination. He was not only a good manufacturer, but a remarkable salesman, took great pride in his work, and as he prospered his business grew until it became the nucleus of one of the important industries of the state.

Henry E. Morton, a son of the founder of the Morton Manufacturing Company, and now president of that concern, was born at Lapeer, Michigan, September 16, 1863. His mother was Sarah T. Strong, who was born in Lapeer, Michigan, April 27, 1841, and is still living. On July 4, 1859, she married Matthew Morton, who was born near Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1837, and who died in 1909.

The late Matthew Morton came to America with his parents at the age of eight years, settled on a farm at Romeo, Michigan, and lived in the country until he was twenty-one years of age. While on the farm he manufactured from his own tools a foot lathe, took this machine to Armada, and started his career as a manufacturer. A number of years later his enterprise was located at Lapeer. There his enterprise expanded to the construction of steam engines and saw mill and grist mill machinery and he became head of the Lapeer Steam Engine Works, which was conducted at Lapeer until 1870. Returning to Romeo, he then founded the firm of Morton & Hamlin. This firm continued the manufacture of steam engines and other machinery until 1873. St. Clair was the next center of operations and the business was continued there under the name of the St. Clair Iron Works, its output being stationary steam engines and marine engines. Again returning to Romeo, Matthew Morton took up the manufacture of agricultural machinery.

In 1879 he invented the Morton check valve, a device which proved its immediate usefulness in connection with all steam power plant installation. In 1880 was organized the Morton Check & Pump Valve Company, a copartnership, for the manufacture of the valves in different sizes, and as a side line agricultural machinery was made, chiefly machines invented by the genius of Matthew Morton. In the manufacture of this product a key seating machine was required, and as there was nothing on the market available for the purpose, Matthew Morton designed and built a machine that was so successful that all machine shops in the country took steps to secure the device. In 1884 the first patent for the machine was issued, and from that time its manufacture was an important part of the Morton enterprise. The business was kept at Romeo, until 1891, when the plant was transferred to Muskegon, and established on Muskegon Heights. In the same year the Morton Manufacturing Company was incorporated with Matthew Morton as president, Henry E. Morton as vice-president and William Rowan as secretary and treasurer. Its capital stock was one hundred thousand dollars. Matthew Morton continued as president of this large concern

until his death. After developing the largest line of key setting machines in the world, his attention was given to the development of draw cut shapers and traveling head planers. These machines were exhibited the first time at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. The products of the Morton Manufacturing Company have been sold and operated in nearly every civilized country of the world. Many of the tools have come into general use in some of the largest ship building industries in Scotland, and after delivering a consignment of machinery in Scotland, Matthew Morton superintended their installation and operation. The business has grown to remarkable proportions and its agencies are now found in foreign lands. The career of the late Matthew Morton was remarkable not only for its genius and ability in organization, but also from the fact that he started out a poor boy without a dollar, and his success was largely the direct result of his own efforts. He was a Republican in politics and belonged to the Methodist Protestant church. There were three children: Harriet is the wife of James Millikin, a farmer at Cairo, Michigan, and county treasurer and member of the state legislature; Mary E.; and Mason B., vice-president of the Morton Manufacturing Company.

Henry E. Morton after a common school education entered the shops with his father at the age of fourteen, and has been identified with the Morton enterprise ever since. By experience and long study he is familiar with every detail of the industry, and in his position as president of the company directs its affairs in such a way as to reap the benefit of the originating genius of its founder. Much of Mr. Morton's time is taken up with travel in connection with his business.

On April 6, 1887, Henry E. Morton married Ora Gertrude Chrissman, daughter of Michael H. Chrissman, who was a farmer near Washington, Michigan. To their union have been born five children: Margaret S., who finished a college education at Olivet; Henry E. Jr., who has taken his first year of college work at Lansing; Matthew H., now in high school; Ora in the seventh grade of the common schools; and Alice N., also in school. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Morton is a Republican in politics, and at one time was president of the Muskegon Heights Village.

WILLIAM TEFFT BARBOUR. President of the Detroit Stove Works, Mr. Barbour is one of the younger men in business in Detroit, and though still in his thirties is at the head of one of the most important industrial establishments of the state.

William Tefft Barbour was born in Detroit April 4, 1877. His parents were Edwin S. and Ella (Tefft) Barbour, his father having for many years been one of Detroit's leading men of affairs. After his education in the public schools of Detroit, William Barbour was sent east to the Phillips-Andover Academy of Massachusetts, where he was a member of the class of 1896. Returning home, his business career began as purchasing agent for the Detroit Stove Works, and in a short time he was made vice-president of the company, and since 1897 has directed its management from the post of president. His enterprise has also contributed to the preeminence of Detroit as a center of the automobile industry and has a well-established place in local industries.

Mr. Barbour is a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, and belongs to the Detroit Club, the Detroit Boat Club, and the Detroit Automobile Club. His church is the Protestant Episcopal. On June 10, 1902, occurred his marriage with Miss Margaret C. Chittenden. She was born and reared in Detroit, a daughter of William J. Chittenden, a Detroit citizen whose career is mentioned elsewhere in this publication.

They have four children, Irene J., Ella C., William T., Jr., and Alpheus W.

JAMES J. NUFER. A vigorous young business man who since leaving college has been a factor in the industrial activities of White Hall, James J. Nufer is now treasurer of the Nufer Cedar Company, an important industry established and built up by his father.

James J. Nufer was born in White Hall, April 7, 1879, a son of Frederick and Helen (McGrade) Nufer. His grandfather was Charles Nufer, a native of Columbus, Ohio, and a successful miller. The great-grandfather was a soldier serving with the rank of colonel in the Revolutionary war. The Nufer family had settled in Fredericksburg, Maryland, during the colonial period. The maternal grandfather, John T. McGrade was born in Scotland, settled in New York City, moved west to Illinois, where he died on his farm. Frederick Nufer, father of James J. was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1847, and died in Whitehall in 1911. His wife was born in New York City, November 22, 1852, and was married in White Hall in 1868. The late Frederick Nufer was one of the early settlers in Muskegon county, and a man whose enterprise and influence were highly beneficial to the village of White Hall. He located there in 1858, started his career as a log scaler, worked hard and quickly proved his ability, and in the early sixties joined Mark B. Covell in the purchase of a small mill, where they began the manufacture of lumber on a small scale. Frederick Nufer continued in business with Mr. Covell a short time and then started on his own account. His enterprise was increased from time to time, all his surplus being reinvested in extensions and improvements, and besides his general lumber mill he conducted a shingle factory. His business was one of those that expanded under the stimulus of his enterprise and his foresight and judgment, and at the time of his death, he left an estate representing a considerable fortune. In 1887 he incorporated a company, established a mill for the manufacture of boxes from tin plate, and that industry was continued up to the time of his death. The firm of Nufer Cedar Company now has a large plant at White Hall and its annual volume of business during 1912 was four hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. A southern plant, a branch of the same enterprise, located at Petersburg, Virginia, produced last year's business to the aggregate value of half a million dollars. The late Frederick Nufer, with his wife, was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church at White Hall, was a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason, also a member of the Shrine, was a Republican in politics, and was honored with the office of president of the village of White Hall for several years. His children were seven in number, and four are still living, the others besides James being: William L., who is president of the Nufer Cedar Company at Petersburg, Virginia; F. W. also located at Petersburg; Nellie Nufer Devine, who is secretary of the company, and her husband J. J. Devine is identified with the southern plant at Petersburg; and James J., treasurer of the company.

James J. Nufer grew up in White Hall, attended the local schools, and his first ambition was for a professional career. After graduating from the University of Michigan in the regular course in 1903, he spent one year in the Medical Department of the University and following that was for two years coach of the athletic team in Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana. Following that experience he returned to White Hall and became identified with his father's business, and is now giving all his attention to the further extension of the White Hall plant, being treasurer of the Nufer Cedar Company. Mr. Nufer belongs to the

Methodist church, is affiliated with the Masonic Order through the Knights Templar degree, and in politics is Republican. During his university career he belonged to the Sigma Chi fraternity.

JAMES BURRITT NETTLETON. By diversified gifts and various services men contribute to the development of a great city. The foundations of law and municipal order attract some; others give themselves to the founding of institutions of religion and learning, still others are instrumental in the opening up of the avenues of trade and commerce and in furnishing the facilities for the transaction of business. In a thousand different but diverging directions they bend their energies, according to some mysterious law of organization to the common weal. Among all the various occupations and professions, none is more promotive of the reputation abroad of a growing city than that which has to do with its architecture. Detroit for many years has been noted for the beauty of its public buildings, its churches and schools, its business emporiums and its private residences, and this is because of the work and superior gifts of such men as James Burritt Nettleton, senior member of the well-known firm of Nettleton & Weaver, architects.

Mr. Nettleton is a product of the farm, having been born on the homestead of his parents in Medina county, Ohio, June 24, 1862, a son of Noble and Mary Anna (Blakeslee) Nettleton. The father was born in Connecticut in 1820, and was a son of Daniel Nettleton, also of that state. The latter left New England in 1832 with his family and removed to Medina county, Ohio, becoming a pioneer of that section of the Western Reserve, where he continued to pass the remainder of his life in tilling the soil. Noble Nettleton was twelve years of age when he accompanied his parents overland to Ohio. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, early adopted farming as his life work, and continued in pastoral pursuits throughout his life, passing away in 1893. He was an energetic, industrious and thrifty farmer, and through energy and well-directed effort became a substantial man, so that in his declining years he was able to retire and enjoy the fruits of his early labors. Mary Anna (Blakeslee) Nettleton was born in Medina county, Ohio, in 1825, the daughter of Burritt Blakeslee, who was a New Englander by birth and a pioneer farmer of Medina county. She also passed her last years in Ohio, and there died in 1899.

James Burritt Nettleton was reared on the home farm in Ohio. He received his early education in the country schools and graduated from the Medina high school, following which he entered Cornell University, where he took the architectural course, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in architecture in the summer of 1886. Succeeding this, he spent some time in the study of his chosen profession as a draughtsman in different architects' offices at York, Pennsylvania, and Zanesville and Cleveland, Ohio, and in the spring of 1887 came to Detroit and became a draughtsman in the office of Donaldson & Meier, architects, with whom he continued for ten years. In 1897 Mr. Nettleton established himself in his profession in Toledo, Ohio, where he was in business for five years, but in 1902 returned to Detroit to the offices of Donaldson & Meier, where he passed the next three years. In 1905 he again entered business on his own account, and in 1908, with Alfred E. Weaver, formed the partnership of Nettleton & Weaver, an association which has continued to the present time. They maintain offices at No. 1405 Penobscot building.

As Mr. Nettleton is still in the prime of life, his originality and enthusiasm in his chosen profession will bring him still greater eminence than that which he now enjoys. He is a valued member of the Michigan

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Chapter of the American Institute of Architecture and belongs to the Detroit Board of Commerce. His religious connection is with St. Joseph's Episcopal church.

Mr. Nettleton married, in 1889, Miss Kitty M. Wilder, who was born at Medina, Ohio, daughter of James and Cornelia Eliza (Egbert) Wilder, natives of New York state and pioneers of Medina county, Ohio. Two daughters and a son have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nettleton, namely: Frances Elizabeth, born in 1890; James Erls, in 1894; and Dorothy May, in 1903.

BURT RUSSELL SHURLY, M. D. By his knowledge of medicine, medical judgment and skill, and by his prominent relations with hospital and local and national medical organizations, Dr. Shurly is one of Michigan's most prominent physicians. It is in the specialty of laryngology, otology and clinical medicine that he has for several years concentrated his efforts, and his qualifications and record entitle him to rank among the best known specialists along those lines in the country.

Dr. Shurly is dean and professor of rhinology, laryngology and otology in the Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery; is laryngologist to Harper Hospital and Providence Hospital and the Children's Free Hospital; attending laryngologist and otologist to the Woman's Hospital; and is secretary of the Detroit Post-Graduate School of Medicine.

Dr. Shurly was born in Chicago, Illinois, a son of Edmund R. P. and Augusta (Godwin) Shurly. Dr. Shurly received most of his college education in the Northwestern Military Academy and the University of Wisconsin, and was graduated M. D. from the Detroit College of Medicine in the Class of 1895. Subsequently he took post-graduate work in the University of Vienna. His practice began at Detroit in 1895, and the succeeding years have brought a large and profitable practice together with many honors in professional positions and relations. During the late war with Spain Dr. Shurly served as assistant surgeon and apothecary in the United States navy on board the U. S. S. Yosemite with the Michigan Naval Reserves. The record of the Michigan Naval Reserve in that war was such as to reflect credit upon every one of its members. It will be recalled that the Reserve was assigned to duty on the Auxiliary Cruiser Yosemite, and did a great deal of important duty in Cuban waters. Among other achievements the Yosemite captured a Spanish vessel, and some years later Congress voted a large bounty which was distributed among the officers and crew. Dr. Shurly enjoys many pleasant relationships with old comrades in the Reserve, and is a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars.

Dr. Shurly has membership in the American Laryngological, Otological and Climatological Associations, the Michigan State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Association of Military Surgeons, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, the American Association of Rhinology, Laryngology and Otology. He also belongs to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, is a Republican in politics, a member of the Episcopal church, and identified with the Masonic order. His clubs are the Detroit, the University, the Country, the Detroit Racquet and Curling. By his marriage to Viola Palms, of the old Detroit family of that name, Dr. Shurly has four children: Marie, Beatrice, Burt Russell, Jr., and Edmund.

H. J. MAXWELL GRYLLS. An architect with a long and successful experience in Detroit, Mr. Grylls is junior member of the well known firm of Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, who as architects probably stand in the very first rank in their profession in Detroit at this time. Mr. Grylls

possesses not only a long and thoroughly tested experience, but splendid natural qualifications for his work, and whether in independent practice or in association with other well known architects has had some of the best honors and accomplished some of the finest results in his profession in Detroit.

Humphrey John Maxwell Grylls was born in England, March 8, 1865, a son of Humphrey Millett and Henrietta Elizabeth (Fox) Grylls. It was through private schools that he received his educational training, while in England, and was a student in the Truro Grammar Schools and the Crewkerne Grammar School. In 1881 he came to the United States and in May, 1883, began employment with W. E. Brown, a Detroit architect. He was with Mr. Brown until 1885, following which a short time was spent in the office of Donaldson & Meier, another firm of Detroit architects and in the latter part of 1885 he became connected with William Scott & Company. He was taken into the business in 1889, at which time the firm name became John Scott & Company. In 1903 Mr. Grylls set up practice independently at Detroit under his own name, and in 1905 became senior member of the firm of Grylls & Gies. The organization of the present corporation of Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, occurred in February, 1907, and Mr. Grylls has since been vice president of the company.

He has been devoted to his profession and most of his honors have come through his professional work. Mr. Grylls served as president and secretary of the Michigan Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and is a member of the Detroit Architectural Club, the Detroit Club, the Indian Village Club, the Detroit Athletic Club, and the Witenagemote Club. In 1893 at Detroit, he was married to Miss Mary Field. They are the parents of the following children: Humphrey Millett Kercheval, Richard Gerveys Field, Maxwell Miles and John Robert Jefferson.

J. G. R. MANWARING, M. D. A surgeon at Flint, Dr. Joshua George Ross Manwaring was born at Inlay City, Michigan, October 17, 1877, a son of George R. and Amy (Kinnee) Manwaring, natives of Dryden, Michigan, and Drayton Plains, Canada, respectively. His mother died at Kansas City, Missouri, in 1911, at the age of fifty-six, and the father now lives and is a successful merchant at Sedgwick, Kansas. During many years of residence at Inlay City, George R. Manwaring was engaged in merchandising. The five children were: Vera Inez, wife of Dr. George Lowes, of Lawton, Oklahoma; Joshua George Ross; Ethel Irene, wife of Watson Comer, of Albany, New York; Edgar George Ross, a graduate of the School of Mines at Rolla, Missouri, and now a mining engineer of Lewiston, Montana; and one that died in infancy.

With an education acquired from the public schools of Inlay, Dr. Manwaring graduated from the Lapeer high school, and from the medical department of the University of Michigan with the degree M. D. in 1901. The two following years were spent as a member of the house staff at the University Hospital. Dr. Manwaring's chief practice from the beginning has been surgery, and since locating at Flint in 1903 he has concentrated his energies on that branch of his profession.

Dr. Manwaring has membership in the Genesee Medical Society, the American State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and was one of the surgeons who in 1912 established at Washington, D. C., the American College of Surgeons, membership in which is distinctive of special attainment in the field of surgery. He is a member of the Flint Country Club, has taken thirty-two degrees of Scottish Rite Masonry and belongs to the Mystic Shrine, and is a member of the Elks. His home is at 317 E. 3rd street in Flint. On August 24, 1904,

Dr. Manwaring was married at Rolla, Missouri, to Miss Fleda G. Dowell, a native of Hickville, Ohio. Their three children are: Joshua, born July 4, 1907; John Thomas, born in January, 1911; and Frances Amy, born in July, 1913.

JAY ROBERT McCOLL. Probably there is no city in the country where the services of skilled and experienced consulting mechanical engineers are in more active demand than in Detroit, where, owing to its rapid and marvelous growth and development, municipal improvements and vast private enterprises are conducted upon the most extensive scale. A leading and prominent representative devoted to this department of industrial activity is Jay Robert McColl, a member of the firm of Ammerman & McColl, and a man who has frequently been honored by appointment to positions of an expert and advisory nature. Mr. McColl is a native son of Michigan and is descended from one of the pioneer families of this commonwealth.

The McColl family originated in Scotland, and Hugh McColl, the grandfather of Jay Robert McColl, and who later founded the family in the United States, was a cotton and silk manufacturer at Paisley, Scotland, in which city he was born in 1795. When he came to America about 1820 he located in what is now a part of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and it was there that his son, Hugh McColl, was born. The senior McColl died at Delhi Mills, May 28, 1864, aged seventy years. His wife, Jean Trotter McColl, born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1790, died at Delhi Mills, February 23, 1856, aged sixty-six years. In 1829 Hugh McColl, the son, came to Michigan, then a territory, and settled at what is now Delhi Station, but which was then known as Delhi Mills, five miles from Ann Arbor, in Washtenaw county, that settlement during those days being regarded as quite a manufacturing point. He was a pioneer mill operator of the state, he having established one of the first woolen mills in Michigan. Farmers would bring to his mill their raw wool from miles around, and he would manufacture it into cloth for clothes, blankets, etc., and the subject of this review still retains in his possession, and uses, a pair of blankets made by the old gentleman, their excellent state of preservation testifying eloquently to the skill and workmanship of this pioneer. Later, Hugh McColl took up one hundred and sixty acres of land in the above locality, and the deed, signed by President Andrew Jackson, is held by Jay Robert McColl, as is also the deed for an adjoining tract, one hundred and sixty acres, taken up by this pioneer, this latter document being signed by President John Quincy Adams. Hugh McColl was the father of four sons, of whom two took charge of the mill at their father's death, while the other two came into possession of the farms. The grandfather passed away at Delhi, ripe in years, and with the respect and warm regard of a wide circle of acquaintances and friends, attracted to him by his integrity, his honorable dealing and his fidelity to duty as he saw it in all the walks of life.

Robert McColl, father of Jay Robert McColl, was born at Holmesburg, Pennsylvania, now a part of Philadelphia, December 14, 1824. He came to Michigan with his father in 1829, at the age of five years. He was given such educational advantages as were afforded by the pioneer schools, and grew up to agricultural pursuits, spending much of his time in clearing, grubbing and cultivating the land which his father had secured from the government. As a young man he adopted the vocation of farming, and at the time of his father's death he secured the second tract of land, on which he continued to carry on operations during the remainder of his life. He was a man of industry and thrift, prospered in his ventures because of his close application, and was respected and esteemed

by his fellow-citizens. He married Sophia D. Latson, who was born on an adjoining farm, the daughter of a pioneer who came to Michigan from the state of New York. Mrs. McColl passed away in 1900.

Jay Robert McColl was born on his father's farm in the vicinity of Delhi, Washtenaw county, Michigan, March 24, 1867. He first attended the district schools and subsequently the Ann Arbor high school, following which he took up the study of mechanical engineering at the Michigan Agricultural College, where he was graduated with his degree in 1890. He next took special post-graduate work in engineering at his alma mater, as well as at Cornell University. The year he graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College, he declined an appointment to the United States Geological Survey to accept an adjunct professorship of mechanical engineering at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, a position which he held for ten years and resigned to accept the position of associate professor of thermodynamics, at Purdue University, Indiana, which he continued to hold for one year. In 1903 he became associate professor of steam engineering, in charge of the department of steam engineering at the same university, continuing as such until 1905. In the latter year he was appointed mechanical engineer for the American Blower Company of Detroit, the biggest manufacturers in that line in the country, which position he resigned in 1910, to become a member of the engineering firm of Ammerman, McColl & Anderson. In the summer of 1911 Mr. McColl became a member of the faculty of the University of Detroit, and at this time he is dean of engineering of that institution. He is president of the Michigan Agricultural College Alumni Association, to which he was elected in 1913, and is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and in December, 1913, read a paper before that society (the first on the subject) on the "Test of Vacuum Cleaners," at the meeting held in New York City.

At St. Johns, Michigan, January 3, 1900, Mr. McColl was married to Miss Belle G. Baldwin, who was born at St. Johns, Michigan, a daughter of Albert J. Baldwin, a descendant of one of our old American families that lived in Old Hadley, Massachusetts, over a hundred years before the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. McColl have one daughter.

JOHN WATSON. The city of Grand Rapids cherishes and honors as its oldest pioneer citizen the venerable John Watson, whose home has been there since 1837, and who from boyhood to old age has witnessed practically every phase of development, and all the remarkable transformations which the years have brought about. It is no empty distinction to have lived in one locality upwards of eighty years, and that honor is increased when those years have been filled with useful labors, with kindly service as a neighbor and fellow citizen, and with substantial accumulation and accomplishments.

John Watson was born in Hartford, Connecticut, September 17, 1826, and at this writing is in his eighty-eighth year. His father was Isaac Watson, who was the pioneer harness maker of Grand Rapids, and one of its first settlers. He was born in Hartford, a son of John Watson, who was a contractor and builder and probably spent his entire life in Connecticut. John Watson had two daughters and seven sons, but Isaac was the only one of the nine to reach manhood. As a boy he served an apprenticeship in the saddle and harness making trade, and late in 1826, after the birth of his son John, he moved west to Erie, in the extreme northwestern corner of Pennsylvania, and a short time later crossed the line into the Western Reserve of Ohio, becoming one of the early settlers in Hudson in Summit county. There he acquired a large tract of land in Hudson, including the present site of the Union station.

A few years enabled him to build up a considerable business, which he sold, and then lived for a time at Prairie Ronde and Twinsburg in the same county. Moving his home from there to Cleveland, he took a contract to make horse collars at fifty cents apiece. His shop was in his own house, and he was able to make ten dollars a day.

In 1837 occurred the further migration of the family to what was then the western frontier. With his family and goods Isaac Watson embarked on a schooner at Cleveland and after battling with wind and wave for four weeks the vessel landed at the mouth of the Grand River, on the west coast of Michigan. While the mouth of the Grand river was at that time occupied by settlers, Isaac Watson was not satisfied with the location and was transported on the steamer *Gov. Mason*, which was the first steamboat plying up and down Grand river, to Grand Rapids. Grand Rapids was then a very small village, consisting of a few log houses. There was not a house in the place which contained a heating or cooking stove, all being heated by wide hearths and chimneys, and all the cooking being done by the fireplace. For his family Isaac Watson found a vacant log house without flooring or chimney, and these he built of wood. It was owned by the Baptist Mission, and stood on the spot where Bridge street crosses the river on the west side. Moving his family into that rude home, he began a permanent residence in Grand Rapids. Traveling was very expensive in those days, and it had taken all his cash capital to reach Grand Rapids, and his only resources consisted of a small stock of leather and some saddles which he had brought along. At that time there was only one team of horses on the west side of Grand Rapids, owned by Lovell Moore, and as the surrounding country was very sparsely settled there was consequently little demand for leather goods. However, this pioneer harness maker traded a saddle to Jonathan Chubb for sixteen bushels of wheat, which insured a supply of flour for some weeks to come. The wheat was stored in the loft of the log house, and a ladder led up from the main room to that place of storage. Isaac Watson having practically no employment at his trade, but being an expert rifleman, spent a considerable part of his time in procuring meat for his table, and as deer were plentiful in that section found no difficulty in keeping the larder filled with venison. About a hundred feet above the bridge stood a grist mill, and whenever flour was needed he loaded a stock of wheat in a canoe and took it up to the mill. As already mentioned Isaac Watson was the first saddle and harness maker in Grand Rapids. Besides making saddles and harness, he occasionally made a pair of boots to order, and also manufactured several trunks, covered with horse hide. Isaac Watson died at Grand Rapids in 1846 at the age of fifty years. The maiden name of his wife was Olive Hawkins, who was born in Hartford, Connecticut, and who survived her first husband many years. She afterwards married a Mr. Roberts, and died aged seventy-seven. There were two children, and the daughter named Harriet, married Mindius Whitney, and she died in her eighty-first year.

John Watson was eleven years old when the family made its long journey from Cleveland, Ohio, to Grand Rapids, and has a keen recollection of the many incidents in that voyage. Probably no man in western Michigan has a greater fund of worthy incidents and recollections of pioneer life than Mr. Watson. Practically the entire west coast of Michigan in 1837 was an unbroken wilderness, the land was owned by the government, and could be had almost anywhere at a dollar and a quarter an acre. Though the Indian tribes had ceded the greater portion of the state to the government, they still remained in practical possession of their old hunting grounds, and Indian boys were the play-

mates and comrades of young John Watson when he was growing up. He associated with them sufficiently to learn their language. He recalls that one of his dusky playmates was named Sowpig and another one was called Noconetwish. Of course no railroads were built into this part of Michigan for years, and all supplies were drawn from Kalamazoo overland, or brought in by lake boats. A regular means of passenger transportation was by stage coach, and the arrival of the big stages with passengers and mail was an event which brought out practically the entire population of the village. On the present site of the Morton House, at the northwest corner of Monroe street and Ionia avenue, stood in the early days the National hotel, which was the headquarters for these stage coaches. While Mr. Watson had had some schooling in Ohio, he was also one of the early pupils of Grand Rapids schools, and attended a school taught in what was known as the Mission House, and was the first school on the west side. That school was established in 1840. Mr. Watson had only limited opportunities to acquire an education, and managed to secure a good practical training which has been sufficient for his business purposes.

When eighteen years old he hurt himself with an axe while cutting a stump and was kept in the house six months. He was under the medical care of Dr. Ellis, who charged five dollars for attending him during those six months. When he was twenty years old he started out on his independent career. Buying a horse and giving his note in payment, he took up the business of teaming, and oftentimes brought supplies overland from Kalamazoo, while at other times he offered his services in transporting household goods from the boat to the homes of new settlers. He was engaged in that work for about twenty years, and that was the basis of his moderate fortune. Selling out his teaming interests, he engaged in the buying of unimproved city property and in building houses for sale or for renting purposes. In that way he did a good deal to develop and improve new sections of the city, and carried on the business as a prosperous venture for several years.

In 1883 Mr. Watson bought from H. G. Stone an estate on the hill west of the river, at that time occupied by an uncompleted brick house. He finished the construction of the house, and it has been his home ever since. The Watson residence is located far above the smoke and din of the city, commands an extensive and inviting view not only of the city and immediate valley, but also of the surrounding country, and it is not surprising that Mr. and Mrs. Watson living in such a place, should at their advanced age be still hale and hearty. They have enjoyed a happy marriage companionship of 64 years. On March 17, 1850, Mr. Watson married Elizabeth Roberts. She was born in Plattsburg, New York, March 17, 1832, a daughter of Nathaniel P. Roberts. To their marriage have been born three sons: Otis N. Watson, who is engaged in the hardware business in Grand Rapids, married Cora M. Wight, and their four children are Grace, Elizabeth, Olive and Cora. The first son, Lewis Cass, who was trained in the hardware business, moved to Petoskey, and did a successful business as a general store man for some time, later engaging in the general hardware business. He died at the age of 32 years, leaving a wife and two children. These children were reared in the home of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Watson. Another son, Thomas J., died when thirteen months old.

STANFORD TAPPAN CRAPO. For nearly sixty-five years, and through three generations, the name Crapo has been prominently associated with the business and public affairs of Michigan. A political history of the state will always honor the name of Henry H. Crapo, who became gov-

ernor during the last year of the Civil war and held the office for two successive terms. Governor Crapo was first active in the lumber business, later with railroad construction, and for half a century the family name has been particularly identified with the development of the state's transportation system. The Pere Marquette Railroad through its development and consolidation into the present system has owed much to the capital and the business management of the Crapo family. Representing the third generation of the name is Stanford Tappan Crapo, who has been a resident of Detroit since 1900, has also been identified with the Pere Marquette system, with the coal and cement industry, and with various financial and industrial corporations. Previous to 1900 Mr. Crapo's home was in Saginaw.

Stanford Tappan Crapo was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, June 13, 1865, a grandson of Governor Crapo, and a son of William Wallace and Sarah A. D. (Tappan) Crapo. Henry H. Crapo, who married Mary A. Slocum, was a New England man who became interested in the Michigan lumber resources at an early date, and in 1850 located at Flint, where his activities as a lumberman were directed on a large scale. He built the Flint and Holly Railroad, which afterwards became a part of the Pere Marquette system, in which he was then an official. His prominence as a business man and in public affairs and his splendid and unwavering loyalty during the dark days of the Civil war brought him into prominence in politics, and in 1864 he was elected Governor of Michigan to succeed the war governor Blair, and carried into his administration the same high loyalty and ability which had been characteristic of his predecessor. He was again elected in 1866, and served as governor of the state from January 1865 until January 1869.

William Wallace Crapo, who was born at Dartmouth in Massachusetts May 16, 1830, was graduated from Yale College in 1852, studied law in the Harvard Law School, was prominent in politics in Massachusetts before the war, and in 1869 assumed the chief responsibilities in connection with the large lumber business which his father had built up in the state. William W. Crapo still lives in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and has never had his home in Michigan, although much of his time has been spent in the state on account of his investments and varied business affairs. From 1875 to 1883 he represented his district in Massachusetts in Congress. He was prominent in building up and operating the Pere Marquette railroad until 1903, and was then chairman of the executive board. At that time other interests succeeded in getting control of the road, and it may be remarked that its prosperity has been on the decline ever since. At his home in New Bedford, Massachusetts, William W. Crapo has been known as a banker, cotton manufacturer, and in connection with many other enterprises. He was married January 22, 1857, to Miss Tappan, who is now deceased.

The education of Stanford T. Crapo was furnished by the Friends Academy in New Bedford and by Yale University. Soon after leaving college he came to Michigan to look after the family interests in the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad. From 1864 to 1900 he served as general manager of that road, and from 1900 to 1903 was general manager of the Pere Marquette Railroad of Michigan, that being a consolidation of the Flint & Pere Marquette, the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, and the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad.

Since 1903 Mr. Crapo has been chiefly engaged in the productive industries of coal and cement. He is president of the Wyandotte Portland Cement Company; is also secretary of the Huron Portland Cement Company of Michigan; vice-president of the Berry Coal Company, a member of the board of directors of the Old National Bank of Detroit,

a director in the Fort Street Union Depot, and a director in the Second National Bank of Saginaw. Mr. Crapo has membership in the Detroit Club, the Country Club, the Boat Club, the Detroit Golf Club and the University Club of Detroit.

JOHN M. ROOT. From the Mohawk Valley of New York came a number of the early settlers of Jackson, who were for years prominently identified with the business interests, steady progress, and the uninterrupted growth of the city, and helped to make it one of the first cities in population among the southern counties of Michigan. Among these were Paul B. Ring, Walter Fish, Marvin Dorrill, Michael Shoemaker, Ira C. Backus, Allen Bennett, Sr., with his sons, Allen and Alonzo Bennett, and Amos and John M. Root. The last named was the youngest of the settlers from that section, but he was one of the first to rise to high position, and with the business men of the city for years held as intimate and confidential relations as any other citizen, and his death, June 13, 1898, came as a distinct shock to the city.

John M. Root was born at Fort Ann, Washington county, New York, April 21, 1824, and a portion of his early life was spent at Mohawk, Herkimer county, where two of his older brothers were engaged in the mercantile business. Desiring a better education than the country schools of a half century ago afforded, he attended the academy at Granville, New York, and was graduated from the state normal school at Albany, in 1846. Two years later he came to Jackson. Here he taught school for a time and subsequently became clerk in the dry-goods store conducted by his brother, Amos. As early as 1856 and 1858 he was elected register of deeds for the county, later served as alderman in the city council for two years, was deputy postmaster during about four years and in that time had entire charge of the postoffice, and in April, 1865, when the People's National Bank was organized, he was chosen its first cashier, serving in that capacity for five years and then being elected president to succeed Hon. H. A. Hayden. For twenty-eight successive elections he was the unanimous choice of the board of directors for that responsible position. During this long service the confidence of officers and stockholders of the bank, and also of the public generally, in Mr. Root's integrity and judgment remained unimpaired. For nearly six years in addition to his own business, Mr. Root had the care and management as executor and trustee of the estate of the late Amos Root and in the performance of this trust displayed rare judgment and fidelity. He succeeded Amos Root as president of the Grand River Valley Railroad Company. Such are the meager details of a public and business career covering a full half century in the village and city of Jackson.

Those who knew Mr. Root best had the greatest confidence in him. In his later years, especially, many people went to him for advice. He had a remarkable intuitive perception, and above everything else he exalted personal integrity, and made private or class interest subservient to general welfare. As a banker, he stood almost alone among bankers in supporting the cause of silver. He conscientiously believed that the restoration of silver to its old position in our coinage system would benefit the mass of the people, result in greatest good to the greatest number, and his business position and manifest sincerity made him influential in the cause he advocated. Mistaken or not, he had the courage of his convictions.

One rarely meets the pleasing combination of business and financial supremacy with aesthetic qualities as exemplified to such a high degree in Mr. Root. His literary taste gave him an unusual familiarity with the best authors in American literature. In educational matters his model and guide was the late Horace Mann of Massachusetts, and he could quote



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many of his typical utterances with verbal accuracy. Ralph Waldo Emerson was another favorite author, many of whose terse and Platonic utterances he quoted with pleasure. He kept in touch with the foremost writers of modern times who have discussed social and industrial questions from an altruistic point of view. He would cull from newspapers striking passages, in which some noble sentiment was felicitously expressed, and take delight in calling the attention of others to them. Great thoughts condensed into single sentences found in him a constant admirer, as for example: "The only way to have a friend is to be one."—Emerson.

On April 25, 1855, Mr. Root was united in marriage with Miss Eliza P. Cole, who still survives. She resides at No. 719 West Main street, Jackson, and for many years has lived in this city. Among her friends she is admired for her charming manner, gracious character and kindly disposition. She was born at Booneville, Oneida county, New York, July 15, 1833, and came with her parents in 1837 to Jackson, which city has since been her home. There were three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Root: Mary Louise, Mrs. W. L. Benham, of Portland, Oregon; Ruth, Mrs. John George, Jr., of Jackson, Michigan; and Bertha, who has always resided with her mother.

In an article which appeared in a Jackson paper some time after Mr. Root's death, the writer says: "Not only to his own children, but to all young people, his constant advice was: 'Be honest; be true to yourselves, and you will do no wrong to others,' and his conduct enforced this wise counsel by personal example.

"Doing well that portion of the world's work which came to him, achieving success by honest effort, and making society better by what he has said and done during an active life of a half century, his example is worthy of emulation by the young men of our time. While not intolerant, Mr. Root's integrity of character made him an honest hater of shams, whether of a business, social, political or religious nature.

"While belonging to no church and accepting no creed, he believed in the religion of right conduct. Of the unbroken sequence of cause and effect, whereby men must reap as they have sown, he had no doubt. He saw no way of escape from the moral and spiritual consequences of violated law. Integrity was his test of manhood. He believed in the religion of free thought and right action—the religion of character, of honesty, of upright endeavor, of the home made happy and the life made better—an every-day religion for the world in which we live now, rather than for a dim and distant future—the religion of liberty, love and truth. He was sincere, and therefore made no profession of faith which he did not comprehend. * * * The measure of his years was full, the work of this life finished, and in the evening of the day and of his earthly career he fell asleep, but the awakening was in another morn than ours."

DANIEL P. MARKEY. It is as supreme commander of the Knights of the Maccabees of the World that Daniel P. Markey is best known not only in Michigan but wherever that great and beneficent fraternal order has its membership. A lawyer by profession, admitted to the Michigan bar more than thirty years ago, Daniel P. Markey practiced law a number of years and also engaged in the insurance business with marked ability and success. The opportunities and services of a political career brought him into a practical relationship with insurance matters in Michigan, and all his experiences finally combined to prepare him for the responsibilities of handling a great fraternal insurance order.

Mr. Markey became interested in fraternal work in 1882, joining the Maccabees in November of that year. He was great commander of the Great Camp for Michigan now known as the Modern Maccabees, in

1888-89-90, and became supreme commander of the Knights of the Maccabees of the World in 1891, and has since continued in that office, giving all his time to the order to the exclusion of his profession since 1892. In 1892, when he assumed his present office, the order had seventeen thousand members and four hundred tents. In the present year, 1914, it has over three hundred thousand members and above five thousand tents. It was then doing business in nine jurisdictions, now in fifty. It then had no accumulated funds, while now its reserve resources amount to over twelve million dollars and the order is on a splendid financial basis. Mr. Markey is largely responsible for the condition, and is therefore no mere figurehead in the great fraternity.

On an old farm home in the township of Bunker Hill, Ingham county, Michigan, June 27, 1857, Daniel P. Markey was born a son of James and Catherine (Morgan) Markey. His father was born in County Louth, Ireland, in 1833, a son of James Markey Sr., also a native of that county, who brought his family to the United States in 1838, and took up a tract of wild land in the township of Bunker Hill in Ingham county. He was one of the pioneers in that vicinity, helped to cut down a portion of the wilderness, and cleared up land which has ever since been cultivated fields. James Markey Jr., the father, was an Ingham county farmer up to 1865, when he moved his family to Pinckney in Livingston county, where he went into business. For a number of years he handled agricultural implements, and had a large and prosperous trade. In 1890 he moved to Chicago, Illinois, but seven years later returned to Michigan and located in Port Huron, where he died in 1911. His wife Catherine, who is still living at Port Huron, was born in Unadilla township of Livingston county, Michigan, in 1837, and is now one of the oldest surviving native daughters of that locality. Her father, Peter Morgan, a native of Ireland, was a pioneer settler in Livingston county, having located there about a year before the birth of his daughter.

When Daniel P. Markey was a small boy his family located at Pinckney in Livingston county, where he was reared. A common school education was the preparation given him for his practical career, and four seasons were spent as a school teacher. Leaving Pinckney in the spring of 1879, when twenty-two years of age, he secured a clerkship with E. J. Knowlton, an Ann Arbor manufacturer, and while performing his clerical duties during the day, he spent his evenings and all his other leisure time in the study of law under Professor Knowlton of the University of Michigan. Judge Morris of Monroe admitted him to the bar in the spring of 1881. In September of the same year he moved to West Branch in Ogemaw county, where he began the practice of law. During the following fall and winter, in order to eke out his slender resources and income from law practice he taught school, and in the spring of 1882 he and his brother bought the old established real estate and insurance business of J. R. Meyers & Company at West Branch. A year later Mr. Markey bought his brother's interests, and conducted the business alone. In the fall of 1883, he associated with himself De Vere Hall, late of Bay City, and up to 1891 they conducted jointly a business as law practitioners and in the real estate and insurance lines. Mr. Hall then removed to Bay City, and Mr. Markey to Port Huron, where he lived from the spring of 1891 until the fall of 1908, when he transferred his headquarters to Detroit.

While his chief work has been in the building up of a great fraternal institution, Mr. Markey's activities in state and national politics during the years from 1882 until 1907 should not be forgotten in a brief outline biography of his career. During his residence at West Branch in the fall of 1882, Mr. Markey was elected circuit court commissioner of

Ogemaw county, and in the spring of 1883 the governor appointed him to fill a vacancy as judge of the probate court in the same county. In 1884 he was elected to the Michigan House of Representatives, in 1886 was again chosen a member of the legislature, and was elected speaker of the house during the 1887 session. During his second term in the legislature one point is of particular interest. While serving as speaker in 1887 he was one of the members who made a thorough study of the insurance problem, and led a spirited struggle for reform in the interests of sound insurance. Some who were present at Lansing during that time or who followed the legislative work of that period will recall the successful fight made against the so-called "graveyard insurance companies," and Mr. Markey had no small share in driving several notorious examples of these companies from the state and in securing other practical reforms which have influenced insurance for the better down to the present time. In 1887 Mr. Markey presided over the Republican state conventions in the spring of that year, and again in the fall convention of 1892 which nominated Mr. Bliss for governor.

Mr. Markey has been a prominent member of the National Fraternal Congress since 1891, and was chairman of the committee on statistics from 1896 to 1913. He was a member of the committee that prepared the National Fraternal Congress Mortality Table, and has been for sixteen years a persistent advocate of the doctrine that the promised contributions of the members of fraternal orders must equal their promised benefits. He has connections with other fraternities, is a Knight Templar Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and an Independent Forester, belongs to the Royal Arcanum, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Modern Maccabees, the Fraternal Aid, the Woodmen of the World and the Loyal Guards.

While his residence was at Pinekney Mr. Markey married Miss Eva Gean, daughter of William E. Thompson of Putnam township, Livingston county. Mrs. Markey died in March 1897, leaving two sons: Dr. Clare C. Markey, a dentist of Chicago; and Dr. Claude E. Markey, a dentist at Pasadena, California. Mr. Markey was married in the fall of 1898 to Mrs. Harriet E. Merriam, of Port Huron, a daughter of Frank Goldie, one of Port Huron's pioneer citizens.

JAMES C. WILLSON, M. D. The life work of the late James C. Willson had been finished in heaping measure years before his death, which occurred when in his eightieth year, on August 29, 1912. Dr. Willson began practice at Flint in 1857, and lived to enjoy the fruits of his labors, and also to enjoy the proud distinction of practicing his noble profession in this city for over fifty years. In him what is called the "old school" had a shining exemplar. He soon became the "Family Doctor" throughout a wide circle of homes which he entered not only to alleviate pain and suffering but to advise, counsel and cheer. To his patients he became an ever-present help in time of trouble, often acting as legal, moral and even political adviser. Endowed with a sunny nature that fairly brimmed love for his fellowman, Dr. Willson exercised a surpassing influence for good upon this community. For over half a century he was guide, philosopher and friend to all who sought his aid.

Dr. James C. Willson was born at Fitzroy, Ontario, Canada, April 28, 1833. His parents were John R. and Eliza (Riddell) Willson, who came to Canada from the north of Ireland, their marriage in 1826 being the first ceremony of that kind in the township of Fitzroy. Dr. Willson grew up on an Ontario farm, where the requirements of hard work were imposed from early boyhood, and his advantages in schooling were those supplied by the village school at Pakenham, located three miles away

from his father's log house. In 1849 he left home with an older brother for the gold fields of California, but sickness overtook him and he returned to Canada where he taught one term at the district school that he had attended. In the following year he went to Olean, New York, where chance led him into the art of daguerrotyping, a novel and well paid profession at that time. He prospered at that occupation in Olean, but his permanent ideals were centered in a more learned profession. Returning to Canada, he continued work as a teacher until 1855, when he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan. After two courses of lectures and study under Detroit physicians, besides acting as interne at St. Mary's Hospital, he came to Flint on May 14, 1857, and began practice in partnership with Dr. R. D. Lamond. He had not yet completed his medical education, but returned to the University of Michigan in 1858, and was graduated with honors in 1859. Ten years later, in 1869, he attended a course of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, receiving special instruction in eye and ear practice from Drs. Agnew and Knapp.

When Dr. Willson began practice in Flint he was broken down in health, with only slender chances of long continuation as an active worker. Life in the open, however, combined with hard work acted as a tonic. Riding long distances on horseback through mud and mire, over corduroy roads, day and night both summer and winter, he developed a robust constitution, which carried him through long years of usefulness and helpfulness to mankind. Of the many tributes paid to Dr. Willson we quote from a letter written to him by a former student in his office and now a professor at the University of Michigan: "I learned much from your books; but I learned more from you. You gave me new views of politics and religion and science and man's relation to his fellows. Over a long and active life, in your profession, in civic affairs, in state affairs, in public meetings, and in church gatherings, your voice has always been heard in defense of right, in condemnation of wrong."

Dr. Willson, though a busy professional man, never neglected his duty as a good citizen, and the first important interruption of his professional work came soon after the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon with rank of major of the Tenth Michigan Infantry, and in 1862 was transferred to the Eighth Michigan, called the Flint Regiment, because most of its members came from that city. After joining the regiment in Beaufort, South Carolina, Dr. Willson was on the field in every battle fought by his command. The hardships of army life told heavily upon him, and he was compelled to surrender his commission and return home. In 1864 he was appointed by the governor of the state as Michigan Military Representative at Washington.

Always a Republican in politics, Dr. Willson was a leader in party affairs, and several times entered the field of practical politics, but always in behalf of good government rather than for personal ambition. In 1870 he was elected mayor of Flint, in an exciting campaign, in which his defeated opponent was Josiah W. Begole, afterwards governor of the state. In 1882 Governor Jerome appointed Dr. Willson a member of the board of trustees of the Michigan School for the Deaf. Later when Mr. Begole became governor, he attempted to remove Dr. Willson from the board, but the latter vigorously defended his position before the supreme court, which ruled that a state officer could not be removed by the governor without cause. Dr. Willson was nominated in 1884, a candidate for congress from the sixth district, but encountered the strong Democratic wave of that year, and was defeated.

As a citizen of Flint, he not only witnessed, but participated in,

many phases of its growth and development from a village to an important city. In 1872 he was one of the organizers of the Genesee County Savings Bank, became a director in 1878, was vice-president from 1896 to 1908, and then succeeded the late William Atwood as president. He was a director and at one time president of the City of Flint Gas Light Company. In the organized social and institutional affairs of Flint he always bore a decided and important part. He was a charter member of the Shakespeare Club, and for more than forty years was president of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian church. In line with his profession he belonged to the Genesee County and the State Medical Societies, also the American Medical Association. As a veteran of the war, he held membership in Governor Crapo Post, G. A. R., and the Michigan Commandery of the Loyal Legion. Perhaps his most important activity and interest in later years was in connection with the Hurley Hospital at Flint. With rare tact and ability he acted as chairman of the commission which passed upon the admittance of indigent patients to that institution. Dr. Willson so far as the onerous responsibilities of his profession and citizenship allowed, was an eager traveler, having toured the United States from the east to the west coast, and having also enjoyed somewhat extended sojourns in old Mexico and in Europe.

On May 18, 1865, Dr. Willson married Miss Rhoda M. Crapo, daughter of Henry H. Crapo, then governor of the state of Michigan. To their marriage was born only one child, George C. Willson, a prominent business man of Flint. Mrs. Willson was born July 29, 1838, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, and moved to Flint with her father's family in 1856, where she died May 8, 1907. In 1877, Dr. and Mrs. Willson moved with their family into the Crapo homestead, a fine old colonial house surrounded by two acres of land beautifully laid out by Governor Crapo and which forms a natural amphitheater, a beauty spot, rare indeed in the heart of the city. Here the doctor resided for more than thirty-five years. After his death the property was purchased by the city of Flint and is now that part of their park system known as the Willson Gardens, and reflects the calm and peaceful spirit of one of Flint's most honored and respected citizens.

GEORGE C. WILLSON, a son of Dr. James C. and Rhoda (Crapo) Willson, was born at Flint, March 28, 1871, and has since resided in that city, being actively identified with its industrial and commercial interests. He received his education in the public schools of Flint and at the Phillips Exeter Academy of Exeter, New Hampshire, where he graduated in 1890. On September 4, 1894, he married Miss Frances A. Spencer, daughter of Charles and Mary Spencer, an old and respected family of Saginaw, Michigan. They have been blessed with three children: Frances Spencer Willson, born December 13, 1895; James Curtis Willson, born November 2, 1900; and Roderick Crapo Willson, born May 8, 1907.

Mr. Willson's business interests and activities are of a varied character. He has been actively associated with several of Flint's important industries, is a member of the Board of Commerce and a director of the Genesee County Savings Bank and one of the organizers and directors of the Industrial Savings Bank. Mr. Willson is a member and treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church Society, a Republican in politics, and resides in a large and attractive home at 442 East Kearsley street.

ALEXANDER RODGERS. The Rodgers name has been prominently identified with manufacturing in western Michigan for upwards of fifty

years. It is one of the oldest and likewise one of the most prominent in connection with industrial affairs in the state. Alexander Rodgers probably did as much as any other individual citizen to establish on a solid basis the industrial prosperity of Muskegon, and throughout his career was one of the most public spirited citizens. His son, Lincoln Rodgers, is likewise prominent in manufacturing circles, is secretary and treasurer of the Rodgers Boiler and Burner Works at Muskegon, is a former member of the state legislature, and is one of the best known local citizens.

Alexander Rodgers was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1824, and his death occurred in Muskegon in 1897. His father, also named Alexander, was born in Scotland, was a farmer and owned a fine estate near Edinburgh, and that homestead is still in the family possession. The same year of his marriage, 1847, with his young bride, Alexander, the son, set out for America, landing at Boston and from there going to New York City. He was a mechanic, having served a thorough apprenticeship in the Bolton Iron Works at Bolton, England, and on landing at Boston secured employment as a machinist and followed that line as a journeyman in various places. From New York City he came west and located in Detroit in 1851, worked at his trade there, and later moved to Romeo, Michigan, and thence to Lamont, where the Thomas Ferry Iron Works were located and where he served that enterprise until he came to Muskegon in 1855. In this city Mr. Rodgers bought the iron works previously owned by Ryerson & Morris. That purchase was effected in 1856. It was a very small industry at that time, and it was due to the vigorous enterprise of Alexander Rodgers that it grew and improved until the Rodgers Iron Manufacturing Company, incorporated into a stock company with a capital of \$90,000, has for years been one of the most substantial and prosperous of Muskegon's industries. The chief articles manufactured by the company are the Rodgers edgers, the Essau Torrent log turner, Alexander Rodgers being half owner of that patent; the Rodgers lathe mill and bolter, the machines being known the world over wherever lumber is manufactured. In 1878, Mr. Rodgers formed a partnership with John Baptiste Lemaux for the manufacture of lumber. Later he became associated with Adolph Lebeauf, and in 1886 the mill of the firm was moved to Tomahawk, Wisconsin, where it was consolidated with the Wisconsin Land & Lumber Company. Two years before the death of Mr. Rodgers the company was dissolved and was then known as the Somo Lumber Company, in which he was the principal stockholder. Alexander Rodgers was regarded as one of the most public spirited men Muskegon ever had. At the time of his death he left a large estate, owning a large amount of real estate in the city, and his interests were of a very complex nature. He possessed business ability which was exceptional, and his judgment and foresight were regarded by many of his associates as almost infallible. He was a Knight Templar Mason, a Republican in politics, served as supervisor from the Fourth ward of Muskegon, and also acted as a member of the Board of Public Works for some time.

In England, in 1847, Mr. Rodgers was married to Jemette Pyle, who was born in Sunderland, England, in 1827, and whose death occurred in 1871. She was a daughter of Richard Pyle, who was born in Scotland, but moved to England, and there became a superintendent and general manager of one of the largest glass blowing industries in that country. In his time Mr. Pyle was the only glass maker who was uniformly successful in the manufacturing and marketing of what is known as art glass. He became very wealthy through his operations, and his name is prominent in the history of glass manufacture in England during the

early half of the nineteenth century. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers became the parents of eleven children, of whom five are still living, named as follows: Alexander Rodgers, who lives retired in Muskegon; John, also a retired resident of this city; Hugh, whose home is in Detroit; Lincoln, mentioned in succeeding paragraphs; Jennie, the wife of Fred H. Miller, and Margaret, the wife of Harry Morris, their home being in San Francisco, California.

Lincoln Rodgers was born in the City of Muskegon, June 2, 1866. A common school education was the equipment so far as books were concerned with which he started in life. His schooling came to an end when he was fifteen years of age, and at that time he entered his father's manufacturing plant and obtained a thorough practical training in the business which he has made his life long vocation. He remained with his father until 1897. In that year he engaged in the saw mill business with his brother Hugh at Tomahawk, Wisconsin, and their enterprise was a prosperous one until the mill burned in 1899. That caused Mr. Rodgers' return to Muskegon, and he soon afterward became identified with the present industry, known as the Rodgers Boiler & Burner Company. In 1905 this company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. Mr. Edward Behrens is president and Lincoln Rodgers is secretary and treasurer. Their output is a line of boilers and refuse burners for saw mills, and their product is shipped all over the United States.

Lincoln Rodgers, in 1898, married Emma Behrens, a daughter of Edward Behrens, who has long been one of the prominent manufacturers and business men of Muskegon. They are the parents of two children: Abigail, who is attending high school, and William Alexander, aged four years. Mr. Rodgers is a past exalted ruler of the Muskegon Lodge, No. 274, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has taken the Royal Arch degree of Masonry and belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters. A Republican in politics, his election to the State Legislature came in 1901, and was followed by a re-election. In the lower house he gave excellent service as a member of the Committee on the Home of the Feeble Minded, the Committee on Rules, the Committee on Fish and Fisheries, the Committee on Liquor and Taxation, and proved an efficient representative of the Muskegon district. At the present his entire time and attention are taken up by his business.

WILLIAM R. ROACH. Among the men who are responsible for the development of Michigan's splendid fruit and horticultural interests, special credit must be given William R. Roach, head of the great packing firm of W. R. Roach & Company, packers of vegetables and fruits to the aggregate values of about two million dollars each year. The central plant in the business headquarters is at Hart, Oceana county, but there are several other factories situated at eligible points in the Michigan fruit and vegetable belt. Mr. Roach is a successful man, whose life had its beginning on a farm in New York State, and who, through sheer force of ability and individual character, has attained his present successful position, where he is well known among business men all over the state.

William R. Roach was born at Pierrepont Manor, in Jefferson county, New York, September 5, 1862, a son of James and Mary Jane (Armstrong) Roach. Both parents were born in the north of Ireland, the father in 1828, and the mother in 1826. The father died in December, 1911, and the mother in 1907. Grandfather William Roach was born in Ireland, emigrated to America, and became a settler in Jefferson county, New York, where he was living as a farmer at the time of his death.

William Armstrong, the maternal grandfather, spent all his life in Ireland, where he was a land holder and in that way supplied the means for the support of himself and family. James Roach, the father, came with his family to the United States when he was young, and his wife visited some of her relatives in America, and in that way they met and were married. There were only two children, and the daughter, Elizabeth, who died in 1892, was the wife of Eugene Martin. James Roach and wife were members of the Episcopal Church, and he was a Republican in politics. He made every dollar he ever possessed as a result of his own efforts, and for a number of years had the reputation in Jefferson County, New York, of being one of the most successful farmers in that part of the state. He had a fine estate of 200 acres, and managed it with skill.

William R. Roach grew up in northern New York, was educated at Hungerford's Collegiate Institute in Adams. After graduating from this academic school, he returned to the farm and participated in its varied industries until 1885. He was then twenty-three years of age, and ambitious to make a career on his own account. Moving west he learned the garden seed business, and near Brooklyn, Iowa, began the growing of seed, an enterprise which he developed to fairly successful proportions. The experience besides the profits it returned to its proprietor gave him a thorough knowledge of the general business, and he finally sold out and went on the road for the Jerome B. Rice Seed Company, of Cambridge, New York, remaining with that concern eleven years. After that Mr. Roach bought a small canning plant in 1902, and from a small plant has developed his present large packing industry, comprising now five complete canning plants located at Hart, Edmore, Kent City, Scottsville, and Lexington. The output of these plants is valued at \$2,000,000 a year, and is sold to jobbers and large grocerymen all over America, under a brand that is now a synonym for quality, known as the Hart brand. These different plants consume and pack each year the total crop of about fifteen thousand acres of vegetables, besides large quantities of fruits. The W. R. Roach & Company is incorporated with a capital of \$300,000, and the home office and factory are at Hart, an industry which in no small measure contributes to the business prosperity of that city.

On June 1, 1904, Mr. Roach married Olive L. Nott, a daughter of Sylvester G. Nott, who was born in Adams, New York, and now lives retired, in Michigan, after a career as a farmer and merchant. Mr. Roach is a member of the Episcopal Church. Fraternally, he affiliates with Wigton Lodge, No. 251, A. F. & A. M.; with Chapter No. 148, R. A. M., and with the Knight Templar Commandery at Muskegon, and the Consistory and Shrine at Grand Rapids. A Republican in politics. Aside from his other interests, Mr. Roach is a stock raiser, dividing his attention between cattle and horses, and has what is said to be the finest peach orchard in the United States. He is a stockholder and director in other leading financial institutions of Hart, Muskegon and other cities in western Michigan.

CAPTAIN STEPHEN RUSSELL KIRBY. As one of Michigan's pioneer mechanical and construction engineers, whose name and work identified him permanently with Saginaw and Detroit as well as other places around the Great Lakes, the late Captain Stephen Russell Kirby deserves mention in the list of Michigan's representative citizens of the past. His son, Frank E. Kirby, of Detroit, is one of the ablest marine engineers in America, and another son is Fitz A. Kirby, of Wyandotte, Michigan, a retired ship builder.



S. R. Kirby

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Captain Stephen R. Kirby was born at Spring Port, on the shore of Lake Cayuga, New York, in 1824. When a boy he began sailing the Great Lakes and by the age of twenty-one had risen to the command of a sailing vessel. At the age of twelve, in 1836, he shipped on the schooner "A. P. Starkey" and made his first voyage on Lake Erie. He continued to sail on the lake until 1842, which year saw his entrance into the service of the American Fur Company, sailing the brig "Ramsey Crooks," trading between Detroit and the Soo. In 1843, when in the "Brewster," he brought down the first copper (2,100-lb. chunk) from Lake Superior. This specimen is now in the National Museum at Washington, D. C.

In 1845, when twenty-one years of age, he obtained his first captaincy and learned the art of navigation by astronomical observations. In 1846, he was placed in command of the steamer "Chicago," one of the three first screw-steamers on the lake, her dimensions being 95x19 feet and 9 foot load draft. In 1848 he sailed the brig "Eureka," the largest vessel on the lakes at that time, and too large to pay. She was sold and went to California, arriving there after a voyage of five months.

In 1853 Captain Kirby went to Saginaw and entered the ship building and general mercantile business, being associated with and financially supported by the late Jesse Hoyt, of New York city. Under Mr. Kirby's supervision a number of large vessels were built at Saginaw, both steam and sailing. These included the barques "Jessie Hoyt" and "Sunshine," the latter a full rigged vessel having square sails on both fore and main mast. He sailed her until 1856, when he built the side-wheel tug "Magnet," and sailed her one season, which ended his experience as a sailor. He then became a citizen of East Saginaw; took an active part in local affairs as a member of the city council, chief engineer of the fire department and city civil engineer. While there he built the old Bancroft House and several other buildings and mills, also the steamboat "Reindeer," which afterwards was famous on the Detroit river, and the schooner "Newsboy," the "Wenona" and several other vessels and tugs.

Captain Kirby had the distinction of fitting out the first salt well plant and works in the Saginaw valley, inaugurating an industry which has been one of the largest in later years in that part of the state. During the Civil war, in association with the late E. M. Peck, he built the steamers "Fessenden" and "Sherman," ostensibly revenue cutters, but actually gun boats, designed to overawe the rebel sympathizers then residing in Canada. The field of his enterprise was by no means confined to Michigan. In 1866 he crossed the plains to Montana, which was then a new territory, only three or four years having elapsed since the first discovery of precious metals in its hills and valleys. He engaged in gold mining as chief engineer in charge of the Montana Land & Mining Company. Returning in 1867, in 1868 he built a copper mill on Lake Superior for Mr. Hoyt, and in 1870 purchased an interest in the shipyards at Detroit now owned by the Detroit Ship Building Company, and in 1871 became general superintendent of the Detroit Dry Docks. This latter enterprise was originally conducted by Campbell, Owen & Company, in which Mr. Kirby held a large interest, and he continued as one of its executives and held a large financial interest when it was organized as a stock company as the Detroit Dry Dock Company.

In 1872 Captain Kirby went to New York to build the great grain elevator in New York Harbor for the Erie Railway Company. This was for the time the largest and most complete elevator in the country, and presented many difficulties in its construction to the contractors, calling for special engineering skill. Captain Kirby successfully completed his task, and the elevator still stands as an evidence of his skill both as an engineer and builder. He also built the elevator at Newport

News, Virginia, for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, which work closed his actual business career. From that time until his death on January 29, 1906, Captain Kirby made his home in New York City, passing away at the age of eighty-three. He had traveled extensively over the United States and Europe.

At Cleveland, Ohio, Captain Kirby met and married Martha Ann Johnson, who was born and reared near Dover, Cuyahoga county, Ohio. She died in New York City in November, 1913.

FRANK E. KIRBY. Michigan can take proper pride in the fact that for more than forty years it has been the home of one of the ablest marine engineers and architects of the nation, Frank E. Kirby, of Detroit. Born at Cleveland, Ohio, July 1, 1849, a son of Captain Stephen R. Kirby, whose career is described in preceding paragraphs, he is descended both on the paternal and maternal side from the Puritans of the seventeenth century, his father and his mother (Martha A. Johnson) being lineal descendants of English families who emigrated to America about the year 1670 and settled in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

His preliminary education, fitting him for the practical work which he has so successfully performed and in which he has so distinguished himself in later life, was gained in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, and at Saginaw, Michigan, supplemented with a course at the Cooper Institute in New York City. His first professional venture was made when quite young by joining the engineering staff of the Allaire Works, New York, then engaged in constructing machinery for ships of war.

After a brief connection with the Morgan Iron Works, in 1870 he came to Detroit with his older brother, Mr. F. A. Kirby, and superintended the establishment of the iron ship yards at Wyandotte for the late Captain E. B. Ward. With his brother he conducted an extensive business in Detroit as consulting marine engineers until 1882, and then joined the Detroit Dry Dock Company, which since the purchase of the Wyandotte Yards in 1877, control the most complete and perfect establishment of its kind on the lakes, employing hundreds of men to put into tangible form the ideas conceived in the fertile brain of Mr. Kirby, who, as its chief engineer and designer, has long contributed to this company's unbounded success and commanding position. Over one hundred of the largest crafts upon our rivers and lakes are of his architecture and design; marvels of their kind and monuments to his ingenuity and skill. The floating palaces of the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company; those superb passenger vessels plying between Mackinaw Island, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo, the famous Hudson River steamers, "Hendrick Hudson," "Robert Fulton" and "Washington Irving," marvels of marine swiftness, comfort and elegance, with the mammoth freighters flying the stars and stripes from their mastheads, are examples in which the companies who own them, the designer who designed them and the public who patronize them, have a just admiration and pride. The great ice-crushing railroad ferry steamers, St. Ignace and St. Marie, which ply between Mackinaw City and St. Ignace with whole trains of loaded cars, are products of Mr. Kirby's inventive genius and skill. The building of these vessels solved the enigma of railroad connections with the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, their peculiar construction enabling them to work their way through the heavy packed ice which forms in Straits of Mackinaw, and which before had constituted an unsurmountable barrier and defied the ingenuity of man. The "Frank E. Kirby," known as the flyer of the lakes, and one of his earlier designs, built for the Detroit and Sandusky route, was named in his honor.

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C. G. Jennings.

Mr. Kirby has devoted much of his time to careful study and extensive travel in perfecting himself in his profession. In 1872 he visited the great engineering and shipbuilding establishments of Europe, and again in 1886, 1889, 1903 and 1913, and attended the Paris exhibition and extended his trip to Italy and Switzerland. He spent the winter of 1893-94 in again visiting engineering works in Great Britain and Belgium, and in 1895 toured Russia, Austria and Germany. During the Spanish-American war Mr. Kirby served as consulting engineer for the United States war department.

He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Naval Engineers, the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the Naval Institute, the Institution of Naval Architects of London, England, the Royal Society of Arts of London, and a member of the Institution of Naval Architects and Engineers of Scotland, the Engineer Society at Detroit, and the Engineers Club of New York. Mr. Kirby served as a member of the Detroit Board of Water Commissioners from 1892 to 1896, but has no predilection for political preferment, being ardently devoted to his profession—its calling has bounded his ambition. In 1908 the degree of Doctor of Engineering was conferred on Mr. Kirby by the University of Michigan.

CHARLES GODWIN JENNINGS, M. D. A prominent Detroit physician, Charles Godwin Jennings was born at Leroy, New York, in 1857, a son of Thomas A. and Matilda (Godwin) Jennings, both of whom were natives of New York State. Both the Jennings and Godwin families have been identified with American life since colonial days, and were among the early settlers of western New York. Members of the two families served in the Continental army as soldiers during the Revolutionary war, and the war of 1812, and in succeeding generations individual representatives of the families have creditably identified themselves with those activities that make history and contribute to the substantial welfare of community, state and nation.

Dr. Jennings was reared in New York State, was graduated from Mynderse Academy at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1875, immediately took up the study of medicine, and was graduated from the Detroit College of Medicine with the class of 1879 and the degree of M. D.

In 1880, after serving a year as hospital interne, Dr. Jennings entered the practice of medicine in Detroit, has continued in that city ever since, and long since reached a place among the prominent physicians of Detroit and of Michigan. He has been physician to Harper Hospital in Detroit for many years and is now chairman of the Medical Board. Has also been physician to the Children's Free Hospital, the Woman's Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital of Detroit. In succession he has occupied the chairs of chemistry, physiology, diseases of children and practice of medicine in the Detroit College of Medicine. He is now professor of medicine and head of the department of medicine in the reorganized Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery. He has been a member of the Detroit City Board of Health, and president of the Detroit Clinical Laboratory since its organization.

Dr. Jennings is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Climatological Association, and of the American Pediatric Society, having served the latter as president in 1904. He is a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States army, receiving his commission from President Taft in 1911. His social affiliations connect him with the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Detroit Club, the Country Club, the Yondotega Club, the Witenagemote

and the Detroit Boat Club. Dr. Jennings was married at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on March 16, 1884, to Miss Helen Louise Felch, daughter of the late United States Senator Alpheus Felch.

EDWIN O. WOOD was born in Genesee county, Michigan, where his family were pioneers. At this writing he is serving his second term as member of the Democratic National Committee for Michigan, and is a member of the Board of Mackinac Island State Park Commissioners, and also a member of the Michigan Historical Commission.

He was born at Goodrich, Genesee county, Michigan, October 29, 1861. His parents were Thomas Parmalee Wood and Paulina M. (Hulbert) Wood. Thomas P. Wood was born at West Avon, Livingston county, New York, June 5, 1822, and was a son of William Wood, Jr., who was born at Westboro, Massachusetts, and was the grandson of William Wood, Sr., of Pomfret, Connecticut. William Wood, both senior and junior, were soldiers of the Revolutionary war, participating in many of the battles and campaigns to the end. The senior Wood fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill, while his son was with Washington at Valley Forge and Brandywine and from that time until the surrender of Cornwallis.

Thomas P. Wood moved from New York to Michigan Territory in 1832, and settled in Genesee county, over which wilderness was still king. In 1841 he went back to New York state and entered the Genesee Seminary at Lima, where he completed the course of study and taught school at Smithstown, Bloomfield and Arkwright, in Chautauqua county, New York. Returning to Michigan, he spent the remainder of his life in this state, his death occurring at Goodrich, December 28, 1907, at the age of eighty-five years.

On August 19, 1846, Thomas P. Wood married Miss Paulina M. Hulbert, of West Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York. She was born October 15, 1822, and died January 12, 1908, having survived her husband but a few days, their married life having been prolonged to a period of more than sixty-one years.

Edwin O. Wood completed his education at Goodrich and Saginaw, Michigan; was a clerk in a country store, then in a clothing store at Flint, followed by five years as a commercial traveler for a Detroit wholesale grocery house, and the succeeding five years as representative of a wholesale clothing manufacturing house of New York City. He had been appointed a railway mail clerk in 1885, but immediately resigned, preferring commercial lines. In 1892 he was chairman of the Genesee County Democratic Committee, and in March, 1893, one of President Cleveland's first appointments was that of Mr. Wood as special agent of the United States Treasury. He conducted a vigorous investigation and prosecution of cases in the United States customs service, and his work in that connection gave his name national prominence. He was sent to the Pacific Coast by Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle to investigate conditions in the customs service on the Pacific Coast and the Northwest. In May, 1893, before he had been in the service three months, he seized the merchant steamship "Haytien Republic" in Puget Sound, on evidence that the vessel had been employed for the illegal importation (smuggling) of opium and Chinese laborers. The vessel was confiscated and sold by the Government after the case had been appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and finally to the United States Supreme Court, the original decree having been confirmed by both courts. Finally a grand jury was called, at Portland, Oregon, at Mr. Wood's request, before which, and at the succeeding trials in the Federal Court, it was established that over fifteen hundred Chinese laborers had been admitted into the

Puget Sound and Portland districts during the seven months previous to Mr. Wood's assignment to the case, and during that same period the Government had been defrauded out of over three hundred and forty thousand dollars in customs duties upon opium which had been smuggled from British Columbia. It was also established in court that the collector of customs had received \$50 per head for admitting Chinamen, or a total of over seventy-five thousand dollars in less than one year.

It was also proved that several other customs officials had been on the pay roll of the smugglers' ring. After the successful conclusion of these investigations and prosecutions, President Cleveland and the Treasury officials extended formal thanks to Mr. Wood for his efficient conduct of the cases.

In 1895 he was one of the founders of the Knights of the Loyal Guard, a fraternal beneficiary society, having an extensive membership. In 1904 he was made chairman of the Democratic States Central Committee, and in 1908 was elected a member of the Democratic National Committee for Michigan, being re-elected in 1912. He has served as president of the Genesee County Pioneer and Historical Society, and on the formation of the Michigan Historical Commission in May, 1913, he was appointed a member by Governor Ferris. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Temple Association, and belongs to all of the Masonic bodies, having received in the Scottish Rite the thirty-third degree.

He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Denver, in 1908, and was a delegate-at-large to the Baltimore convention in 1912 and chairman of the Michigan delegation.

Mr. Wood was married to Miss Emily Crocker, daughter of Stephen and Prudence Crocker, in Flint, in 1889. Four children have been born to their marriage. The eldest son, Dwight Hulbert Wood, died on August 12, 1905. The other children are, Albert Crocker Wood, Leland Stanford Wood, and Mary B. Wood. All of the family are members of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Wood is a life member of the American Historical Association, and of the historical societies of Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, and Michigan; also of the Mississippi Valley Historical Society, the American Geographical Society, the National Geographical Society, and of the American Museum of Natural History; also the American-Irish Historical Society. He is a student in historical research along the lines of the old Northwest Territory, and has accumulated a special library pertaining to this section of the United States. This necessarily embraces an extensive collection of books connected with the French period and the early history of New France, the Great Lakes country, Mackinac, Michigan, the Indians, and the states which made up the old Northwest Territory.

JUDGE GEORGE S. HOSMER has been for more than a quarter of a century one of the judges of the Wayne county circuit court. His record of service classifies him as a fine type of the modern judge, and he has long filled a place of distinction and done much important public service in his home city of Detroit.

George Stedman Hosmer was born in Detroit, May 13, 1855, a son of the late John and Lucy Jane (Buttrick) Hosmer. The Hosmer family is of English descent, and the American lineage goes back to 1635, in which year the first of the name settled in Massachusetts. Many distinguished men of that name have lived in New England and other parts of the United States, in subsequent generations, and have been prominent in almost all the important walks of life. John Hosmer, father

of the judge, came to Michigan in 1849 from Concord, Massachusetts. From that time until 1864, he was in the service of the Michigan Central Railroad, and for a number of years was located at Detroit, as freight agent.

Judge Hosmer was reared in his native city, acquired a public school education and in the class of 1875 was graduated from the literary department of the University of Michigan, with the degree A. B. He at once took up the study of law in the offices of Griffin & Dickinson, and three years later, in 1878, was admitted to the bar. For some years Judge Hosmer was associated in practice with the firm of Griffin, Dickinson, Thurber & Hosmer, and later with Dickinson, Thurber & Hosmer. His qualifications as a lawyer, rather than as a political worker, brought him into prominence, and his fitness for judicial office was early recognized. On January 1, 1888, Judge Hosmer began his long and continuous service as a member of the Wayne Circuit Court, and has been re-elected and in 1912 was again confirmed in his present office.

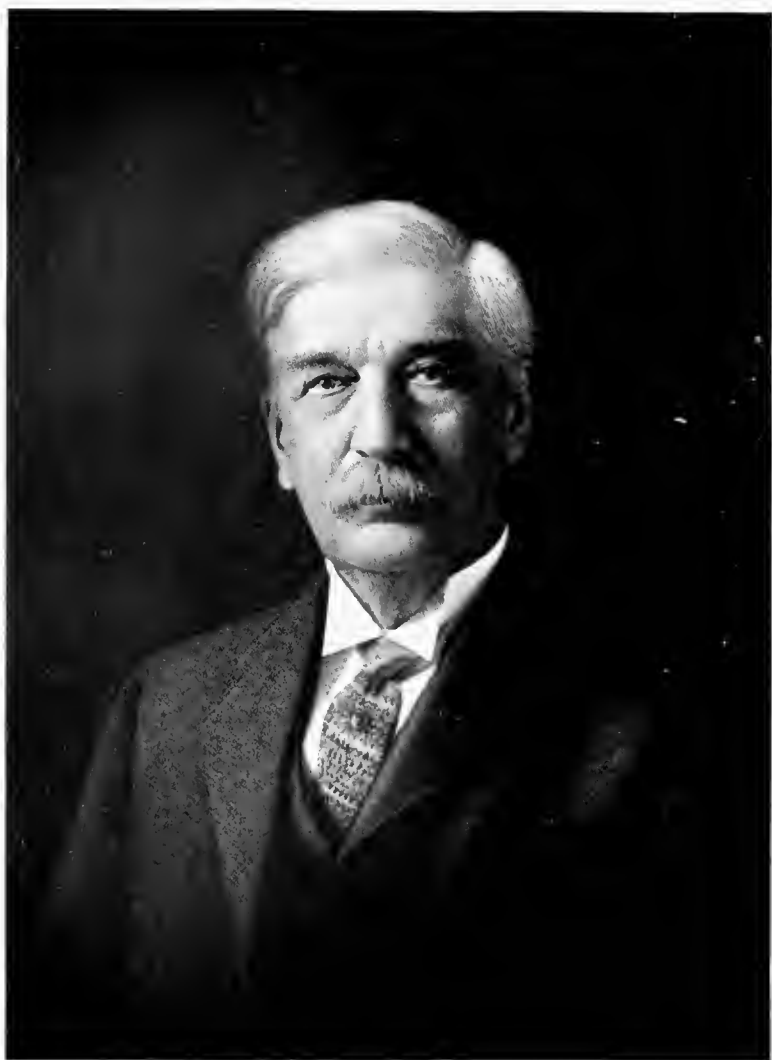
Judge Hosmer is a member of the Detroit, the Yondotega, the University, the Country, the Fellowcraft, the Old, the Detroit Boat Clubs and the An Sable Fishing Club. He is also a Mason and is a Unitarian in religion. On October 30, 1889, Judge Hosmer married Margaret S. Bagley of Detroit. She died in 1892 and in 1908 he married her sister, Mrs. Frances Bagley Brown.

HIRAM R. THOMAS, M. D. The Oak Glenn Hospital and Sanitarium at Flint is an institution which is a credit to the city, and also to the professional activity of its proprietor, Dr. Thomas. The building was erected especially for its purposes, which is to furnish the best of facilities for the treatment and care of its patients, and the standards maintained at the Oak Glenn institution are of the very highest, measured from every standpoint. Dr. Thomas is one of the best known physicians and surgeons in Genesee county.

Hiram R. Thomas was born in Davidson township, Genesee county, Michigan, October 29, 1843, a son of William and Elizabeth (Woolacott) Thomas. Both father and mother were born in England, where they were married, emigrated to New York State in 1836, and spent four years there. The father during that time was engaged in the manufacture of potash and saleratus. In 1840 he brought his family out to the wilds of Michigan. They settled in the timber of Genesee county, moving into a two-room log cabin without a roof. They bore the labors and hardships of the real pioneers, had to clear up the land before he could begin the cultivation of his fields, and for a number of years lived a life of the utmost simplicity and even of privation. As a farmer the father continued his activities until his death. At one time he owned an estate of 900 acres, and was one of the most prosperous of the early settlers of Genesee county. His death occurred in 1894, when at the good old age of eighty-seven years. The mother died in Genesee county in 1889, being then seventy-seven. There were eight children, four were born in England, and three in New York State, and Dr. Thomas and the only one whose birth-place was the State of Michigan.

As a boy he attended district schools, and worked on his father's farm. His earlier years were spent in various lines of activity, and he finally followed out his ambition to take up a career as a physician. He spent in preparation one term in the Detroit Medical College, one term in the University of Michigan, and then entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine, where he graduated M. D. in 1893. Dr. Thomas practiced the first five years at Maysville, in Tuscola County. Since 1893 his home has been in Flint, where he has enjoyed a large private practice. His

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Alexander McPherson

success as a private practitioner, and in the treatment of cases led him in August, 1909, to establish the Oak Glen Hospital and Sanitarium. For this purpose he secured ground at 2727 North street, where he erected a building containing twenty-two private rooms, and equipped with every convenience and facility for the treatment of his patients. Dr. Thomas has been specially interested in the treatment of women, and his hospital is largely given up to that service.

Dr. Thomas has served three years as county physician for Genesee county, was for two years in the office of township clerk of Tuscola county, and has stood high in the business and civic community wherever he has lived. He is medical examiner for two insurance societies and is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society, the State Eclectic Medical Society and the Genesee County Medical Society. In politics he is independent. His church is the Seventh Day Adventist. In 1880, Dr. Thomas married Miss Arabella Alfaretta Way. She died at Flint in August, 1897. Her father was Wesley Way, and her parents came from New York State, her father being a well known railroad contractor. Dr. Thomas has prospered in his various business affairs, and besides his hospital and his residence, owns considerable real estate in Flint.

JUDGE WILLIAM F. CONNOLLY. As judge of the recorder's court of Detroit, Judge Connolly has realized in an exceptional degree the fine opportunities for public service through efficient administration of a public office. Judge Connolly is one of the younger members of the Michigan bar.

As a student he distinguished himself by completing his studies and being ready for practice before he reached legal age, having to wait some months before a license could be granted him to begin his vocation.

William F. Connolly was born in the city of Detroit on February 25, 1876. His parents were Peter and Ellen (McGonnell) Connolly, both natives of Ireland. The father was born in Queen's county in 1852, and the mother in County Monaghan, in the same year. As children they came to the United States in 1860, their respective parents locating in Detroit, where they grew up and were married. For many years the father was employed by the Michigan Central Railroad Company at Detroit, and died February 23, 1899. The mother is still living in Detroit.

Judge Connolly attended the St. Vincent's parochial school, finished his literary education in the University of Detroit, then known as Detroit College, graduating doctor of arts with the class of 1893, and in 1895 receiving from the same institution the degree master of arts. His law course was pursued in the Detroit College of Law, where he graduated with the class of 1896, and though possessing a diploma as Bachelor of Laws, he had to wait until 1897 before admitted to the bar. He at once engaged in general practice, becoming junior member of the firm of Devine & Connolly, a firm which acquired large prestige and attended to a successful practice, until it was dissolved when Judge Connolly was elected to the recorder's court.

Judge Connolly has been prominent in Democratic politics, and is regarded as one of the party's most influential workers. He has membership in the Detroit Bar Association, the Lawyers Club of Detroit, and the Alumni Association of the Detroit College. On May 5, 1905, he married, in Detroit, Miss Mary Cameron, daughter of Lewis and Jane Cameron. They are the parents of two sons, William Francis, Jr., and John Walter.

ALEXANDER McPIERSON. The banking business of Michigan has no more honored representative and perhaps none older than Alexander

McPherson, president of the Old Detroit National Bank until its consolidation with the First National in 1914, making this one of the strongest banking institutions in the United States, and of which he is chairman of the board. His record as a banker covers practically half a century, and began in the little city of Howell, where the private banking concern of Alexander McPherson & Company, established in 1865, is still in prosperous existence. Mr. McPherson was president of the Old Detroit National Bank from January 10, 1901, when the institution was incorporated under that title, and from 1891 has been president of the Detroit National Bank, the name under the previous charter.

Alexander McPherson was born in the village of Aberchirder, County of Banff, Scotland, June 7, 1836. The mental and physical traits of his character well exemplify the sturdy race from which he sprung. William and Elizabeth (Riddle) McPherson, his parents, had eight children, of which he was the third, and the others are mentioned briefly as follows: William, a banker at Howell and a member of the State Railroad Commission of Michigan, while the late General Russell A. Alger was governor; Martin J. and Edward G., merchants at Howell, where they continue the business founded by their father in 1843; Isabella, who married Henry H. Mills, of Kalamazoo county; Elizabeth, who married Edward P. Gregory of Howell; Mary L., who became the wife of Henry T. Browning of Howell; and Ella, who married Frederick A. Smith of Howell.

Concerning the founder of the McPherson family in Michigan, it has been said: "William McPherson is remembered and described in the pioneer annals of Michigan as a striking, rugged and thoroughly manly figure who came in the early days and gave the best part of his life to the upbuilding, advancement and betterment of the community in which he long held a commanding place." Born at Davoit, Scotland, January 16, 1804, and dying at Howell, Michigan, March 16, 1891, he lived in Scotland until 1836, when with his family he came to America and on the 17th of September in the same year arrived at what was then known as Livingston Center, a little settlement in the forest and the largest group of population then in Livingston county. His log house was the second dwelling to be constructed on the site of Howell, which city was his home the rest of his life. At Livingston Center he continued to work at the trade learned in Scotland, as blacksmith, but in 1841 acquired a half interest in a small general store, and for many years was independently engaged in merchandising. The large general store which has been conducted under the family name for more than sixty years was founded by him. His intelligence, integrity and energy brought success to his own business and made his services and influence valuable in behalf of the general welfare of the community. On the organization of the Detroit and Howell Railroad Company in 1864, William McPherson became a director and treasurer of the company, and it was largely due to his efforts that funds were raised sufficient to complete the railroad between Howell and Detroit. That line, which was of inestimable service to the people along its route during the early days, is now a part of the Pere Marquette system. William McPherson was a man of great local prominence and public spirit, though not as a political office holder, and was a Republican from the organization of that party until his death. Elizabeth Riddle, who became his wife on April 17, 1831, endured with him the trials of pioneer life in Michigan, and passed away on September 7, 1874. Both were constant and faithful members of the Presbyterian church, and were active in the charter organization of the church at Howell in 1838.

Alexander McPherson was six weeks old when the family emigrated from Scotland to the United States, and his early days were spent in a pioneer environment, and his education came from the village school of Livingston Center, as Howell was then known. His business career began in his father's store when he was a boy. The early years of his manhood were employed in looking after various business interests at Howell, and in 1865 he founded and became the executive head of the private banking firm of Alexander McPherson & Company. No change of title has ever occurred in that old and honorable banking house, and Mr. McPherson is still at its head. His prominence as a banker made him well known outside the limits of his home county, and in 1891 he was called from Howell to become president of the Detroit National Bank, where his services have been such as to maintain that institution in the front ranks of Detroit financial establishments. Mr. McPherson succeeded the late Christian H. Buhl as president of the Detroit National, and when the first charter expired and a reorganization took place under the present charter in 1902, Mr. McPherson continued as president of the Old Detroit National Bank. Thus his service in this office has been continuous for more than twenty years. As a successful financier few Michigan bankers have had a more noteworthy record than Mr. McPherson. Outside of banking his interests extend to the ownership of large tracts of pine land in the upper peninsula of Michigan and in the states of Mississippi and Louisiana. Near his old home in Livingston county he maintains a fine stock farm, and it has been a matter of both recreation and profit to keep this up as a model farm. Its equipment comprises a number of substantial brick buildings, all the land is under a high state of cultivation, and many fine thoroughbred draft and driving horses have been raised on the McPherson farm.

Though a Republican since casting his first vote, Mr. McPherson has steadfastly refused to enter politics or become a candidate for office. The names of himself and wife are on the rolls of membership in the First Presbyterian church of Detroit, and since 1894 he has been a trustee. Some of his social relations are with the Detroit Club, the Country Club, the Michigan Club, and the Lake St. Clair Shooting and Fishing Club, or the Old Club. His stock farm, his club, travel and home furnish him the relaxation and recreation from his business responsibilities, and though he has reached a time in life when most men are willing to retire, his judgment in financial matters is just as keen and is as much trusted by his associates as it was twenty years ago. In September, 1860, Mr. McPherson married Miss Julia C. Ellsworth, of Greenville, Montcalm county. Mrs. McPherson was born at Salina, Wisconsin, in 1840, a daughter of Dr. William H. Ellsworth, who was a pioneer of Greenville, Michigan.

BYRON E. BURNELL, M. D. Each profession in business has its place in the scheme of human existence, constituting a plan whereby life's methods are pursued and man attains his ultimate destiny. The importance of any occupation, however, depends upon its helpfulness and usefulness. So dependent is man upon his fellow men that the worth of the individual is largely reckoned by what he has accomplished for humanity. There is no vocation to which more honor is due than that of the doctor of medicine, a calling which constantly calls for denial and self-sacrifice, the influence of which cannot be measured by any known standard, and the helpfulness of which is as broad as the universe. A name that stands conspicuously forth in connection with the medical profession of Michigan is that of Byron E. Burnell, M. D., who since 1901 has been engaged in practice at Flint. Dr. Burnell is a native of Genesee county, and was

born January 17, 1867, a son of Anthony D. and Amanda (Taylor) Burnell.

Anthony Burnell was born in Germany, but left the Fatherland in young manhood and on coming to the United States settled in Genesee county, Michigan, where he passed his life in mercantile pursuits, principally in the village of Otisville. His death occurred in Genesee county, Michigan, in 1907, aged sixty-seven years. Mrs. Burnell was born in New York State, and was still a child when brought to Michigan by her parents, who were engaged in agricultural pursuits in the vicinity of Pine Run. Mrs. Burnell is still living, at the age of seventy-one years, and divides her time between living in Flint and in Genesee county with her daughter. Four children have been born to her, of whom Dr. Burnell is the second in order of birth.

Byron E. Burnell secured his early education in the schools of Genesee county, in the meantime assisting his father in the work of the home place. Succeeding this, he entered high school, and then adopted the profession of educator, which he followed for some eleven years, advancing in that calling until he was made principal of the schools at Flower Lake, Columbiaville and other points. It had always been his ambition, however, to enter the medical profession, and after these eleven years of earnest endeavor he found himself in a position to enter the Detroit College of Medicine, where he received his degree in 1901. He immediately engaged in practice at Flint, and this city has continued to be his field of practice, he now having offices at No. 518 South Saginaw street. Doctor Burnell is in full possession of the youth and vigor which act as a stimulus to great and far-reaching accomplishments in the profession to which he is devoted, and his energy, second only to his native ability, enables him to find time to devote to study and research. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the Genesee County Medical Society, and for two years was secretary of the county organization. In political matters he is a Republican, but public life has played but little part in his career, which has been almost entirely devoted to his calling. His fraternal connection is with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masons, and his religious belief that of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1891 Doctor Burnell was married at Columbiaville, Michigan, to Miss Blanche Hollenbeck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Manley Hollenbeck. One son has been born to Doctor and Mrs. Burnell: Max, born at Metamora, Michigan, in 1893, and now attending college at Albion.

JOHN LAWSON MILLER. A Detroit architect who in ten years has made a name and gained a successful position, John Lawson Miller represents one of the pioneer families of southeastern Michigan, and as a result of his individual career is well entitled to a place in the history of the state's leading architects.

John Lawson Miller was born at Lake Orion in Oakland county, Michigan, March 27, 1878. He is a son of Seymour B. and Hannah (Woodley) Miller. His father was born in Michigan and his mother in Ontario, Canada. Grandfather Nicholas B. Miller, who came to Oakland county when that section was in the woods, was a blacksmith and a cabinet maker by trade, and at Lake Orion established a pioneer shop for work both in wood and iron, and performed a useful service to the early settlers of the community. At the same time his business enterprise led him to make acquisitions of land in the county, and for many years he was a prosperous and influential citizen. Seymour B. Miller was born in the old Miller home at Lake Orion in 1850. Early in his life he learned the trade of miller, and subsequently for years operated what were known

as the Emmons Mill at Lake Orion. At one time he was serving as head miller for Hiram Walker, the well known Canadian miller, and while in Ontario met and married his wife, who was a daughter of the late John Woodley, a wealthy farmer and land owner of Waterford, Ontario. Seymour B. Miller was a member of the Congregational church. He died in the house in which he was born, August 24, 1909. His widow survives, and still lives in the village of Orion, Michigan.

J. Lawson Miller attended the Lake Orion grammar and high schools, and just two months before the term set for his graduation he improved an opportunity to take up the study of architecture, and accordingly left school. On his eighteenth birthday, March 27, 1896, he entered the offices of Baxter & Hill, Detroit architects. Subsequently he worked for a number of well known men in that profession in Detroit, including S. C. Falkinburg, Joseph E. Mills, Roger & McFarlin, and finally returned to Mr. Falkinburg in the capacity of head draughtsman. In 1904, in consequence of Mr. Falkinburg's illness, Mr. Miller was given a share in the business, and the firm subsequently was Falkinburg & Miller. One year later the senior partner died, and Mr. Miller then took over the business of the firm and has since practiced alone, with offices in the Goebel building at Detroit.

Mr. Miller's work has been chiefly along the lines of apartment houses, terrace houses, flats and residences, stores and factories. While the firm of Falkinburg & Miller was in existence it put up, among other buildings, the Plaza Apartment House on John R. street and Madison avenue, costing one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; and also the Emory Apartment in Salt Lake City, Utah, at a cost of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Since engaging in independent practice Mr. Miller has built the following notable apartments, though the list is by no means complete: A terrace on Woodward avenue and Ferry street, costing forty thousand dollars; a six-family flat next door to the last mentioned, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars; nine-house terrace on the corner of Seventeenth and Ash streets, costing thirty-five thousand dollars; a terrace on the corner of Second and Stewart streets, costing twenty-four thousand dollars; a residence on East Boulevard and Kercheval avenue, costing twenty thousand dollars; and among other buildings now in course of erection is a residence at Bay City, Michigan, which will cost twenty-two thousand dollars.

Mr. Miller was married in New York City to Miss Nellie Gooney. Mrs. Miller was born in Ireland, the daughter of Michael Gooney. She came to Detroit as a girl of sixteen years to join her sister, her parents remaining behind in the old country. Later she went back to Ireland, and her marriage to Mr. Miller was celebrated in New York City when she returned from abroad, Mr. Miller meeting her when she landed from the vessel at New York. Mr. Miller is prominent in Masonic circles, having membership in Palestine Lodge, No. 357, A. F. & A. M.; in the Michigan Sovereign Consistory of the Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite, Valley of Detroit; and in Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

CARL D. CHAPELL, M. D., began practice at Flint in 1907, and he now ranks as one of the young men of ability and of growing success in the city. His previous experience in his profession was in Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Chapell represents an old family of Michigan, and Flint has been his home practically all his life.

Carl D. Chapell was born in Flint, March 3, 1878. His parents are John A. and Annie (Rodgers) Chapell. Both were natives of Michigan, and their respective parents were numbered among the pioneer settlers. John A. Chapell will always be remembered in the history of the city

of Flint as an educator. For twenty-five years he was superintendent of the city schools, and during the greater part of his active career was identified with educational work. It was during the latter decade of the nineteenth century that he did his most important service, and in that time was a progressive in educational affairs, at a time when progress was less popular in schools than at the present time. While at Flint he introduced many of the methods which are still employed and have the sanction of twentieth-century educators. Not only in pedagogy was he a leader, but he did much to upbuild the material facilities and systems of education in that city. After his resignation from his office as school superintendent, he became a traveling salesman in western territory, but still makes Flint his home. He is now sixty-four years of age, and the mother is fifty-eight. She was reared and educated in Flint. They had only two children, the daughter is Mrs. Madge Holmes, of Flint.

Dr. Chapell, the older child, grew up in Flint, and was educated in the public schools. For his medical education he entered the Michigan College of Medicine at Detroit, where he was graduated M. D. in 1904. Moving to Cleveland, he practiced there for several years, and since 1907 has been established at Flint. Dr. Chapell has membership in the Genesee County and the Michigan State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association.

In politics he is independent, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World. He was married November 3, 1910, at Flint to Miss Elizabeth Carrol, a daughter of Daniel and Jane Carrol, now deceased, and old settlers of this section of Michigan.

FRANK E. THATCHER. Progressive merchandising is synonymous with progressive citizenship, and both are conspicuous qualities of Frank E. Thatcher, who less than twenty years ago became a local merchant at Ravenna, and has steadily prospered in his own circumstances, and at the same time, has done everything within his power to help along the community in its material, intellectual and moral growth.

Born at Coudersport, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1859, Frank E. Thatcher is a son of Edwin and Catherine S. (Carpenter) Thatcher, the former born in Pennsylvania in 1825, and the latter born the same year. The parents were married in 1848, and after a long and active career as a teacher and farmer the father passed away in 1903. The mother is still living, her home being in Harrisburg, Michigan. The family came to Michigan in 1806, settling in Ravenna. Edwin Thatcher taught school the greater part of his life, served as superintendent of schools in Muskegon county, during 1872, 1873-74 and continued the profession as an active member until he was about sixty-five years of age. He also owned a farm. In politics before the war he was a strong abolitionist, upheld the Republican principles until the Hayes-Tilden contest, after which he supported the Democratic interests. He served for a number of years as supervisor of his township, and in Pennsylvania was elected to the office of county commissioner. During the Civil war he went out as a private in the fifty-second regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, and saw a brief service in several campaigns. The first Thatcher to come to America was Thomas Thatcher, whose arrival was in the year 1632. He was the first preacher in the Old South Church of Boston. From that famous divine the line of descent is direct to the present family of Thatcher. All of them were representative in the ministry, and many of the name have been eloquent speakers and religious workers. Edwin Thatcher was a son of John Thatcher, who was born in Massachusetts, a son of John B., also a native of Massachusetts, and he in turn was a son

of Peter Thatcher. The maternal grandfather of Frank E. Thatcher was Tyler Carpenter, who was born in Massachusetts, in early youth moved to Pennsylvania, and following the business of carpenter and farmer spent the rest of his years in that state. Edwin Thatcher and wife had six children, of whom the Ravenna merchant was fourth, the family being described briefly as follows: Fred A., a merchant at Fountain, Michigan; Anna, widow of W. S. Averill, of Harrisburg, Michigan; Amanda, wife of G. E. Rockwell a farmer in Ottawa county; Frank E.; Eldred, a horse dealer in Ravenna; and Jennie, wife of James Rockwell, a merchant of Harrisburg.

Frank E. Thatcher grew up and was educated in the local schools of Ravenna, and later took a teacher's course in the University of Valparaiso, Indiana. His first regular work as an independent man of affairs was in teaching, but he soon gave up that profession and became clerk in a drug store, following that work in Muskegon and at Elk Rapids, for a number of years. In 1894 his father was made postmaster at Ravenna, and he came to Ravenna to become assistant. At the same time he brought a stock of goods, and conducted a drug store in the same building with the postoffice, looking after the interests of both the Federal office and the store. From that has developed his present large business as a druggist and general merchant.

In 1885 Mr. Thatcher married Sadie Bennett, a daughter of Henry Bennett of Muskegon, who was a ship carpenter in that city. Their four children are: Edwin, who is a civil engineer, and a graduate of Michigan Agricultural College in 1907, and is now located in Grand Rapids; Marion, who is an assistant in his father's store; Lynn, who passed the best examination in Muskegon in the eighth grade and has just returned from a free trip to the State Fair at Detroit, as a reward for his scholarship; Thomas, who is also in school.

Mr. Thatcher is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Modern Woodmen of America, has passed all the chairs of the Odd Fellows, has been finance keeper in the Maccabees for fifteen years, and banker in the Woodman Camp for ten years. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Thatcher has been honored with various positions, having served as supervisor of Ravenna township for five years, being first elected in 1866, and serving until 1890. In the latter year came his election to the state Legislature, in which he served creditably for one term. Mr. Thatcher is vice president of the State Pharmaceutical Association, is secretary of the Ravenna School Board, and from a man who started out in life as a clerk and with no capital or advantages, except those supplied through his own energy and ability, his success has been most pleasing and gratifying.

THOMAS J. HENDERSON. The business relations of Thomas J. Henderson with the city of Flint have subsisted for thirty years. In that time he has acquired more than an ordinary success. Along with business success has come civic and personal esteem, and Mr. Henderson is one of the well known citizens and popular business men of his home community. His birth occurred in County Perth, Ontario, Canada, November 25, 1857. He was the fourth in a family of six children born to Thomas and Mary (Hollingsworth) Henderson. Both parents were natives of Great Britain, the mother born in Ireland, and the father in Scotland. They came to Canada in early life, and the father was for many years a stone mason and contractor, and spent all his active career in Ontario. He came to Michigan to make visits at different times, but could never be persuaded to take up his permanent residence on this side of the boundary. He died in Canada in 1863, when thirty-nine years of age. The

mother died in 1910 at the venerable age of eighty-three years and her body is at rest in that country.

Thomas J. Henderson acquired his early education in the public schools of Canada, and early in life was apprenticed to learn the plumbing trade. On completing his apprenticeship, he worked as a journeyman in various places, and finally reached Michigan in 1883. His first year in this state was spent in Detroit, where he followed his trade. He then came to Flint, and after working in the line of his trade for several years, opened a shop of his own, in partnership with Mr. Hubbard. This business, established in 1899, was conducted as a successful partnership up to 1908, when Mr. Henderson bought out his partner, and has since been sole proprietor of the Henderson Plumbing Company. He is an expert in his line, has performed a large number of contracts reliably, and his business record includes successful contract work for many business plants, hotels and office buildings in this city and elsewhere.

In politics Mr. Henderson is an independent, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1877 Mr. Henderson was married in Canada to Miss Rose Sutton. His second marriage was solemnized in Flint in 1887, when Miss Nellie E. Redcliff became his wife. She is a daughter of Robert Redcliff who died in 1911 at the age of seventy years. Mr. Henderson is the father of four children, as follows: Thomas J. Henderson, Jr.; Mrs. Bessie Montgomery, who was born at Flint, and lives in Detroit, the mother of two sons, Harry Thomas and Lee; Mrs. Mazie Ellison, and Dorothy D., who was born at Flint and lives in Detroit. Mr. Henderson started in life without money, and by close attention to his trade has become the leading plumber and steamfitter in Flint.

COL. FRANK JOSEPH HECKER. A distinguished citizen of Detroit and Michigan, Col. Hecker has conferred honor upon his native state as a soldier in two wars, as a railroad builder and manager, as a director of large business affairs, and by his active and public-spirited work in several important official bodies, including membership on the Isthmian Canal Commission, during the early preliminary work in the construction of the Panama Canal.

Col. Frank Joseph Hecker, born on a farm near Freedom, Washtenaw county, Michigan, on July 6, 1846, a son of Frank and Cynthia (Shield) Hecker. His parents were of sturdy German stock, and settled in Michigan during the pioneer era. In 1850, the family moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where Frank Joseph grew up and got his education from the local schools. In 1864 at the age of eighteen years he aided in organizing Company K of the Forty-first Regiment of Missouri Infantry, being appointed first sergeant of his company, and later detailed for special duty at department headquarters under General Granville M. Dodge. In 1867, Col. Hecker began his career as a railroad man, and it was in the construction and operation of railways that he laid the foundation for his generous prosperity and achievement. In the service of the Union Pacific Railway Company, then being constructed from Omaha to the Pacific Coast, he was at first in the construction department, was then assistant traveling auditor, became general agent at Cheyenne, and afterwards acting superintendent of the Laramie division. In 1870 Col. Hecker was appointed superintendent of the Rondout & Oswego Railway, then under construction in New York state. He held that office until August, 1876, and in the meantime was also superintendent of the Wallkill Valley and the Rhinebeck & Connecticut Railroad. In 1876 came his appointment as general superintendent of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railway in Indiana. When this road in December, 1879, was merged with the Wa-



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bash system, Col. Hecker retired from railroading, and locating in Detroit organized the Peninsular Car Works, continuing with that corporation as president and general manager until 1884. In that year the Peninsular Car Company succeeded the Peninsular Car Works, and Col. Hecker was elected president of the new company. In 1892 occurred the consolidation of the Peninsular with the Michigan Car Company, and Col. Hecker became president of the consolidated company, and so continued actively until 1900.

Few business men of Detroit have been more closely connected with large local enterprises. He is at the present time a director in the People's State Bank, the Union Trust Company, the Detroit Copper & Brass Rolling Mills, the Detroit Lumber Company, and with various other local industries and businesses.

During the war with Spain in 1898, Col. Hecker served as colonel of the United States Volunteers and chief of the division of transportation, under commission from President McKinley. His resignation from office was handed in on April 1, 1899, and the formal order mustering him out of service took effect May 1, 1899. From March to December, 1904, Col. Hecker served as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, from which he resigned at the latter date. In 1888 Col. Hecker was appointed Metropolitan Police Commissioner of Detroit, by Governor Cyrus G. Luce, and was president of the commission for two years. In the fall of 1892 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for congress in the First Congressional District, while absent from the city and against his wishes, and was defeated at the ensuing election, though he very materially lowered the usual Democratic majority in his district. Now retired from his larger business activities, Col. Hecker's influence is still a vital factor in his home city, and his accomplishments and success have made his name well known throughout the state. He has membership in the New York Yacht, the Detroit, Yondotega, Country, Old and Detroit Boat Clubs, is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Detroit Post, G. A. R., and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and belongs to the Fort Street Presbyterian Church.

On December 8, 1868, Col. Hecker married Anna M. Williamson, of Omaha, Nebraska. To their marriage have been born three daughters and two sons: Frank Clarence Hecker, Anna Cynthia, Louise May, Christian Henry and Grace Clara.

JAMES CORBIN. James Corbin & Son is the title by which a well known firm of real estate dealers and auctioneers is known to the community of Flint and vicinity, and these enterprising gentlemen have been in business in that city since July 15, 1912. Besides handling farms, city property, and acting as sales agents and auctioneers for all kinds of live stock and merchandise, they operate a sales barn, and each week hold an auction for live stock.

Mr. Corbin is now settled down to a somewhat quiet routine of business affairs, and only comparatively few know how adventurous his previous career has been. Until he retired eight years ago, he was an oil promoter and operator. That fact means a good deal to men who are familiar with oil development, but some explanation may be necessary to understand the vicissitudes and ups and downs of such a business for the benefit of the ordinary reader.

James Corbin was born in Wyandotte county, Ohio, August 16, 1863, and as he is now only at the climax of his business career, and in possession of excellent health, he is optimistic enough to believe that he will live fifty years longer. He was reared on a farm and followed farming until he was twenty-five years of age. Crossing from Wyandotte county into the

adjoining county of Hancock, he started dealing in real estate at Findlay, the county seat and the center of a great oil industry. Two years later, Mr. Corbin leased about sixteen hundred acres of land, and drilled what is known among oil men as a wild cat well. That means that he drilled a well in an undeveloped territory where no oil had previously been produced. The first well he put down started off with about two hundred barrels per day, and having attracted considerable attention to the territory he sold his leases at a profit of several thousand dollars. His success in his first venture led him on as it does practically every other man who ventures into that highly speculative location, and he leased another tract of about thirty-two hundred acres, and began a regular business in the drilling of wild cat holes. One after another was sunk, and each time proved dry, until he had not only lost all his previous accumulations, but was in debt about eight thousand dollars. Not daunted by this experience and with the courage of the born fighter and pioneer, Mr. Corbin went to another part of the country and leased some five thousand acres. He set up his rig, let his drills down to the oil strata, and on reaching the sands, and after the well was shot, a flow of oil started that gushed out a hundred feet from the surface and over the top of the eighty-foot derrick. In the first twenty-four hours that well produced 740 barrels. He had wisely safeguarded his territory, and there was no land that could be leased nearer to this big well than one mile on the west, one mile on the east, two miles on the south, and half a mile on the north. Such was the promise and actual output of his territory that at one time he could have sold his holdings for more than a million dollars. Mr. Corbin states that the most expensive well he ever drilled was in the Illinois oil fields, where he had his men working seventeen months on a hole which proved dry, the expense of which amounted to \$16,000. Mr. Corbin retired from the oil business eight years ago, and as a man who had a great fund of practical experience and knowledge and was an interesting talker, and somewhat of a philosopher, he then made the rounds of every county town in Ohio, except two, and delivered a popular lecture in each county town on the subject: "The Sham and the Real Man." Since coming to Michigan, Mr. Corbin has prospered and has a high opinion of the Wolverine State and its people and resources.

BURT WICKHAM. For more than twelve years Mr. Wickham has been county clerk of Oceana county, and is a man whose career has been one of self-supporting activity since he was eight years of age. Besides his official position he is secretary of the W. R. Roach & Company Canning Factory at Hart. His record as an official has been characterized by efficiency of performance and obliging courtesy to all who have used his office, and he is one of the most popular officials of the county.

Born in New York State, January 24, 1872, Burt Wickham is a son of George and Susan A. (Ashpole) Wickham. The Wickhams were early established in New England, and Grandfather Kenyon Wickham was born in New York and spent all his life as a farmer in that state. He married Lucy Ann DeWitt, who was of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. George Wickham, the father, was born in Orleans county, New York, in 1838, while his wife was born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1837, and they were married in 1864. For a number of years the father followed his trade as butcher, and at one time supplied all the meats consumed in the Auburn State Prison. Retiring from the meat business he has for the last sixteen or eighteen years been selling agricultural machinery and buying produce. He still lives in New York State. His wife was a daughter of George Ashpole, who was born in England, came to the United States when a young man, and was a farmer in New York.

George Wickham and wife were the parents of six sons, mentioned briefly as follows: Orson F., who is a partner in the Sands and Maxwell Lumber Company at Pentwater; George, who is a nurseryman near Geneva, New York; Lee Kenyon, who lives at Mottville, New York; Louis, who is a paper maker at Mottville; Burt; and Harry, who is also a paper maker at Mottville. The father of these children is a Universalist in religion, while his wife is a Methodist. He is a Republican, and had two brothers, DeWitt Clinton and Fernando, who served as union soldiers in the Civil war.

Burt Wickham grew up in the vicinity of Mottville, New York, where he attended school, but his early advantages in that direction were limited. In 1888, when sixteen years old, he came west, and spent a year at Pentwater, where he attended high school for a time. Returning to New York, he remained there a year, and in 1890, once more located in Pentwater, where he was for ten years engaged as shipping clerk with the Pentwater Bedstead Company. After the factory burned, he became a candidate for county clerk of courts, and his first election to this important office came in 1900, since which time he has been regularly returned to his official duty at the end of each term.

In 1896 Mr. Wickham married Laura Adelaide Dumont, a daughter of William S. Dumont, one of the early settlers of Pentwater, where he settled in 1865, and where he conducted a hotel for many years. He is now living retired, and is a veteran of the Civil war, having gone out with Company I of the Fifth Iowa Regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Wickham have three children: Dorothy A., in school; Solomon Stuart, also in school; and Burt, Jr. The family attend the Congregational church, and Mr. Wickham is president of the Men's Club of that church. Fraternally he is affiliated with Wigton Lodge No. 251, A. F. & A. M. at Hart; with Chapter No. 148, R. A. M., of which he has been king; with the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor commander, and the Modern Woodmen of America. A Republican in politics, besides his present office he has served as village clerk of Pentwater for six years. He was for a long time chairman of the Republican County Committee.

WILLIAM GRANT BIRD, M. D. In the special line of his calling there are few men in Michigan who have attained greater distinction than that which has come to Dr. William Grant Bird, a leading oculist and aurist of Flint. Belonging to one of the pioneer families of the state, he was born at Eagle Harbor, Michigan, June 6, 1868, and is a son of Peter C. and Mary J. (Morris) Bird. The father was born at Romulus, Michigan, a son of Richard Bird, who was one of the first settlers of Wayne county, whence he came overland from New York. The grandfather cleared a farm from the virgin forests, carried on successful agricultural pursuits for many years, and contributed materially to the upbuilding and development of the community in which he resided. He was a man of sterling character, a prominent and active member of the Methodist church, and a helpful force in the cause of education, morality and good citizenship, and when he died, at the age of eighty-two years, was widely mourned by a wide circle of friends.

Peter C. Bird was born at Romulus, Michigan, and was reared to agricultural pursuits, his education being secured in the district schools. He was thus engaged until his enlistment, in 1861, in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and participated in numerous engagements until wounded severely at the first day's fighting at Gettysburg. He received his honorable discharge on account of disability, his record showing that he had always been a brave and faithful soldier, and he at once returned to the ranks of peace where he fulfilled

his duty just as faithfully and courageously. Although his wound had made him a cripple for life, his energy, determination and well-directed effort enabled him to attain success as a farmer, and for a long time he was also prominent in public affairs, serving as deputy register of deeds for ten years and as deputy collector of customs for several years. A staunch Republican, he was always active in the ranks of his party and was known as one of the reliable and influential wheel-horses of the organization in his part of the state. Mrs. Bird came to Michigan as a child, traveling overland with her parents and settling on a farm which was cut out of the forest. She was a native of New York, and, like her husband, experienced the hardships and privations incidental to life in a pioneer community. She survives her husband, who died at Romulus, November 24, 1912, at the age of seventy-two years, and is a resident of Detroit. Nine children were born to Peter C. and Mary J. Bird, of whom three are deceased, the six remaining being: Alice J., who is a popular teacher in the public schools of Detroit and lives with her mother; Dr. William Grant; Anna, who is the wife of Charles D. Williams, of Fremont, Texas; Richard, who is engaged in farming near Romulus, Michigan; Arthur M., a leading druggist of Milford, Michigan; and Carrie, who was married October 23, 1913, to George Sims of Romulus.

William Grant Bird received his early education in the public schools of Romulus, following which he became a student in Wayne High school. He had always possessed the ambition to enter the medical profession, but his funds were low, and in order to earn the means of attending college he worked for some time as a salesman for the D. M. Ferry Wholesale Seed Company. As soon as possible he entered the Detroit College of Medicine, but even then did not give up his work, which he prosecuted during the vacation periods and whenever he could find the leisure from his studies. Thus it is that Doctor Bird, like many prominent men, is essentially eligible for membership in the class of self-made men of which America is so proud. Graduating in the class of 1895, he began the general practice of medicine at Milford. He remained there for five years, and during this time devoted a great deal of study to the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In 1900, deciding that the city of Flint offered broader opportunities, he made this community his scene of practice, and it has since been also the field of his successes. He has specialized exclusively since his arrival here, and his modern offices, in the P. Smith building, are equipped with every appliance and accessory known to the profession. His gentleness and kindness of manner and appreciation of the wants of those who are in need of his services as a physician have secured for him friendships, the closest and most enduring of all of those which he has formed during his interesting career. His sound business judgment and faith in the future of Flint have allowed him to make numerous profitable realty investments, and one of the most valuable of these is represented by his modern home, at No. 419 Kearsley street. He is an Elk, and in the line of his profession belongs to the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Genesee County Medical Society.

Doctor Bird has been twice married. His first union occurred in 1897 to Miss Mary Jane McBride, who died in 1902. One son was born to that union: William Carroll, born November 24, 1899, and now a student in the Flint High school. On February 10, 1905, Dr. Bird was married to Miss Jessie L. Farmer, of Grand Blanc, Michigan, a native of Genesee county, daughter of Thomas Farmer, of a prominent pioneer family of this county.

FRANK WILLIS HINE. For more than thirty years Frank W. Hine has successfully practiced law at Grand Rapids. While his own career has been one of substantial accomplishments and influence he also represents one of the pioneer families of western Michigan. To be well born is one of the greatest blessings that can come to a child, and this was the case in the birth of Frank W. Hine. His ancestry on both sides goes back to the early years of New England Colonial history, and he comes of strong stock physically, mentally and morally. His genealogy deserves some brief description, and the facts set down in the following paragraphs are taken from a careful study of the subject made by Hon. Robert C. Hine, formerly of New York but later of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Judge of the Superior Court of St. Paul Minnesota.

Frank Willis Hine was born at Lowell in Kent county, Michigan, May 3, 1862. He is in the eighth generation from the founding of the family in America. The ancestry begins with Thomas Hine, who founded the family from England, and the successive heads of the family down to the Grand Rapids lawyer are as follows: Stephen Hine, Ambrose Hine, Ambrose Hine, Silas Hine, Demas Hine, Martin N. Hine and Frank W.

Thomas Hine, the originator of the family name in this country, came to America on January 28, 1646. His name is recorded at that date as being the owner of real estate in Milford, Connecticut. His wife, Elizabeth, was recorded as a member of the church in Milford in 1669. They reared ten children. (2) Their sixth child, Stephen Hine, was born in Milford, Connecticut, October 25, 1663, and was a lifelong resident of Milford. In 1712 he was assessed on property valued at one hundred and one and five tenths pounds. (3) Ambrose Hine, who was born at Milford, Connecticut, lived all his life in that state and his will was probated at New Haven November 27, 1750. His wife's name was Sarah. (4) Captain Ambrose Hine, who was baptized in Milford, Connecticut, June 26, 1726, was a captain in the Revolutionary war, as is proved by records in the State of Connecticut. He located at Woodbridge, Connecticut, and spent his last days there. He was married on December 13, 1749, to Sarah Terrell, and from the best information obtainable married for his second wife Betsey Ford. (5) Silas Hine, the great grandfather of the Grand Rapids lawyer, was born in Connecticut January 8, 1764, was reared and married in that state and accompanied by his family moved to New York and settled in Meredith in Delaware county, where he bought timber land and cleared up a farm and lived there until his death in 1841. The maiden name of his wife was Betsey Tyrrell, she died in 1834. They reared twelve of their thirteen children, eleven sons and one daughter. (6) Demas Hine was born in Connecticut March 9, 1804, received his early education in his home state, and was about sixteen years old when he moved to New York with his father and mother. He studied and prepared for the profession of medicine, and practiced in the east for a number of years. In 1844 he traded his possessions in New York state for three hundred and five acres of land situated in Cannon and Plainfield townships of Kent county, Michigan. Kent county was then a wilderness, and the land which he occupied was practically in its virgin state. In 1845 he came to Michigan to look after his land, and settled in Cannon township. He soon erected a frame house and did some work to make the place habitable, and in 1847 returned to the east to get his family. It was his intention when he came to Michigan to devote his time to clearing up his land and farming, but in those days doctors were far apart and his services were so frequently called to treat the sick in a large community that he had little time for private business until the country was more settled. He lived in Kent county until his death on April 25, 1872. Dr. Hine married Sally Noble. She was the daughter of Zadoc and Sally (Stilson)

Noble. The Noble genealogy has been compiled by L. M. Boltwood, and can be found in family publications. She died August 28, 1889, and was the mother of three children, Milton B., Martin N. and Charles R. (7) Martin N. Hine, father of the Grand Rapids lawyer, was born in Delhi, Delaware county, New York, November 15, 1829. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native state, and he also learned the trade of carpenter. He was about eighteen years of age when he came west in 1847, with other members of the family, and for several years was employed at his trade in Grand Rapids and vicinity. In 1855 he moved to Lowell, and there continued as a carpenter and builder, and among the many buildings which he constructed there might be mentioned the Congregational church and the high school which are still standing and testify to his careful industry and skill. Later he was engaged in merchandising, having a general store, and became president of the Lowell National Bank. Until about the time of his death he was postmaster of the village. Martin N. Hine married Lucy Jane Tilton, who was born in Conway, Massachusetts, February 14, 1830.

The Tilton genealogy is also one of many generations and of honorable associations in American history. Her father was Samuel Tilton, born at Brighton, now a part of Boston, Massachusetts, January 31, 1801. Her grandfather was Josiah Tilton, born in that part of Sudbury which is now Weston, Massachusetts, June 23, 1776. In the fifth generation was Samuel Tilton who was born near what is now Hamilton, Essex county, Massachusetts, January 11, 1740. At the head of the fourth generation was Josiah Tilton, who, the records show, was baptised August 31, 1712. Going back another generation, is another Samuel Tilton, who was born April 14, 1681, in Ipswich, Massachusetts. In the next previous generation was Abraham Tilton, born about 1638. Abraham was a son of William, the arch ancestor, who emigrated from England, and who lived in Lynn, Massachusetts as early as 1640. He owned a large tract of land which extended from the "Common" to the sea. He died at Lynn in 1653, and his widow subsequently married Roger Shaw, a retired merchant, who died at Hampton, now a part of New Hampshire. John Tilton, either a son or a brother of William, also lived in Lynn, and his wife was arrested and accused of heresy because she was asserted to have said she did not believe in infant damnation. On account of this trouble John Tilton and wife moved to Long Island, New York, and settled at Gravesend, and later he became one of the patentees of the Monmouth Grant in New Jersey. One of the descendants of this John Tilton was Theodore Tilton. Peter Tilton, a son of William, settled early in Windsor, Connecticut, and later in Hadley, Massachusetts, where he became prominent, served as judge and as representative to the Colonial legislature. He also sheltered the regicides, Whaley and Goss. Abraham Tilton settled near what is now Hamilton, Massachusetts, and died there when about fifty years of age, his remains now reposing in the Hamilton churchyard. He was twice married, his first wife being Mary Cram and the mother of his children, and the name of his second wife was Deliverance. Samuel Tilton, a son of Abraham, was a farmer and a lifelong resident of Hamilton. He was married May 7, 1704, to Sarah Batchelder, and they reared eight children. Their son Josiah married Lucy Low, and he died at the early age of twenty-five years, leaving considerable property. Samuel Tilton, a son of Josiah and Lucy, was married November 17, 1763, at Medford, Massachusetts, to Elizabeth Blodgett. He settled at East Sudbury, now Weston, Massachusetts. He was a minute-man during the Revolutionary war and was known in his community as Lieutenant Tilton. His death occurred on his farm April 14, 1805, and his wife died at Brighton, February 10, 1831. They had two sons and six daughters.

Their son, Josiah Tilton, became a wholesale butcher in Brighton, Massachusetts, and conducted business there until 1815, when he moved to Conway, and bought a farm on which he resided until his death in 1819. His first marriage occurred in Boston in 1799, when Sally Cook became his wife. At Weston he married second, Eunice Livermore. She survived him more than half a century, and had for her second husband Jabez Newhall. Samuel Tilton, the maternal grandfather of Frank W. Hine, came from Massachusetts to Michigan in 1845 and located in Grand Rapids. There he opened a partnership meat market on Monroe street, opposite the present site of the Pantlind hotel. He died during the same year, and is buried in the Fulton street cemetery. The maiden name of his first wife, and the mother of his children, was Electa Stearns. They were married at Conway, Massachusetts, November 8, 1825, and she died March 19, 1841. In 1842 at Amherst, Massachusetts, he married Emily Houghton. After his death she returned to Massachusetts, leaving her step-children in Grand Rapids in the care of a guardian. The names of the four children of Samuel Tilton were: Emily, born 1826 and died 1848; Sarah, born in 1832 and died in 1855, both daughters being well educated and teaching in the public schools; Josiah, the only son, operated hotels in Chicago, Springfield, Massachusetts, and in Buffalo, New York, where he died; Lucy Jane Tilton, who married Martin N. Hine, was the third of the four children, and was also a teacher before her marriage.

Martin N. Hine and wife reared three children. The eldest, George Tilton Hine, was educated in the University of Michigan, graduating in the medical department, and practiced his profession at Warne, North Carolina, where he died November 10, 1894. He was married September 5, 1881, at Lowell to Ella M. Dawson, who was born in Lowell, Michigan. She reared two children: Martine N., born November 7, 1884, and who married Charles Thompson of Fenton, Michigan; and Georgia Tilton, born May 14, 1895, and now a teacher in Stambaugh, Michigan.

Frank Willis Hine was a member of the first class graduating from the Lowell high school in Kent county. He received a liberal education, and graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1881, and in the following year took up active practice in Grand Rapids. He has enjoyed large professional success, and has long ranked as one of the leading lawyers of the Kent county bar.

On December 27, 1897, Mr. Hine married Maude B. Baker, who was born in Grand Rapids, a daughter of William N. and Emily Baker. They have one daughter, Emily Lucy, born October 18, 1901. The family attend the Congregational church, and Mr. Hine is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is fond of all outdoor recreations, and has a large acquaintance both through his professional relations and socially and in civic centers.

OSCAR WARREN MCKENNA, M. D. Although Dr. Oscar W. McKenna is numbered among the more recent acquisitions to the medical profession of Flint, where he is engaged in the general practice of medicine, he has already won a large and growing patronage, for he is thoroughly conversant with the most modern methods known to the members of his profession and the results which have followed his labors have gained for him the trust and confidence of the public at large. He was born at Albion, New York, January 20, 1872, and is a son of Charles and Anna (McGowan) McKenna.

Charles McKenna was a member of an old and honored family of Vermont, where his birth occurred, and there he was reared, educated and married. Some time after the latter event he moved to New York and there engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he spent his entire

career, becoming one of the substantial men of his locality. He died at Albion, New York, in 1905, when eighty years of age. Mrs. McKenna was also born, reared and educated in Vermont, being, like her husband, of Scotch descent, and still survives him, making her home with Doctor McKenna, at Flint. Charles and Anna McKenna were the parents of four sons and three daughters, and Oscar Warren was the sixth in order of birth.

The early education of Doctor McKenna was gained in the public schools of Albion, and following his graduation from the high school in 1890, he became a student in the University of Vermont. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1896 and immediately thereafter came to Michigan, his first field of practice being the village of Vernon, in Shiawassee county. After one and one-half years, Doctor McKenna found that locality too restricted, and he accordingly came to Flint, which has since been the field of his activities and successes. Having gained a thorough knowledge of the science which he is now practicing, he has won a goodly measure of success in carrying on the work and has a liberal patronage, while the confidence of the public in his ability and the efficacy of his labors is constantly increasing. He has devoted much of his time to research and investigation, is a constant and assiduous student, and maintains membership in the Genesee County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He maintains offices at No. 107 East First street. A Republican in politics, he was elected on that ticket to the office of coroner of Genesee county, and served in that position six years, but for the greater part public life has held out no attractions to him. He is not enthusiastic about sports or outside diversions, preferring the pleasures to be found in his home, but that he is not indifferent to the satisfaction secured from companionship with his fellows is shown by his membership in the Masons, in which he has attained to the Knight Templar degree. He is a member of the Board of Commerce of Flint, and his religious connection is with the Presbyterian church. For the first six years of his residence in Flint he was connected with the Michigan National Guard, but has since severed his connection with that organization.

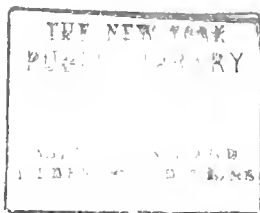
On June 27, 1901, Doctor McKenna was married near Walton, New York, to Miss Josephine Knapp, who was born at Stanford, Connecticut, and was left an orphan in childhood. One son was born to this union: Harold Knapp, January 19, 1905, at Flint. Doctor McKenna's comfortable home is located at No. 516 East Third street.

WILLIAM J. GRAY. It is a precedent of long standing that from the ranks of the bar are recruited many of the ablest civic leaders, and in more recent times men of the law have also gained almost equal prominence in business circles. In both cases the practice has been confirmed by William J. Gray, who for more than thirty years has been identified with the Detroit bar, and who is both an able lawyer and a banker of that city.

William J. Gray was born in Detroit on July 9, 1857, a son of William and Mary (Stewart) Gray. During his boyhood, spent in Detroit, Mr. Gray was a student in the grammar and high schools, after which he entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated an A. B. with the class of 1877. In the office of R. P. Toms, of Detroit, he pursued his law studies until his admission to the bar of Michigan in 1879. His practice began in the same year, and he rapidly rose to a place of prominence in the profession. But in June of 1912, while senior member of the firm of Gray & Gray, he retired from



Wm J Gray



active practice in order to give his entire time to the affairs of the First National Bank of Detroit, of which well known institution he is an active vice president. Mr. Gray's legal counsel and business ability have served to promote the prosperity of a number of local concerns. He is a director of the Security Trust Company, of Detroit, a director in the Michigan Savings Bank of Detroit and a director in the Belle Isle and Windsor Ferry Company.

Mr. Gray has membership in the Detroit Club, the University Club, the Country Club, the Yondotega Club and the Detroit Boat Club. At Detroit, on June 2, 1887, he was married to Hannah Van Vechten Hammond, of this city.

FRANK D. BAKER. Now serving as postmaster at Flint. Mr. Baker has been known to the business community and the citizenship of Genesee county practically all his life. For thirty years he has been a druggist at Flint, the office of postmaster is not the first important public honor bestowed upon him since his administration as sheriff is well remembered and he has been otherwise known as a leader.

Frank D. Baker is an Englishman by birth, born December 10, 1852, but since he was four years of age, his home has been in this country. His father was Charles Baker, who came to America in 1856, and settled on a farm in Burton township of Genesee county, being one of the early settlers there. His death occurred on the old homestead in 1909, when eighty-four years of age. He was a substantial farmer, a man of considerable means, and filled a place of usefulness and honor in his locality. The maiden name of his wife was Eliza Dymond, who was born and was married in England, and who died in 1907 at the old home place at the age of seventy-six. She was the mother of thirteen children, twelve of whom are still living, and of these the Flint postmaster was fifth.

As a boy he lived on a farm, attended district school, and also the high school at Flint, and sometime after reaching manhood his ambition directed him to prepare for a profession. In 1876 he entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated in medicine in 1880, having also spent one year in the regular literary department. Following his graduation he practiced three months at Lincoln, Michigan, and then moved to Flint. Since entering the drug business in 1883, he has given practically no attention to his profession; though often called doctor, it is a title reminiscent of his earlier career rather than denoting his present vocation. His appointment to the office of postmaster at Flint was confirmed on July 26, 1913, and Mr. Baker succeeds his brother, Fred P. Baker, in that office.

In politics he has always been a loyal Democrat, and has been found among the party workers in Genesee county for a number of years. His record of public service includes several terms as alderman of the city; he was mayor of Flint in 1899, and in the fall of 1900 was elected sheriff of Genesee county, an office in which he gave capable service for two years. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason, having membership in the Genesee Valley Commandery No. 15, and also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his family are Methodists.

At Edwardsville, Illinois, on August 30, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Baker and Miss Mattie Ritter. She was born in Madison county, Illinois, a daughter of Henry Ritter. To their marriage were born six children: Martha, unmarried; Gertrude, wife of William J. Bixby, of Evanston, Illinois; Frank D., Jr.; Jessie; Margaret, and Bryan, named after the Great Commoner, William Jennings Bryan. The Baker home is at 410 East Third Street.

FRANCIS D. CAMPAU. A well-known and highly successful attorney of Grand Rapids, Francis D. Campau is a worthy representative of one of the very first white families to settle in what is now the state of Michigan, being a lineal descendant of Jacques Campau, who, with his brother, Michel, located in 1710, on the present site of the city of Detroit, in the midst of an unbroken wilderness. From those two brothers have descended all of the numerous branches of the Campau family to be found in the three Michigan cities, Detroit, Monroe and Grand Rapids, and in Chicago, Illinois.

The immigrant ancestor was Etienne Campau, who in 1663, in Montreal, Quebec, married Catherine Paulo. Their two sons, Jacques and Michel, migrated to the United States, as mentioned above, settling at Detroit in 1710, and of them many interesting stories are told in "Legends of Detroit," written by Maria Caroline Watson Hamlin. The elder son, Jacques Campau, born in 1677, married in 1699, Cecile Catin. The line was continued through their oldest son, Jean Louis Campau, who was born in 1702, and married Marie Louise Robert. The next in line of descent was their son, Jacques Campau, who was born in 1735, and married in 1760, Catherine Menard. He was quite prominent in local affairs, being distinguished as the first captain of militia, his services being frequently mentioned in the annals of Detroit. The line was continued through the Captain's son, Louis Campau, who was born in 1767, and married Therese Morand. They reared five children, all of whom became residents of Grand Rapids, their names being as follows: Mrs. Cotrell; Mrs. Villier; George; Antoine Toussaint; and Louis. George married Mlle. Rivard, and Louis married Mlle. Sophie de Marsac. Antoine, the next in line of descent, was the grandfather of Mr. Francis D. Campau and Antoine B. Campau.

Antoine Campau was born June 13, 1797, in Detroit, and was there brought up. Having acquired a good business education, he began trading with the Indians, and in 1827 went to Saginaw, Michigan, to take charge of the Indian Post that had been there established by his brother Louis. Returning to Detroit a year or two later, he purchased land at Grosse Point, and in addition to farming continued to trade with the Indians, spending several months each year on the frontier. In 1833 he came to Grand Rapids, which was then a trading post, and in 1835 moved his family to this place, making the removal in a covered wagon. At the corner of Pearl and Monroe streets he erected a store building, and on Monroe street, just above Market street, he built a small dwelling house for his family. From that time he was an important and influential member of the community. He continued in trade about ten years, after which he moved to his farm, which was located on South Division street, and was for a number of seasons successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1855 he platted a part of his farm into city lots; since that time the remainder of the farm has been platted and built upon with the exception of that portion including, and immediately surrounding, the old home, which was donated to the city by Martin Ryerson, now of Chicago, and is known as Antoine Campau Park. Mr. Ryerson is a cousin of Mr. Campau, the subject of this sketch, and it is said that these two cousins were the only persons born in that house. Mr. Ryerson also donated to the city the Grand Rapids Public Library Building.

Antoine Campau married Sarah Cotrell, who was born in Marine City, Michigan, of French ancestry. She survived him a few years. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Denis L.; Andrew S., father of Francis D. and Antoine; Marianne; Anthony; and Julia.

Andrew S. Campau was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, July 15, 1830, and in this city received his elementary education, which was com-

pleted at Notre Dame, Indiana. In 1857 he went to California, going on a sailing vessel, and rounding Cape Horn, where adverse winds and heavy storms were encountered, causing such delays that it was seven months before the point of destination was reached. After spending two days in Frisco, he went to the gold fields of Sacramento, where he remained two years. Entering the United States service as a scout, he was sent to Utah and Nevada to protect the whites from the ravages of the Piutes and Shoshonees, it having been at the time of the Lawson Meadow murder and the Mountain Meadow massacre, when in that section the life of any white traveler was in great danger. Returning to California after two years of adventure and excitement, he remained on the upper coast until 1869, when he came back to Grand Rapids to engage in the fur trade, with which he was connected for several years.

On May 2, 1876, Andrew S. Campau was united in marriage with Mary E. Blackwell, who was born in Union City, Indiana, a daughter of Lewis W. and Lovice (Smith) Blackwell, both of whom were born in New York state, of Scotch and English ancestry. They reared two sons, namely: Antoine B. and Francis D. Antoine Blackwell Campau was born March 2, 1878.

Francis D. Campau was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, his birth occurring on September 8, 1880. After completing the course of study in the public schools he entered the University of Chicago, and was there graduated with the class of 1903. He subsequently took a three year's course at Harvard University, and after returning home from Cambridge, Massachusetts, was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1905. Mr. Campau has since been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in his home city.

Mr. Campau married August 2, 1909, Ethel Laurens Dunn, who was born in Jackson, Tennessee. Her father, William C. Dunn, was a native of Virginia, and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Marsh Shropshire, was born in Mississippi, and both were of English ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Campau have one daughter, Jacqueline Denise. Mr. Campau cast his first presidential vote for Theodore Roosevelt. Socially he is a member of the Peninsular Club, and of other social organizations.

WILLIAM ISAAC WHITAKER, M. D. Among the men of ability and professional attainments, who are identified with the profession of medicine in Michigan, a prominent place is held by Dr. William Isaac Whitaker of Flint. While a general practitioner, Dr. Whitaker has gained more than local reputation for his knowledge and skillful handling of typhoid cases. He is regarded as one of the best qualified and most skilled practitioners in Genesee county.

On July 28, 1863, William Isaac Whitaker was born in Lima township, Washtenaw county, a son of Charles and Laura (Beach) Whitaker. His father, who was born in New York state, came to Michigan when a young man in 1837, and first settled in the township of Lima in Washtenaw county, where he was one of the first settlers and farmers, and a public spirited citizen. He died in 1879 at the age of sixty-one. He gave service to the community as township supervisor, and was one of the committee that built a courthouse at Ann Arbor during the early days. A prominent Democrat, his popularity in his locality enabled him to overcome a Republican majority which had kept its candidate in the office of township supervisor for twenty years, and he was the first Democrat in that office for two decades. Laura (Beach) Whitaker, was also born in New York State, but was of an old Pennsylvania Dutch family. She died January 8, 1909, at Ann Arbor, aged eighty-four years. She was the mother of six children, three sons and three daughters, four

of whom are living, the different members of the family being named as follows: Caroline F., who is unmarried and lives in Ann Arbor; Dr. Mary A. W. Williams, of Bay City, Michigan; Ella E. Toumey, widow of William Toumey of Ann Arbor; Dr. William I.; Finley B., who was born December 2, 1845, and became a traveling salesman, and died at Bath, New York, in August, 1906; Charles E. Whitaker, who was a hardware salesman, was born March 19, 1862, and died June 16, 1910. Dr. William Isaac Whitaker, who was the youngest in the family was educated at Eaton Rapids, and in the Chelsea high school, and also spent three years in Ann Arbor. He graduated from the Michigan College in Medicine and Surgery at Detroit, in 1898. Dr. Whitaker is an independent worker since early boyhood, and never had any of the good fortune which enabled many young men to secure the utmost liberal training for any profession they desire. In order to attend medical school he borrowed the money to take him through his courses, and after beginning practice paid back his indebtedness as fast as possible. On graduating Dr. Whitaker began practice on July 1, 1898, at Durand, and remained there until October, 1908, when he came to Flint. He has built up a large general practice, and as already stated, is an expert in the treatment of typhoid cases. He has membership in the County and State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association.

A Democrat, the doctor often votes for the man, regardless of party ties. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic Order, the Chapter, various degrees in the Scottish Rite, and the Mystic Shrine, also is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Eastern Stars, the Royal Neighbors of America, and is medical examiner for the Illinois Bankers Life Insurance Co., Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the Royal Neighbors, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has membership in the Board of Commerce, and worships in the Episcopal church. In Lima township, in the locality where he was born, Dr. Whitaker was married December 19, 1882, to Alma L. Perry, a native of this state, a daughter of George B. and Loretta Perry. To their union have been born four children, as follows: One who was born February 26, 1893, and died in infancy; Perry Van Whitaker, born February 25, 1895; Charles Reginald, born August 8, 1902; and Herschell William Whitaker, born August 4, 1906. The doctor and family reside at 933 Detroit Street, and his offices are in the Flint P. Smith Building.

NICHOLAS J. WESTRA. That the elements of success and advancement lie as intrinsic qualities of the individual person has been significantly demonstrated in the career of Mr. Westra, whose ambitious purpose, close application and definite ability have enabled him to gain prestige as one of the representative contractors and builders of Grand Rapids. He is an exponent of a line of enterprise that closely concerns the civic and material progress of every community, and his work in his chosen vocation has not been confined to his home city but has been extended into other places in the state, the while his reputation has been fortified by every contract that he has executed, for fidelity and ability have characterized his every movement and achievement as a business man and he is recognized as a liberal and progressive citizen.

A scion of the staunch Holland Dutch stock that has played a most important part in the development and upbuilding of Grand Rapids and other sections of Michigan, Mr. Westra is himself a native of Holland, where he was born on the 1st of April, 1864, a son of Julius and Jenette (Stiemsma) Westra, members of old and honored families of Holland,

where the former was born in 1835 and the latter in 1836. The parents continued their residence in their fatherland until 1888, when they immigrated to America, and in that year they established their home in the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, where the father engaged in the contracting and building business in a minor way and where he still maintains his residence, his loved and devoted wife having passed to the "land of the leal" in the year 1904. Of their eight children five are now living and of the number Nicholas J., of this sketch, is the eldest. Julius Westra has been a man of industrious habits and has so lived as to merit and receive the high regard of all with whom he has come in contact. He still continues to devote considerable time to active work as a contractor, and in his physical and mental vigor shows the evidences of right living and right thinking. In politics he supports the Democratic party and he is a zealous member of the Dutch Reformed church, of which his wife likewise was a devout adherent. Julius Westra is a son of Simon Westra, who passed his entire life in Holland, as did also his wife, who was born in the year 1800 and who attained to the venerable age of ninety-six years.

Nicholas J. Westra was afforded the advantages of the common schools of his native land, where he also attended a well ordered trade school, in which he learned practical carpentry and fortified himself admirably for the vocation in which he has since won pronounced success. As a youth of twenty-two years he set forth to seek his fortunes in the United States, where he felt assured of better opportunity for achieving success through individual effort. On the 5th of December, 1886, he made his appearance at Lancaster, Erie county, New York, where he remained until 1889, the latter year having given him the great satisfaction of witnessing the arrival of his parents in America. In the year last mentioned he came with his parents to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and here he found ready demand for his services as a journeyman carpenter, as he was a skilled workman. He continued to follow his trade and gradually expanded the scope of his operations to include independent contracting and building. In 1904 Mr. Westra purchased the contracting business of Henry Green, and he has since continued the enterprise with marked success, his business showing a constantly cumulative tendency, as he is a stickler in living up to the plans and specifications involved in every contract assumed and is known as a man thoroughly fortified in all details of his chosen vocation. He has erected a number of excellent buildings in Grand Rapids and other places in northern Michigan, including Cadillac, and Alma, Michigan, besides which he has executed contracts in other states, including one of noteworthy type in Jacksonville, Florida. His business is of substantial order and it may consistently be said that his reputation is one of his best assets. He gives his attention more particularly to the erection of private dwellings and flat buildings, and his annual operations now represent an average aggregate of fully \$90,000. Mr. Westra held and filled the contract for the erection of the Blodgett Children Home, this being one of the finest homes in the city of Grand Rapids. The achievement that has been his within a comparatively short period of years can be better understood when it is stated that when he arrived in Grand Rapids his cash capital was represented in the sum of three dollars.

Mr. Westra is liberal and public-spirited and he is fully appreciative of the advantages and attractions of his home city, to which his loyalty is unflagging. He is independent of partisan lines in defining his political opinions and has never had aught of desire for the honors or emoluments of public office.

In March, 1890, Mr. Westra wedded Miss Jenette Siebersham, who

was born in Holland and who was a resident of Grand Rapids at the time of her marriage. She is survived by six children—Anna, who is the wife of Adrian Laban, of Grand Rapids; Julius, who is associated with his father in business; Sibrant, who is employed in the Grand Rapids establishment of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company; and Jenette and Susan, who are attending the public schools. On the 26th of March, 1913, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Westra to Miss Catherine Maude Bliss, daughter of Albert F. Bliss, a representative citizen of Rockford, Michigan, where he is engaged in the produce business.

FRANCIS H. RANKIN. Bearing the name of his honored father, who as an editor and publisher, and man of affairs, was a distinguished citizen of Flint and this state for more than fifty years, Francis H. Rankin, Jr., started life with a splendid heritage in his father's example and influence, and was associated for many years with the elder Rankin in the newspaper business.

Francis H. Rankin was born at Flint, December 28, 1854. His father, of the same name, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, came to America in 1848, and was one of the pioneer settlers at Pontiac, Michigan. In that city he served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade. In February, 1850, he came to Flint, and established the *Genesee Whig*, which six years later became a Republican journal, upon the organization of the Republican party. It was one of the first papers to survive the vicissitudes of newspaper existence, and the elder Rankin continued to publish and edit the journal until his death in 1904. It was a weekly paper, with the exception of two years in the sixties, when a daily edition was issued. After the organization of the Republican party the name was changed to the *Wolverine Citizen*, a name which the son continued until January, 1912, when he disposed of the paper. Through the medium of this paper, the elder Rankin exerted an inestimable influence, not only on the political thought and opinion of his readers, but also in the direction of civic welfare and public and private morality. The senior Rankin was devoted to the interests of his community and his state. He served two terms in the lower house of the state legislature, and one term as a senator. President Hayes appointed him postmaster at Flint in 1877, and he continued through the Arthur administration and until 1885. Other offices which he held with credit were those of city clerk and city recorder for a number of years. He was one of the organizers of the public school board, and also of the Genesee County Agricultural Society. The senior Rankin was probably Governor Crapo's closest adviser during the administration of that executive in Michigan, and from Governor Crapo he received appointment on the Board of Control of State Prison and Penal Institutions. In the case of Mr. Rankin it is a distinction that he lived and died a poor man. Never aspiring to wealth, his ideals of success were the utmost service to the public interests. In social affairs he was almost equally well known. For one term he held the position of Grand Master, in the Grand Lodge of Michigan Odd Fellows, was a Knights Templar and a charter member of Genesee Lodge No. 174, F. & A. M. For many years he held the position of vestryman in the Episcopal church at Flint. His death occurred in August, 1904, when eighty-four years of age. Francis H. Rankin, Sr., married Arabella Hearn, who was born in County Longford, Ireland, and was married in that country. There were six children, five of whom are still living, namely: Jennie, widow of Leroy C. Whitney, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Richard H. Rankin, who for many years was connected with the railroad service of the Pere Marquette Road and is now living retired in Saginaw; Anna C., is the wife of George D. Flan-

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ders, of Flint; Francis H., Jr.; and George Rankin, a resident of Milwaukee.

Francis H. Rankin, Jr., received his education in the schools of Flint, until fourteen years of age, when he was taken into the shop with his father, and learned printing and newspaper business in all its details. He continued an active associate and partner with his father for more than twenty years. Mr. Rankin is a director in the Union Trust and Savings Bank of Flint, and has various business interests in the city.

His career in public affairs has been on the same high plane of disinterested and intelligent service as characterized his late father. As a loyal Republican, his first public office was as city treasurer of Flint, to which he was elected in 1881 and served one year. He was mayor of Flint for one year, from 1891 to 1892, and deputy city clerk under his father. For fifteen years he served as a member of the board of education, and during a part of his time was president of the board. Governor Pingree appointed Mr. Rankin a member of the Board of Control for the Michigan School for the Blind, and by reappointment from Governor Bliss served ten years until he resigned. His resignation was due to his acceptance of the position of resident trustee of the Michigan School for the Deaf at Flint, to which place he was appointed by Governor Warner, and on January 1, 1913, was reappointed by Governor Ferris. His service to these important state institutions have covered a period of seventeen years. Mr. Rankin was for nine years a private in the Michigan National Guard.

He is a member of both the York and Scottish Rite branches of Masonry, has membership in the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, the Consistory and the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Maccabees, and he was one of the organizers of the Loyal Guards, being its first president, and since 1896, has served as supreme secretary of this order. He is a former treasurer of the Board of Commerce, a member of the Country Club, and belongs to the Episcopal church.

At Flint, on October 26, 1881, occurred the marriage of Mr. Rankin with Miss Caroline A. Pierce, who was born in Michigan, a daughter of Silas and Caroline Pierce, old settlers of Genessee county. They have one daughter, Caroline A. Rankin. Mrs. Rankin is a worker in social and philanthropic affairs at Flint, is on the Flint Hospital Board, and a member of the advisory board of the Young Women's Christian Association, and identified with other movements in the city. The Rankin home is at 304 First avenue in Flint. Mr. Rankin's success may be ascribed largely to his individual efforts, though he owes much to his honored father, who was a continual inspiration not only to himself but to many outside of the family, and from him he acquired those early lessons of honor and industry and also good health of body and mind, which are essential to the best success in any line.

EDWARD CHAUNCEY HINMAN. A Battle Creek banker, manufacturer, and leading citizen, Edward Chauncey Hinman represents a family that became pioneers of Michigan at Bellevue before the territory was admitted to the union and since 1851 has been identified with Battle Creek.

Edward Chauncey Hinman was born in Battle Creek, March 1, 1852, a son of John F. and Harriet E. (Hayt) Hinman. The first American ancestor of this branch of the family was Sergeant Edward Hinman, who was born in England in 1609, was a member of King Charles First's body guard, and during the time of Oliver Cromwell escaped from England and became a resident of Stratford, Connecticut, in 1650. From

him the line of descent comes through Benjamin Hinman, Judge Noah Hinman, Abijah and Adoniram Hinman, both of the latter being Connecticut soldiers in the War of the Revolution. A son of the latter was Truman H. Hinman, who lived and died at Castleton, Vermont, where he followed the occupation of farmer.

A son of this Vermont farmer was the late John F. Hinman, who was born at Castleton, March 17, 1816, grew up there, and in 1836, when a young man of twenty years and at a time when southern Michigan was beginning to fill up with the first tide of settlers, came west and settled at Bellevue in Eaton county. He was one of the early merchants of that community and remained there until 1851, when he sold out and moved to Battle Creek. Here he and his brother established a large store under the firm name of B. F. & J. F. Hinman. Both in business and in public affairs John F. Hinman was successful and influential. He was recognized as one of the strong adherents of the Republican party from its first organization, but was never a candidate for office. The Hinman Block, erected by himself and brother, contained the old Hinman Hall in which the first Republican meetings in Battle Creek were held. After a long and honored career John F. Hinman passed away February 6, 1900. He and his wife were counted among the members of the Presbyterian church for half a century or more.

Harriet E. (Hayt) Hinman, who died March 17, 1907, was the daughter of John Tompkins Hayt. Her lineal descent from the famous John Alden of New England is as follows: John Alden and Priscilla Mullens' daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of William Paybody. Their daughter, Rebecca, married William Southworth. Joseph Southworth, their son, wedded Mary Blake. To them was born a son, Constant, who married Rebecca Richmond. A son of the last named, Major William Southworth, who won his title by valued service in the Revolution, married Mary Throop, and their daughter, Harriet, became the wife of Ira Tillotson. Harriet Tillotson, a daughter of this marriage, was the wife of John Tompkins Hayt of Patterson, New York, and the mother of Mrs. Hinman. Mr. Hayt brought his family to Bellevue, Michigan, where his daughter and John F. Hinman were married April 23, 1845. Six of their children reached mature years.

Edward Chauncey Hinman was reared and received his early schooling at Battle Creek. His college days were passed at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1874. He is a member of the Chi Psi college fraternity. His first active work was in the Government engineering service on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers improvement, at which he was employed from 1874 to 1880. For the next two years he was in the grain business at Port Huron, and since 1882 has been permanently identified by residence and business with his native city. Until 1888 he was senior member of Hinman & Ward, millers. In 1890 Mr. Hinman bought an interest in the Battle Creek Machinery Company. That was then one of the smaller factories of the city, with about fifty men on the payroll and its output restricted in amount and in extent of sales territory. With Mr. Hinman as secretary and treasurer of the company, the business was greatly increased until in 1898 it was re-organized and incorporated under the name of the American Steam Pump Company with capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars and no indebtedness. In this new company Mr. Hinman continued to hold the office of secretary and treasurer until he was made president, and still retains this position.

Edward C. Hinman organized the Central National Bank of Battle Creek, now the largest bank in southwestern Michigan. Mr. Hinman has been its president since it was organized in 1903. This bank started with

a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars and has had a prosperous, progressive record during every year of its history. In March, 1912, the capital was increased to three hundred thousand dollars with surplus of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and in January, 1914, the surplus was increased to two hundred thousand dollars, with total resources of more than \$5,500,000. The fine offices of the bank are at the corner of Main street and Jefferson avenue.

Besides these two enterprises which have foremost places in a business summary of Battle Creek, Mr. Hinman has many other interests. Successful in business, he has also given his energies and civic spirit for the betterment of his home city. It was largely through his instrumentality that the appropriation for the federal building was obtained. A member of the Athelstan Club, during his two years as president the elegant club rooms were opened in the Post building. Fraternal affiliations are with Metcalf Lodge, A. F. & A. M., with the Chapter, Council and Commandery in Battle Creek and with Saladin Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Grand Rapids. Mr. Hinman also belongs to the Mayflower Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars and Colonial Governors.

As a Republican but more as a good citizen, he has served as Alderman from his home ward, the Fourth, but has refused to run for all other offices, including Member of Congress and Governor when the nomination insured the election. Mr. Hinman was one of the organizers of the Battle Creek Theater Company, and has always been active in projects for the betterment of his home city.

The Hinman residence at 303 Maple street is the most attractive home in the city. Mr. Hinman married in 1876 Miss Carrie L. Risdon, who died in 1887, leaving two daughters, Gertrude B. and Belle R. Mrs. Hinman was reared at Ann Arbor and was educated in Dr. Gannett's institute of Boston. Her parents were Lewis C. and Gertrude B. (Judd) Risdon, the latter a descendant of Thomas Judd, who came from England in 1633. Another of Mrs. Hinman's ancestors was Thomas Hastings, who settled in Boston in 1652. On her father's side her ancestry went back to Orange Risdon, Josiah Risdon and David Risdon. The present Mrs. Hinman before her marriage was Miss Isadore M. Risdon, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, a sister of the first Mrs. Hinman.

EDWIN H. BAILEY, M. D. Among the members of the Michigan medical fraternity who have won merited distinction in the line of their calling, Dr. Edwin H. Bailey, of Flint, holds prominent place. Although he may be numbered among the recent arrivals in Flint, having made this city his field of activities since 1909, his very evident skill and the success which has attended his practice have placed him thoroughly in the confidence of the public. Doctor Bailey was born in Detroit, Michigan, July 18, 1880, and is a son of Dr. William M. and Lucy (Stead) Bailey.

The Bailey family originated in Ireland, from whence several of its members went to England, the grandfather, Joseph Bailey, being the founder in Michigan. Dr. William M. Bailey was born at Mason, Michigan, in 1839, and is a graduate of Cleveland (Ohio) Medical College. He has been in active practice for more than forty years, thirty-five of which have been spent in Detroit, although he started professional work in Lansing. He was one of the organizers of the Homeopathic College of Detroit, and continued therein as a professor until it was closed in 1912. He is a Republican in politics and a thirty-third degree Mason, but the greater part of his time is devoted to his calling and he has few outside interests. Doctor Bailey married Miss Lucy Stead, who was

born at Huddesfield, England. Her father, a wealthy and prominent man, was of the Quaker faith, and on account of religious persecution was forced to leave England and seek relief in the United States, where he established the first oil refinery at Cleveland, Ohio, and for a time was in the employ of John D. Rockefeller. Mrs. Bailey is still living and the mother of five children, of whom two survive: Benjamin F., professor in the University of Michigan; and Edwin H.

Edwin H. Bailey received his early education in the Cass school, Detroit, following which he became a student in the high school and was graduated at the age of eighteen years. In the next year he entered the Detroit Homeopathic College, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1903, and while attending college acted as an interne in Grace Hospital. He began practice immediately after his graduation at Harbor Beach, where he remained for three years, then spent a like period at Howell, and in 1909 came to Flint, where he has continued to enjoy a very satisfactory practice in general medicine and surgery. Doctor Bailey is a man of strong purpose and laudable ambition and has made consecutive advancement in a profession which demands strong intellectuality, close application and unfaltering zeal. He has continually kept abreast of the advanced thought of his calling, promoting his knowledge and efficiency through constant reading and investigation. He belongs to the Genesee County Medical Society, the Michigan State Homeopathic Society, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. During his residence at Howell he served two terms as health officer of the city and township. Politically he is a Republican. Doctor Bailey is a member of the Foresters, is connected with the Chamber of Commerce, and his religious connection is with the Episcopal church.

On February 4, 1904, Dr. Bailey was married to Miss Mary Wilhelmina Tucker, who was born at Harbor Beach, Michigan, daughter of William H. and Mary S. Tucker, old settlers of this state. Doctor Bailey's residence and offices are situated at adjoining numbers, 813 and 815 Witherts street.

THOMAS C. IRWIN, M. D. The medical profession of Michigan includes among its leading members Dr. Thomas C. Irwin, whose location is at Grand Rapids, where he stands in high repute both as a physician and a citizen. For more than twenty years he has been identified with the city, and has here been successful in gaining the confidence and faith of the public, and as a result is in the enjoyment of a large professional business. Doctor Irwin was born in County Simcoe, Ontario, Canada, October 6, 1806, and is a son of James and Hannah (Brierton) Irwin.

James Irwin was born in 1809, in Ireland, where his parents spent their entire lives. He left home as a youth to become a sailor and followed the sea for a number of years, but finally settled down to farming in Canada, and there spent the balance of his life on a property in County Simcoe. He was a man of industry, determination and ambition, and through well applied and intelligent effort was able to amass a competency. In political matters he was a conservative, and with the members of his family attended the Presbyterian church, in the faith of which he died in 1898, at the age of eighty-nine years. In 1846, Mr. Irwin was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Brierton, who was a native of Ireland, where she was born in 1825, and she still survives and makes her home at Alliston, Ontario. They were the parents of eight children, of whom seven are living, of whom Doctor Irwin is the youngest. The rest all make their home in Canada.

Dr. Thomas C. Irwin received his early education in the public graded schools, and later went to the Collingwood (Ontario) High school. He next became a student in Trinity University, from which institution he was graduated in medicine in 1891, and then went to Creemore, Ontario, and practiced one year. Doctor Irwin came to Grand Rapids in 1893, and this city has since continued to be his home and field of practice to the present time, with the exception of one and one-half years when he was doing post-graduate work in London, Berlin and Dublin. Doctor Irwin's achievements have been such as to distinguish him as one of the ablest general practitioners in this part of the state, although he has also been successful in the practice of surgery. He has always been a close student of his profession and has kept fully abreast of the advancement made therein, also doing much personal investigation and research work. In the line of his calling he belongs to the Kent County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is on the staff of the U. B. A. Hospital. His offices are located in the Ashton Building. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masons, in which he has attained to the Chapter degree. His political belief is that of the Republican party.

In 1905 Dr. Irwin was married to Miss Grace Kohlhepp, of Grand Rapids, daughter of Henry Kohlhepp, bookkeeper and manager for a large retail shoe business of this city. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Irwin, namely: Thomas C., who is attending school; and Robert A., who is two years old. Mrs. Irwin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is widely and favorably known in social circles of the city.

M. WILLIAM CLIFT. Since graduating in medicine in 1905, Dr. Clift practiced the first two years in Saginaw, and since then in Flint, where he has become particularly well known as a specialist in internal medicine and X-ray work.

Born in Bay City, Michigan, April 14, 1883, Dr. Clift is a son of William O. Clift, who was born at Syracuse, New York, and for many years has been one of the leading men in general insurance and real estate at Bay City. William O. Clift married Ella Gertrude Stocking, who was born in Painesville, Ohio, was married in that state, and came to Michigan with her husband. She died August 29, 1912. Of their three children one died in infancy, and the other is Lysle M., of Bay City. The oldest of the family, Dr. Clift grew up in Bay City, and was a pupil in the public schools there. For his literary training he was a student in Olivet College in this state, and was graduated in medicine from the University of Michigan in 1905. Two years were spent in Saginaw, where he did his first serious work in the profession, and since coming to Flint he has enjoyed a very large practice, with special emphasis on internal medicine and X-ray work. The doctor has membership in the County and State Medical Societies, and is a former secretary of the County Society. In politics he is a Republican. He is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, and belongs to the Episcopal church.

On October 20, 1909, at Flint, Dr. Clift married Miss Eliza Denham, a daughter of Giles L. Denham, a native of Flint, and representing one of the old and respected families of the city. Dr. Clift and wife reside at 227 West First street, and his office is in the Armory Building.

HENRY R. PIERCE. One of the prosperous business enterprises of Grand Rapids, which has grown out of the needs of its community, with which it has grown, and with the prosperity of which it has prospered, is the wholesale and retail ice cream business of Benjamin T. Pierce,

founded in this city in 1863. One of the men who have contributed materially to the success of this prosperous venture is Henry R. Pierce, who has been connected therewith since 1897, and whose wise counsel and far-sighted judgment are valued highly by his associates. Mr. Pierce was born in Monroe county, New York, May 19, 1848, and is a son of Solomon and Hannah (Richmond) Pierce, and a member of an old family that originated in England.

George Richmond, the maternal grandfather of Henry R. Pierce, was born at Westport, Massachusetts, January 6, 1780, and died in August, 1843. He was married first December 6, 1806, to Esther Thomas, of Stamford, Vermont, who died April 22, 1828. He was married second October 1, 1829, to Experience Williams, of Perry, New York, having removed to Rega, New York, as one of the first settlers of that place in 1807. He served during the War of 1812, participating in the battles of Buffalo and Erie, and of his company of forty men, but twenty-one returned to their homes. A man widely known, he gained the regard and affection of his fellow-citizens, and was known as "the ministering angel of the Colony." Solomon Pierce was born in Vermont in 1802, and was married in New York in 1833 to Hannah Richmond, who was born in the Empire state in 1814. He was a gunmaker by trade and came to Michigan in 1852, here following his vocation for several years, after which he purchased a farm in Kent county, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was successful because of his industry and persevering effort, and won the unqualified esteem of his fellow-citizens. In politics a Democrat, he took an interest in public affairs as they affected his community, but never sought personal preferment, being contented to remain an industrious tiller of the soil. He died in 1884, and the mother survived him until May, 1910, passing away in the faith of the Universalist church. They were the parents of six children, of whom four are now living, and Henry R. is the fourth in order of birth: Benjamin T., who is engaged in the ice cream manufacturing business in Grand Rapids; Charles B., who resides on the old homestead farm in Kent county; Elizabeth, who married Mr. Noble and is now a widow of Grand Rapids; and Henry R.

Henry R. Pierce was given good educational advantages in the public schools of Grand Rapids, and his early life was passed on the homestead place in Kent county, where he grew up a self-reliant and industrious youth. Subsequently he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and for a number of years was engaged in the retail grocery business, and later in the wholesale trade in the same line. With this business experience, he became a partner in the ice cream manufacturing business with his brother, Benjamin T. Pierce, under the firm style of B. T. Pierce & Company, and this association has continued to the present time. Mr. Pierce is a man of more than average business ability, and during the seventeen years that he has been engaged in his present enterprise he has become widely known in business circles of Grand Rapids. It has been his fortune to have been identified with one of the most prosperous periods of Grand Rapids' history in commercial activity, and he has made the most of his opportunities and at the same time contributed to his community's advancement. Like his father, he is a Democrat, but also like him has not cared for office. His fraternal connection is with the Knights of the Maccabees.

Mr. Pierce was married to Miss Sarah Weaver, daughter of George Weaver, a native of Canada who came to Michigan in early life and settled on a farm entered from the Government. One child was born to this union: Trixie M., who married Pierre Lindhout, an architect of Grand Rapids.

Benjamin T. Pierce, the founder of the firm of B. T. Pierce & Company, was born at Churchville, New York, January 9, 1834. He came to Grand Rapids after he had completed the curriculum of the Churchville public schools, and from the time of his arrival, in 1852, until 1863, was engaged in various pursuits in the growing town. In 1863 he saw an opening for starting in the ice cream business, and set up a stand at the corner of Ionia and Monroe avenues. The enterprise grew and he was compelled to seek larger quarters at what was then the corner of Canal and Monroe streets. In 1893 Mr. Pierce moved his business up to Sheldon avenue, where his laboratory for fighting the midsummer heat and satisfying the sweet tooth of the city has been located ever since.

Mr. Pierce is married and resides at No. 339 Sheldon avenue, S. E. He is a valued member of the Masonic order and of the Association of Commerce.

BERNARD C. GEORGE. For the past ten years Mr. George has been one of the leading merchants of Flint, a member of the firm of Hall & George, whose agricultural implement business is one of the prosperous establishments of the city. Mr. George represents an old and honored family in this part of Michigan. It originated in Switzerland, and the two preceding generations were all natives of that country, and in settling in Michigan introduced some of the hardiest and best stock from the borders of Switzerland and France to their new home.

Bernard C. George was born in Mundy township of Genesee county, September 17, 1860. His father was Constant George, who was born in France on the borders of Switzerland. The grandfather was George George. The family came to America in 1840, and settled in Mundy township, Genesee county, where the grandfather and four sons took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land. The grandfather and other members of the family were watch manufacturers in France, and accumulated a considerable fortune in that business. Grandfather George George served as a soldier in the army of the great Napoleon and was in the campaign into Russia, and witnessed the burning of the city of Moscow. For his gallant conduct as a soldier, he was decorated and was advanced from private to the grade of an officer. Constant George when twenty-six years of age, went back to France and settled up the estate which was then quite large. Constant George was nearly all his active life a farmer in the township of Mundy. Politically he was a Democrat, until 1884, and then gave his support to the Republican ticket of Blaine and Logan. He was a man of considerable influence in his community, but never sought any official honors. He was a devout Catholic, and died in that faith on the old home place in Mundy township in 1898 at the age of sixty-seven. Constant George married Cecelia De Vriendt, who was born near the city of Antwerp in Belgium. She was reared and educated in her native land, and at the age of twenty came with her parents and her cousin, the late Rev. Father Charles L. DeCulnick, to Grand Rapids, Michigan. Father DeCulnick was a prominent priest in Michigan, was pastor of the Catholic church in Grand Rapids, and later of St. Michael's church in Flint. It was in Grand Rapids that Constant George and wife met each other and were married in 1856 at Flint, the ceremony being performed by Father Van Antwerp of Corunna. To their union were born six children, three of whom are deceased: Mary, who died as a child; Frank, deceased; Bernard; Henry, who died on his farm in the township of Mundy at the age of forty-three; Delphine T., who is unmarried and lives in Flint; and Alice J. George, also unmarried and living in Flint. The mother of these children died in 1891 on the home farm in Mundy at the age of seventy.

Bernard C. George grew up on a farm and had his education in the district schools, and also in the Flint high school, from which he graduated in 1879. He earned his first money by farm work, and received seventy-five cents a day as his wages. Fifteen years of his early career were spent in the school room as teacher, and he taught both country and village schools in Genesee county. He also served as township school inspector, and township clerk of Mundy, occupying those positions while continuing his work as an educator. In 1902 Mr. George came to Flint. At that time he was much broken in health and a change of occupation was a necessity. He became identified with the agricultural implement business, and formed a copartnership with F. T. Hall. Their relationship as partners has been continued with mutual satisfaction and profit ever since, and the firm of Hall and George has a splendid trade throughout the country about Flint. Mr. George also conducts his farm in Mundy township.

Mr. George has always been a Republican, having cast his first vote for Blaine and Logan in 1884. He affiliates with the Knights of Columbus and is a member of St. Mathew's Catholic Church. On February 8, 1906, at Flint, he married Miss Margaret S. Sullivan, a native of Lapeer, Michigan, and a daughter of Jeremiah Sullivan, who was born in Ireland, came to America when sixteen years of age, and was one of the early settlers in Lapeer county. Mr. and Mrs. George have no children of their own, and have taken into their home an adopted child, Mary Cecelia George. Their residence is at 1203 Church Street.

FRANK B. WALKER, M. D. More than any other profession that of the physician is one of social service, and the environments and conditions of private practice often obscure the real value of such work from the public. Of the many able members of Detroit's medical fraternity, one whose attainments and interests in the broader work of the profession give him a special distinction is Dr. Frank B. Walker. Besides a large private practice, Dr. Walker has important relations and positions of service with institutions and organizations of the profession. He is secretary and treasurer of the Detroit College of Medicine, which has had a successful career for thirty years, and is secretary also of its successor, the newly organized Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery. He was one of the founders of the recently organized American College of Surgeons.

Frank Banghart Walker was born at Hunter's Creek, Michigan, April 25, 1867, the son of Roger Thomas and Harriet Lucinda (Banghart) Walker. His education he has made of a liberal character. The course in the Lapeer schools was completed in 1883 and followed in 1885 by graduation from the Flint high school. He afterward entered the University of Michigan and received the degree of Ph. B. in 1890. Having in the meantime taken some work preparatory to a medical career, he continued a student in the Detroit College of Medicine until graduating as M. D. in the class of 1892. In April of the same year he began practice at Detroit, where during the last twenty years he has taken rank as one of the leading physicians and surgeons. Dr. Walker has served as professor of operative and clinical surgery, as registrar and secretary of the Detroit College of Medicine, as professor of surgery in the Detroit Post Graduate School of Medicine and of the Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery, as attending surgeon to St. Mary's and Providence Hospitals, and was editor, from 1889 to 1903, of "The Physician and Surgeon," published at Detroit and Ann Arbor. He is a member of the Wayne County and the Michigan State Medical Societies, the Tri-State, the Mississippi Valley and American Medical Associations, and a Fel-



Frank W. Walker M.D.

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low of the American College of Surgeons. He belongs to the Masonic Order, and is a member of the university, Detroit Boat and Detroit Athletic Clubs.

Dr. Walker was married at Monroe, Michigan, September 4, 1894, to Hattie Belle Venning, who died June 28, 1902. On June 20, 1905, Dr. Walker married Kate Huntington Jacobs. There were two children by the first marriage: Roger Venning, now attending the University of Michigan, and Margaret Alice.

EPHRIAM DRAPER RICE, M. D. When Dr. Rice began practice in Flint in the fall of 1894, he had recently passed his twenty-first birthday, and about the same time had secured his medical degree and was entering on his serious work in his chosen profession. Few physicians and surgeons in the state have in the same length of time enjoyed larger and more profitable practice, and at the same time attained a higher place in the profession than Dr. Rice.

Ephriam Draper Rice was born at Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, July 17, 1873, and at the age of forty his successful position in life is secure. His father was James Rice, a native of Canada, and of English parentage. A farmer, he prosecuted that industry with success, and was also a man of strong influence in his community. For fourteen years he was on the council in Oxford County, Ontario, and always took a hand in political affairs. His death occurred in 1889 at the age of sixty-four. The mother was Mary Ann Whiteside, a Canadian by birth, but of English and Irish parentage. She died in 1897 also at the age of sixty-four.

His boyhood was spent in Ontario, and when he began to battle with life on his own account, he had the equipment supplied by local public schools. Entering the Detroit Medical College he was graduated M. D. in 1894, and in the spring of the same year began practice in that city with Dr. E. B. Smith. On September 4, 1894, he arrived in Flint, and in the general practice of medicine and surgery soon established a reputation and for a number of years has had more business than he could attend to.

Dr. Rice is a member of the County and State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, being now on the board of directors of the county society. He is president of the Home Casualty Health and Accident Association, whose main offices are in Flint. A Republican, the doctor takes no part in politics, and his only fraternal relation is with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church is the Presbyterian. Since coming to Flint Dr. Rice has used the profits of his professional work for extended constructive operations in real estate, and in that time has built sixty-three apartments and dwelling houses. The finest of individual homes is his own attractive residence, and some of the apartments well known to the people of the city and all situated on East Fifth Street, are the Rosedale, the Lancaster, and the Tonista Apartments.

Dr. Rice has two children, namely Geraldine, born at Flint, June 21, 1897; and James Alfred, born October 27, 1901, in Flint. The doctor's home is at 326 West Court Street, and his suite of offices are in the Dryden Block.

JAMES A. P. DUNCAN, M. D. In his native city of Grand Rapids Dr. Duncan now controls a substantial practice of representative order and he gives special attention to electro-therapeutics, in which branch of professional work he has thoroughly schooled himself and has provided himself with the best of modern facilities. As one of the able and popular physicians and surgeons of Michigan he is entitled to definite recognition in this history of the state that has ever been his home.

Dr. Duncan was born in Grand Rapids on the 25th of December, 1879, and thus became a welcome Christmas arrival in the home of his parents, James R. and Sarah Elizabeth (Banghart) Duncan, the former of whom was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, of staunch Scottish lineage, and the latter of whom was born on the fine old Banghart homestead in New Jersey, at a point between Philadelphia and New York city, the date of her nativity having been November 16, 1838, and her death having occurred, in the city of Grand Rapids, on the 22d of November, 1913. Mrs. Duncan was a daughter of Philip Banghart, who was born August 4, 1801, and whose death occurred May 7, 1884, his wife, whose maiden name was Sophia Mount, having been born October 20, 1825. Philip Banghart was a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Cummins) Banghart, the former of whom was born January 3, 1772, and the latter on the 3d of March, 1776. Michael Banghart, who died December 31, 1846, was a son of Michael Banghart, Sr., who was born December 18, 1749, and the maiden name of whose first wife was Angell, his second marriage having been with Martha Grimes. Michael Banghart, Sr., was a son of Jacob Banghart, who immigrated from Germany to America in 1740 and who established his home in Philadelphia, whence he later removed to New Jersey, where he established the ancestral homestead long known by the family name.

James R. Duncan was born on the 1st of February, 1837, and is now living retired in the city of Grand Rapids, a pensioner of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, which gave him upon retirement this recognition of long and faithful service. Mr. Duncan removed from his native province to the state of New York, whence he came to Michigan about the year 1860. As a youth he learned the trade of harness-maker, later became skilled as a wagonmaker and finally he turned his attention to the carpenter's trade, as a journeyman at which he assisted in the erection of old Fort Wayne, in the city of Detroit. For more than thirty years he was employed in the shops of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, in Grand Rapids, and for a considerable part of this time he held the position of foreman. As before stated, he was granted an appreciable pension by the company at the time of severing his connection with the same. His marriage to Miss Sarah E. Banghart was solemnized at Oxford, Oakland county, Michigan, and of their four children three are living: Victor Eugene, who was born January 4, 1860, is chief assistant in the engineering department of the Pere Marquette Railroad, in the city of Detroit; Adelia Josephine is the wife of Judge John S. McDonald, presiding on the circuit court bench in and residing in Grand Rapids, where Mrs. McDonald was born July 27, 1873; and Dr. James A. P., of this sketch, is the youngest of the three children. The father is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was also his devoted wife, and his political adherency is given to the Republican party. He was identified with the Prohibition party until he became convinced that the desired ends were not likely to be accomplished through its interposition. He has been an industrious, upright and unassuming citizen and has the unqualified esteem of all who know him. He is a son of Hugh Duncan, who was born in Fort Williams, Scotland, and who served for some time in the English navy, after which he came to America and established his home in the province of Ontario, Canada, where he engaged in the mercantile business and where he passed the residue of his life.

The public schools of Grand Rapids afforded Dr. Duncan his preliminary educational advantages, and he was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1899. He then completed a course in a business college, and for two years thereafter he was a clerical employe in the office of the city engineer of Grand Rapids. In consonance with

definite ambition and well formulated plans he then entered the Grand Rapids Medical College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1906 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Since his graduation he has been engaged in successful general practice in his native city and he has shown much discrimination by specializing in electro-therapeutics, a work for which he carefully prepared himself by taking a post-graduate course in an institution devoted specifically to this branch of remedial application,—the Electrical Therapeutic School, in Chicago, in which he took his course in the year 1909. He has his offices in the building at 401-3 Division street, and the same are equipped with the most approved electrical devices applied to therapeutic purposes, besides which he has a specially complete and select medical library. The Doctor holds membership in the Kent County Medical Society and the Michigan State Medical Society, as does he also in the American Medical Association, and through the medium of these organizations, as well as through constant study and investigation, he keeps in close touch with advances made in all departments of professional work. He was for seven years a medical examiner of United States Marine Corps of West Michigan; he is a Republican in politics, is affiliated with York Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and both he and his wife hold membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church of Grand Rapids.

In March, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Duncan to Miss Ella Myrtle Barr, of Grand Rapids, and they have a winsome little daughter, Mildred Elizabeth.

MABEL BEECHER KING, M. D. The professional career of Dr. Mabel Beecher King embraces a period of more than thirty-eight years, thirty-six which have been spent in Flint, Michigan. Her life possesses several features of peculiar interest, in that her success was early an instrumental factor in overcoming the obstacles formerly reared by professional prejudice, which had before her advent in the field prevented women from entering the ranks of the medical calling. She has not alone won an eminent position in the ranks of her chosen vocation, but through her precept and example has made the path to success in professional life far easier to travel for the members of her sex.

Dr. Mabel Beecher King was born October 21, 1838, at Brimfield, Portage county, Ohio, and is a daughter of Guy Beecher and Jane (Wake-man) King. Her father was a Beecher and a direct descendant of Dr. Lyman Beecher, and Harriet Beecher Stowe and Henry Ward Beecher were third cousins. Mrs. King's mother's family were of English stock and were among the founders of the New Haven Colony. One of the members of the family, John Wakeman, was the first treasurer of the colony and the founder of the American branch. John Wakeman's son, also John, was a captain in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War, and the latter's son, Rev. John Wakeman, was a minister of the Episcopal church.

The parents of Doctor King were both born in 1808, at Watertown, Litchfield county, Connecticut. They were married at that place September 7, 1831, and in 1838 moved into the wilderness of Brimfield, Portage county, Ohio, where, in a small log house, one mile from the nearest neighbors, Doctor King was born. An ox-team, with cart, furnished the only means of travel and conveyance of merchandise and produce to and from the small towns ten and twelve miles distant. Doctor King's early education was gained at the common district school in Portage county, Ohio. The log schoolhouse in the wilderness, without blackboards or maps, or comforts of any kind, with six months of school during the year under good, fair or indifferent teachers, gave the child but small

opportunity to gain knowledge. He must prepare for college by the tallow dip and by gaining knowledge from those who had received the advantages of academic training in the eastern states. Doctor King entered Holyoke College, at South Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1860, and was graduated therefrom in 1864, although previous to this time she had taught the district school and was the first preceptress in the high school at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. After her graduation she became superintendent of the public school at Kent, Ohio. After three years there she married Dr. Robert Lyman King, a young physician who had located there, and not long thereafter the young couple came to Michigan, locating at Fenton, Genesee county, August 15, 1867.

Robert Lyman King was born October 31, 1841, at Charleston, Portage county, Ohio, and was the son of Dr. Robert W. and Eunice (Newton) King, the family being of Irish descent. He was the son, grandson and great-grandson of physicians, and early showed his inclination for the profession. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Philadelphia, February 2, 1865, and from Hiram College, Portage county, Ohio, March 2, 1861. His literary education was obtained at the Western Reserve College, Hiram, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1860. He attended Pulte Homeopathic College, Cincinnati, Ohio (1881), and served on the staff of the Bellevue Hospital, New York, for one year. In 1878 he began practice at Flint, Michigan, specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and was regarded as one of the ablest men in his line in the state. He was highly regarded in his calling, devoted his best interests thereto, and when he died, January 9, 1890, the profession suffered a distinct loss. He was a Republican in politics, but never took any active part in public affairs. He was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and did much to further its interests.

In 1876 Dr. Mabel Beecher King established herself in practice. In the face of prejudice, and among a community intensely devoted to material things she began practicing her profession, relying upon her own ability and skill to win a way to employment and recognition. Her intelligence, culture and thorough knowledge commended her to all with whom she came in contact, and she was soon enjoying an excellent practice. In 1878 she accompanied her husband to Flint, where she has since resided in her beautiful home at No. 607 Harrison street, which she herself erected. She maintains offices on Van Buren street. Of late years she has specialized in the diseases of women, but accepts cases of a general character, and does not confine her practice to office work. She is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society and Genesee County Society. With all her acquisitions, Doctor King has fully preserved the innate delicacy of her womanly nature, and is none the less a lady because she has become a successful physician.

Two children were born to Robert Lyman and Mabel Beecher King: Minnie A., born October 24, 1868, a maiden lady, who has been her mother's constant stand-by and companion, and who is in charge of the household; and Helen Beecher, born March 19, 1872, a graduate of the University of Michigan (Ph. B.), April 2, 1913, and a teacher in the department of biology, in the East Saginaw High school for the past twenty years. Doctor and the Misses King are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They belong to St. Paul's Episcopal church, of Flint, and are well known in religious and charitable work.

S. EUGENE HULL. Grand Rapids is an exceedingly prosperous and well-governed city. Its municipal prosperity must be attributed in a great degree to the business-like and economical administration of the

city's affairs; its good government must be attributed likewise to the enforcement of law and the preservation of order by the city officials, among whom is found S. Eugene Hull, assistant city attorney, and a legist who, still a young man, has risen to a high place in the ranks of his profession. Mr. Hull was born at Lowell, Kent county, Michigan, December 12, 1876, and is a son of Calvin E. and Jennie L. (Eatinger) Hull.

Philo Hull, the paternal grandfather of S. Eugene Hull, was born in New York, and from that state migrated to Canada, from whence he came to Michigan as an early pioneer and died on a farm in Kent county. He married Emmeline Vinton, who was born in Massachusetts and died in Grand Rapids. Calvin E. Hull was born at LeRoy, Genesee county, New York, February 7, 1837, and was a small child when he accompanied his parents to Canada, there remaining until his fourteenth year. He then went to Kent county, Michigan, settled on a wild farm and grew up amid pioneer surroundings, and in addition to carrying on farming and stockraising learned the trade of stonecutter and mason. Just prior to the outbreak of the war between the North and the South he went to Ohio, and there enlisted in Company I, 104th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which organization he served for three years, participating in some of the most decisive and bitterly-contested battles in which the Western army was engaged. These included Franklin, Resaca and Nashville. When the war had closed and he had received his honorable discharge, Mr. Hull returned to Ravenna, Ohio, where he followed his trade until 1868, and at that time went to Lowell, Kent county, Michigan. In 1876 he moved to a farm in Lowell township, where he became engaged in the cultivation of the soil and in 1886, having accumulated a competency, retired from active life and came to Grand Rapids, where he has since been living quietly, surrounded by all the comforts of life. Mr. Hull was married at Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio, April 22, 1861, to Miss Jennie L. Eatinger, who was born at that place, December 16, 1844, daughter of Samuel S. and Catherine (Mercer) Eatinger, the former a son of a German emigrant, and the second male white child born in Portage county, Ohio. Mrs. Eatinger was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Four children were born to Calvin E. and Jennie L. Hull, namely: Carl P., who is engaged in the real estate and brokerage business in Grand Rapids; Winslow C., a farmer in Ionia county, Michigan; Rose A., who is the wife of James A. Young, connected with the American Seating Company of this city; and S. Eugene. The parents of these children are consistent members of the Baptist church. While in the army, Mr. Hull became a Mason at Covington, Kentucky, and after coming to Grand Rapids joined Valley City Lodge No. 86, with which he continues to be connected. He is a Republican in his political views.

S. Eugene Hull was educated in the public schools of Grand Rapids, where he was graduated in 1898, and at that time commenced the study of law. Subsequently, however, he put aside his professional ambitions to engage in newspaper work, and for a number of years was retained on the editorial staffs of several Chicago and St. Louis dailies. In 1906 he returned to Grand Rapids, and while connected with a daily paper here completed his law studies and was admitted to the bar in 1910. In his private practice he has achieved more than the ordinary success that falls to the lot of the new practitioner, and his connection with and success in a number of important cases have made him a familiar figure in the courts. Since coming to Grand Rapids he has served in the capacity of assistant city attorney, and his official actions have always been characterized by a conscientious devotion to duty and a high appreciation of

the ethics of his vocation. Politically a Republican, he has taken an active part in local affairs, and is known as one his party's staunchest and sturdiest workers. Fraternally, he is connected with the Free and Accepted Order of Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

REV. TIMOTHY JOSEPH MURPHY. For more than thirty-three years Father Timothy Joseph Murphy, pastor of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, has lived and labored among the people of Flint, Michigan, where his devoted and zealous services in the work of his Master have materially contributed to the growth and strength of Catholicism. His present parish is an old one, having been established in 1840, the first edifice having been erected soon after the organization of the church, while the present structure was built during the years 1882 and 1883, under the direct supervision of Father Murphy.

A native of Cork, Ireland, Timothy Joseph Murphy was born May 4, 1848, one of the children of Jeremiah and Margaret (Dacy) Murphy. His early education was secured in his native city, and after completing the curriculum of the ordinary grades became a student in All Hallows College, Dublin, from which he was graduated. The year 1870 marked Father Murphy's emigration to the United States, and after landing in New York at once made his way to Detroit, Michigan, where, four months later, he was ordained to the sacred office of priest, December 30, 1870, by Bishop Borgess. Shortly thereafter he was sent to Bay City, Michigan, as assistant to Father Schutjes, of St. James Church, a capacity in which he served for three months. Later he was transferred to the church of Grand Haven, Ottawa county, where he was the first priest of the parish, and remained until the time he was sent to Flint. Here his first act of importance was the erection of the splendid brick church of St. Michael's, which took the place of the old frame church. The new structure is 50x150 feet in dimensions, has a seating capacity of 800, cost some \$30,000, and is handsomely furnished throughout, a fitting place of worship and prayer.

Even before leaving his native land Father Murphy had been a great admirer of American people and institutions, and although he has never lost his love for Ireland he is truly a patriotic citizen of the United States. He pays close attention to the development of public affairs in Ireland, has enlisted hundreds of Americans in the cause of Irish Home Rule. He has taken two trips to his old home in Erin, and intends to make another if he lives to see the freedom of the land of his birth. It is his dearest wish that Home Rule may be brought about through a bond of love, and give Ireland a place like unto that held by the state of Michigan in the United States. On July 21, 1876, the centennial of American independence, Father Murphy was selected by the citizens of Grand Haven to read the Declaration of Independence, and he at that time expressed the wish that he might live to hear read and realized the declaration of independence of his own land.

In every section in which his labors have been prosecuted, Father Murphy has displayed the same energy and zeal which have endeared him to his parishioners in Flint. Through his arduous exertions he has secured the erection of several churches, and the places of worship at Grand Haven, Demison and Berlin owe their being to him. In 1903 he had erected what is known as Father Murphy's Hall, at a cost of \$18,000, \$14,000 of this amount being given him by friends of other creeds than the Catholic, this being but one evidence of the great love and reverence in which he is held. Broad-minded and compassionate in his views, he is always an invited guest to important functions, and on a number of occasions has spoken in other than Roman Catholic churches at the re-

quest of their pastors. In this connection we are allowed to present a poem, the author of which, a minister of the Presbyterian church, is one of Father Murphy's dearest and most appreciative friends. This was sent him on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee banquet given in his honor.

“For Father Murphy—A Bit of Sauce to his Meat on Monday Night:

My genial friend and brother,
 I clip your jolly phiz
 From this night's Daily Journal,
 And, homely as it is,

I am right glad to see it,
 And, Father, note the news
 That Flint will do you honor
 And I cannot refuse

To give myself the pleasure
 Of jingling just a bit,
 If I can only manage
 To get the hang of it.

My Pegasus is balky,
 And now and then he kicks,
 And sometimes, when I trust him,
 He leaves me in a fix.

For if I try to force him
 To jingle, off he goes
 And dumps me and my measure
 Into a ditch of prose.

But, after all, he's handy,
 Like your Kentucky bay,
 To lug a portly preacher
 Along a dusty way.

To drop the classic figure,
 When lacking thought, I rhyme it;
 The hill of sense is sandy
 And nonsense helps me climb it.

Let me congratulate you,
 And if the Monday night
 Be 'mong the happiest of life
 Old man! 'twill serve you right.

Heaven bless you with the best
 It's larder can provide you,
 And, better still, with loving friends
 To eat and drink beside you.

May life be all illumined
 E'en to its latest page,
 And like your wine be better
 By reason of its age.

May all the royal bounty
 Your generous hand has given
 Return to you its fullness,
 Anticipating heaven.

And when the sun is setting
 Behind the Golden West,
 God give you happy welcome
 Into His blessed rest.

Rev. Charles Hunting.

Marshall, Michigan, Saturday night, January 9, 1897."

Not alone has Father Murphy materially increased the membership of his congregation, but in whatever community he has labored has succeeded in raising the standing of the church, increased its usefulness and added to the zeal, enthusiasm and fervor of its members. The church at Flint now has a congregation of about fifteen hundred people, who, under his guidance and counsel are endeavoring to lead wholesome, Christian lives. The development of this parish has been extraordinary. When he first came, Father Murphy was able to take charge also of the mission at Hazleton, but the membership there increased so rapidly that it was necessary to appoint a priest to that charge who could devote his entire time to its multitudinous affairs. In connection with the beautiful church of St. Michael's, is found a handsome parochial school, where about two hundred and eighty pupils are receiving broad and thorough instruction from six holy ladies, Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. Adjacent to the parochial school is the Sisters house, and not far therefrom is located the priest's residence. The entire group of buildings, which add materially to the architectural beauty of Flint, are found on Saginaw, Fifth and Chippewa streets, and the structures are surrounded by handsome, well-kept grounds.

It would be difficult to find an individual who has gained in deeper degree the affection of his fellow-men or the love and reverence of his people. With a happy combination of personal sympathy and compassion, with a strong strain of practicality in material things, he has established himself deeply in the hearts of his people and in the confidence of the church.

GEORGE A. MATTHEWS. A leading figure in the industrial development of Jackson, a pioneer of the automobile industry, and a staunch supporter of the religious and educational affairs of his community—the late George A. Matthews was a man who richly merited the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens and business associates.

George Adelman Matthews was born in Thompson, a small village in Geauga county, Ohio, November 23rd, 1852. His father, Charles Matthews was a farmer, and his mother's maiden name was Ellen Daniels. The early years of Mr. Matthews' life were spent in the village school and in helping with the farm work at home. In his boyhood he developed the ambition and tireless energy which was a potent factor in his successful business career. He was known among his acquaintances as a boy who could pitch the most hay and harness a team in the shortest time, and his enterprise and initiative made him leader among his associates. After finishing the course of study which was provided, he taught for two years, working on the farm outside of school hours and during the summer vacation. By continuous application he was able to put aside enough money to take a course in a commercial college in



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Cleveland, where he laid the foundation of his business knowledge. At the completion of his commercial course, he entered the employ of a large coal company, in Cleveland, where he had valuable experience in the details of business, and was able to learn the principles of successful management.

On December 15th, 1875, Mr. Matthews married Esther Charlotte Hulbert, whom he had known since childhood and who was still a resident of Thompson. Mrs. Matthews was born December 21st, 1850, and was a daughter of Frederick and Charlotte Cibelia (Talcott) Hulbert. After his marriage, he returned to Thompson and purchased a farm, but his business instincts did not permit him to limit his efforts to farming, and he built up a thriving business in the wholesale marketing of eggs and dairy products. Seeking a larger field for his activities, he entered the employ of a carriage wheel manufacturing plant, at Madison, Ohio. He continued to live on the farm and have it worked under his supervision, driving each day five miles to his work in Madison and five miles home each night. His employers soon recognized his ability and integrity, and in a short time he was sent out to buy the material for their plant. This work he pursued with marked success, making trips on horse-back through the timber districts of West Virginia and the surrounding states in search of stock which could be used to the best advantage in the manufacture of carriage wheels. Eventually, this work brought him into contact with the officials of the American Wheel Company, and, appreciating his ability, they took him into their organization and sent him to Shortsville, N. Y., to take charge of a carriage wheel factory, at that place. He was next moved to Galion, Ohio, where he spent three and one-half years as general manager of a larger plant.

At this stage of his career, Mr. Matthews, having proven his ability as a successful director of manufacturing enterprises, determined to strike out for himself. He borrowed money and added to it what he had been able to save from his salary, and with this capital, in 1891, bought stock in the Fuller Buggy Company, of Jackson, Michigan. A year later, at the death of Mr. Fuller, who had been the chief stockholder, Mr. Matthews took over the entire business. The fact that the financial backers of the Fuller Company were willing to advance the money to finance the transfer of the stock, speaks volumes for the reputation of Mr. Matthews as a competent and thoroughly dependable executive. Their confidence was abundantly justified, and during the next ten years, the Fuller Buggy Company was transformed from a small plant of moderate promise into a nationally known factory for the production of carriages and vehicles. This company built up a large and thriving business which extended throughout the United States.

It was at about this time that Mr. Matthews, foreseeing the change which was destined to come into the field of transportation, began to direct his attention toward the production of motor cars. It was a natural step from the production of horse-drawn vehicles to the development of the automobile, and the rise of the industry has been due, in a considerable measure, to his efforts, for his unflinching faith in the future and untiring energy directed the development of one experiment after another until success was achieved. Mr. Matthews first started the Jackson Automobile Company in 1902 and devoted a generous share of his time and ability to its fortunes. In the beginning, the steam engine seemed to be the logical equipment for the automobile, and the first cars produced by the Jackson Company were of this type. The gasoline motor was in its infancy, and it was only after repeated trials and costly experiments that it was proven to be a suitable motive power. During the first two years, the outlook was dark, and there were times when

the other stock-holders in the Company were ready to give up the undertaking. With his wonderful energy and unflinching patience, Mr. Matthews brought the Company through the experimental period, and in 1903, produced a gasoline car which would give practical service in the hands of the average owner. In 1904, the Jackson Company produced a touring car, and in 1905, the output of the Company was largely increased. Cars were shipped to all parts of the United States, and their success built the foundation of an industry which has grown to national and international prominence. In 1907, the Jackson Automobile Company purchased property at the corner of East Main and Horton Streets, which more than doubled their capacity. It seemed at the time like a big move, but the faith which Mr. Matthews had in the Jackson car and the future of the automobile industry guided him in the right direction, and the business of the company in 1908 and 1909 made it necessary to erect new buildings, which again doubled the floor space of the factory. In 1910, Mr. Matthews acquired all of the stock in the Jackson Company, and the success of the business since that time has been a matter of common knowledge, not only in Jackson, but throughout the United States and abroad. At his death, the business was left to his family, Mrs. George A. Matthews and four children, Charles Frederick Matthews, Howard Adelman Matthews, Harry Eugene Matthews and Miss Mary Elizabeth Matthews. All three of the sons are officials and stockholders in the company, and all of them have given their active attention to its affairs for several years past. In financial circles Mr. Matthews was known as a "dependable man." His business associates and backers felt that his word was as good as his bond; that he spoke with a full knowledge of the details involved in the execution of his plans, and that he possessed a broad knowledge and indomitable will to carry through his projects. He was for many years a director of the Jackson City Bank, and was associated in several other industries in different parts of the country.

Mr. Matthews was a man of broad interests—a good citizen—who recognized a duty, not only to himself and family, but to the community in which he lived. He gave generously of his energy and ability to the institutions which make life easier and better for the world at large. In his support of the Haven Methodist Episcopal Church, he not only rendered financial assistance in every emergency, but gave generously of his time and strength for the furtherance of Church work. For a number of years he taught the Bible Class in his Church, and has always been faithful in its support. At the time when the school system of Jackson was in the process of development, Mr. Matthews took an active part in the work and served for many years as President of the School Board. He gave much of his time to the advancement of education in his community. He was prominent in the fraternal orders and was for many years a Mason, being both a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He was also a member of the Elks. In every department of the life of the community in which he lived, he took his part, and among all of his associates and acquaintances he was respected and loved.

Mr. Matthews was an unassuming man, whose generosity, though not ostentatious, was, nevertheless, ready and sympathetic. In his dealings with those who needed help, he was always ready to extend not only material aid, but to give his time and his attention to the solution of their troubles. It is rare indeed to find a man whose character has been so broadly and evenly developed—a leader in education, a staunch supporter of religious work, and of national prominence in commercial life. His many friends feel that to have been associated with such a pioneer for right, a man of such untiring energy and unselfish principles

was both a privilege and inspiration, and his passing has left a great void.

DEHULL N. TRAVIS. Ranking among the prominent of his state's native sons, who have been honored politically and who have achieved a high standing in the ranks of their profession, is found DeHull N. Travis, of Flint. Early taking a leading place in the field of law, he has been constantly identified with affairs of public moment, and few men of his years have been so continually in the light of public approval. Mr. Travis was born November 11, 1880, at Cooper, Michigan, and is a son of John E. and Catherine (Sherwood) Travis. He is a Welsh-English and Scotch-French descent, and there are few of the family in Michigan, the greater number making their residence in New York.

John E. Travis was born in the Empire state, and came to Michigan in young manhood, here being for some years engaged in agricultural pursuits. Later he became identified with the publishing business at Ann Arbor, where he is now living a retired life. The mother, a native of Michigan, also survives, as do the three children, of whom DeHull N. is the eldest. He received his early education in the public schools of Ann Arbor, in which city he was reared, and after some preparation entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with his degree in 1908. At that time he entered upon the practice of his profession, and in June, 1911, became private secretary to Governor Osborn, a position which he held until January, 1912, when he was appointed a member of the State Board of Pardons, a position which he still retains. For the last two years he has been a delegate to the National Prisons Association. Mr. Travis maintains offices at No. 808 F. P. Smith Building, and is in the enjoyment of a representative professional business, which demands a large part of his attention, yet he has found time to engage in other lines of effort, in which he has been equally successful. Possessed of marked literary talent, he is the author of "The Junior Partner," a one-act drama, which has been successfully produced, of "Executive Clemency," a clever piece of fiction, and of "The Man Without a Smile," a lecture given by him under the management of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau. At this time he is a member of the Joint Phrenologist Commission of Michigan, and along lines of prison reform has done much to promote measures for the betterment of our penal institutions.

Mr. Travis is well known in club and fraternal life, holding membership in the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity of New York City, the University Club of Detroit and the Phi Delta Phi, a college legal fraternity. He is fond of hunting and fishing, and each year takes a trip to New York, where he spends several weeks with gun and rod. Mr. Travis has a modern home at No. 803 Harrison street, Flint. With his family, he is a regular attendant of the Episcopal church.

On October 17, 1910, Mr. Travis was married at Flint, to Miss Allie Northrop Smith, daughter of Eli F. Smith, one of the founders of the firm of Smith, Bridgeman & Company, one of the largest and oldest mercantile concerns of the city.

WILLIAM WISNER TAYLOR. The precedence of the eminent corporation lawyers of the country is not attained in a day, unusual ability in this great field demanding not only natural attainments, but the most comprehensive preparation and strenuous, continued and intense application and industry. Broad education and extensive knowledge of business, com-

mercial and industrial principles and conditions, are requisites for success. Commencing practice more than forty-three years ago in Grand Rapids, William Wisner Taylor has steadily advanced to the front in reputation and the legitimate rewards of such a standing.

Mr. Taylor was born at Geneva, New York, April 25, 1843, and is a son of Walter T. and Charlotte (Dobbins) Taylor. He comes of distinguished ancestry, his paternal grandfather, Walter Taylor, a New York farmer, having served in the Patriot army during the War of the Revolution, while his grandfather on the maternal side, Hugh Woodruff, a native of New Jersey, who moved to New York in early life, in 1800, was one of three lieutenant-colonels appointed by Governor Tompkins during the War of 1812, and at the close of that struggle bore the rank of brigadier-general. Walter T. Taylor, the father of William W. Taylor, was born in 1802, in New York, and early in life became an educator, being for many years at the head of Hobart College, New York. He was a member of the Episcopal church, was a Democrat in his political views, and was long connected with Masonry, being a member of the Royal Arch Chapter. When he died, in 1857, he was succeeded as head of Hobart College by his son, Hugh W. Professor Taylor was married in New York to Charlotte Dobbin, who was born in 1802 and died in 1880, and they became the parents of thirteen children, of whom William W. was the twelfth in order of birth, and beside whom three are living: Hugh W., who after his educational experience took up banking and is now living retired at Stockton, California, where he is devoting himself to literary pursuits; Mrs. C. Van der Veen, widow of Rev. C. Van der Veen; and Mrs. Francis Wood, a widow of Stockton, California, who is devoting her time to proofreading.

William Wisner Taylor was given his early education under the preceptorship of his father, and in 1865 graduated from Taylor College with the second highest honors of his class. Following this he entered Columbia Law School, Washington, D. C., and after his graduation in 1867 was placed in charge of a large school at Charleston, South Carolina, where he continued for two years. In 1869 Mr. Taylor came to Grand Rapids and entered upon the practice of his profession, and this city has continued to be the scene of his labors and successes. In 1873 he was elected city attorney, in which capacity he served for five years, and again in 1889 was again sent to that office for a like period. His rulings on city charter provisions were always upheld by the courts, and judges and attorneys considered that he was remarkably successful. In 1914 he again announced himself as candidate for the office of city attorney. Mr. Taylor is a prodigious worker and his large practice has been principally in the field of corporation law, in which he is rated as one of the best authorities in the state. His offices are located at No. 333 Michigan Trust Building.

In 1871 Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Olivia R. Burtis, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, and to this union there have been born six children: William W., Jr., a captain in the Regular United States Army; Mrs. Frank J. Fess, whose husband is in the general insurance business in Detroit; Louise R., a public stenographer of Grand Rapids, at the head of a force of seven employes; Mrs. Andrew Peterson, whose husband is an expert electrician with the City Telephone Company of this city; Mrs. William J. Hoey, wife of a lieutenant in the United States Army, and Julia, who resides at home with her parents. In political matters Mr. Taylor is a Democrat. With his family, he attends the Episcopal church.

REV. JOHN BRADFORD PENGELLY, A. M., D. D. Although the Rev. J. Bradford Pengelly, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, has been known to the people of Flint for but a short period, he has already im-

pressed the community with his disinterested work in the cause he serves, and has given evidence of the possession of qualities which must assuredly call forth general admiration, even from those who may differ most sharply from him theologically and politically. His sincere piety, his intense moral earnestness, his great industry, his kindness and his spirit of tolerance should go far, not alone to make him beloved by his flock and prosperous in the affairs of his parish, but to gain him the good will and assistance of those of other creeds, without which no minister of the gospel considers that he has achieved the fullness of success.

Doctor Pengelly was born at Brantford, Ontario, Canada, May 12, 1880, a son of J. H. and Elizabeth Ann (Bradford) Pengelly, of Cornwall, England, who came to America in 1879 and settled in Canada. There are a number of the names to be found in Cornwall, but only a few in America. Several members of the family have been noted as educators and as clergymen. Sir William Pengelly for some years held a professorship in Oxford University. Rev. J. H. Pengelly, the father of Doctor Pengelly, was a clergyman of the Baptist faith, was well known in the ministry in Canada for many years, but has now laid aside his ministerial activities and is connected with the Karn-Morris Piano Corporation, at Woodstock, Canada, where he and the mother make their home. There were five children in their family, one son and four daughters, Doctor Pengelly being the first born.

John Bradford Pengelly received his early education in the public schools of Leamington, Canada, following which he entered Woodstock College, where he was graduated in 1902, as valedictorian of his class, taking also the Hiram Calvin scholarship for general proficiency during the last two years. He next went to McMaster University, Toronto, where he had a brilliant career, graduating with first class honors in Philosophy, History and English Literature, being president of the Literary Society and of the Inter-College Debating Union, and graduating in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was also well known in college athletics as captain of the institution's successful rugby team. After a short time spent in charge of a rural parish, Mr. Pengelly entered Harvard, in 1907, and spent two terms in post-graduate work, and in 1908 went to the University of Chicago, where he took a three-year's post-graduate course, receiving the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Divinity. At the end of this time he was put in charge of St. Edmund's Mission, Chicago, and during the time he was there increased its membership from forty to 350 people. On September 1, 1913, he was called to Flint, Michigan, to take charge of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the largest parish in the Diocese of Michigan, outside of Detroit, with a membership of approximately 800 souls. This church, situated on South Saginaw street, is considered one of the most beautiful edifices in the country. The Rectory is located at 412 East Kearsley street. Mr. Pengelly is laboring faithfully in behalf of his new congregation, and has already shown that his people's interests are his own. He is liberal in his political views, being interested more in worthy principles than in partisan politics. Each year he spends several weeks in building up the health both of his body and his mind in hunting, boating and fishing in the wilds of his native Canada.

On September 15, 1913, Mr. Pengelly was married to Miss Edith Maude Campbell, of Woodstock, daughter of Capt. Robert and Elizabeth (Allen) Campbell, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Pengelly is of Scotch-Canadian descent.

WILLIAM H. KINSEY. For more than twenty-five years Mr. Kinsey has bought and sold real estate in Grand Rapids and vicinity. He is the

second oldest real estate man in the city, and during all the years has conducted business in such a way as to gain and retain the complete confidence of his patrons in his integrity and ability, and both in a business way and personally has exercised his influence in behalf of the general welfare of the community.

William H. Kinsey was born near Fort Wayne, Indiana, March 8, 1857, the eighth in a family of twelve children born to Samuel and Caroline (Roehrig) Kinsey. His father was born in Switzerland in 1812 and died in 1887, and the mother was born in Germany in 1821, and died in 1912. Both came to America about 1836. The father was then a young man, and came to this country alone. The mother was a daughter of Carl Roehrig, who was a shoemaker by trade, and spent the rest of his career in Rochester, New York. It was at Rochester that the parents were married in 1844. Samuel Kinsey spent most of his career as a farmer, but was also connected with the tanning business at Rochester. About 1853 he moved west and settled in Indiana, bought a farm in the midst of the woods, and was one of the men who did his part as an early settler and cleared up and developed a cultivated farmstead. His oldest living son still lives on and owns the old place. Six children are still living, as follows: Caroline Henney, a widow, living at St. Louis; Charles Kinsey, who owns and occupies the old farm; J. J., who is with the H. M. Joyce Shirt Manufacturing Company at Grand Rapids; Mrs. D. R. Archer, of St. Louis; William H., of this city; and E. L., a farmer at Grabill, Indiana. The parents were members of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and the father a Democrat in politics.

William H. Kinsey received his early training in the common schools, did a great deal towards educating himself, and qualified for work as a teacher, a vocation he followed for a number of years. His last work as an educator was as superintendent of the village schools at Shelby, Michigan. For two years after that he was bookkeeper for the Sands & Maxwell Lumber Company of Pentwater, and in 1888 moved to Grand Rapids. Engaging in the real estate business, he has been almost continuously identified with that line ever since, though for five years he gave most of his attention to his duties as secretary of the Grand Rapids Board of Trade. He is now senior partner of the firm of Kinsey & Buys. Practically all their operations are confined to this section of Michigan, and they act as brokers and also buy and sell independently, and have a large amount of property in their own name. Mr. Kinsey has handled almost as much Grand Rapids real estate as any other individual dealer in the city.

In 1881 he married Lelia I. Scott, a daughter of Horace D. Scott, a substantial farmer of this state. Mrs. Kinsey died in 1911, without children. She was a member of the Congregational church. On December 3, 1913, Mr. Kinsey married Annie H. Read, a daughter of John G. Read, who came from New England to Michigan, and for a number of years was a merchant. Mr. Kinsey and wife are members of the Congregational church, and fraternally he has served as Vice Chancellor in the Knights of Pythias. His part in public affairs has been not without practical benefit to the city, and for two terms he represented the Third ward in the city council. In politics he is a Republican.

DAVID DEMOREST AITKEN, a leading member of the Flint bar, has long been recognized as one of the forceful and helpful men of his city. Possessing that rare combination of talents which makes for success in various fields of endeavor, he has entered actively into the life of the community, and each line of endeavor with which he has been identified bears the impress of his strong personality. He is a native son of Mich-

igan, born on a farm in the township of Flint, Genesee county, September 5, 1854, a son of Robert P. and Sarah J. (Johnson) Aitken.

The parents of Mr. Aitken came to Michigan in 1841 from New York state, the father from a clerkship in a store in the metropolis and the mother from a young ladies' seminary at Newburgh. Robert P. Aitken was of Scotch descent, his ancestors having come from Scotland to New York the second generation before his birth. He became a prominent man of his day and locality, served for thirty-one consecutive years as a supervisor of the township of Flint, and during 1863 and 1864 was sent to the state legislature. His death occurred in 1906, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Mr. Aitken married Sarah J. Johnson, of Irish parentage, who was born and reared in the city of New York. Her death antedated her husband's demise by fifteen years, her health having been impaired by the early roughing of pioneers while they were clearing up the farm on which they spent their remaining years. Like her husband, Mrs. Aitken was widely known, and had the affection of all with whom she came into contact.

David Demorest Aitken was educated in the district school which was located one and one-half miles from his father's home farm. This he attended during the winter months, while he helped his father during the rest of the year, and when he had completed the curriculum of the country school became a student in the high school at Flint. This completed his schooling, and he then faced life to make his own way in the world. For some time he was employed as a bookkeeper, and later as a salesman, and while thus engaged was married, in 1879, to Miss Ada E. Long, of Milburn, New Jersey. They have had no children. It had long been Mr. Aitken's ambition to enter professional life, and with this end in view he had applied himself to his legal studies faithfully and assiduously. In 1883 he took the examination and was admitted to the bar, and since that time has been in active practice, having made a specialty and concentrated the greater part of his energy to insurance law. He has had very much to do with the shaping towards solvency of the fraternal insurance associations of the country with which he has been intimately identified, having been general counsel to two of the largest. Mr. Aitken is a member of the Masonic order, and has attained the Knight Templar and Shriner degrees. He has been twice elected to Congress from the Sixth District of Michigan, in 1892 and 1894, and was solicited to continue in that office, in which he could probably have served indefinitely had he been so inclined. In 1906 he was elected mayor of Flint, and he has ever been actively engaged in matters of a public character, and has had much to do with municipal matters of the city, in which he had taken a great deal of interest, having served as clerk and attorney for a good many years during his early life.

Aside from his professional and public activities, Mr. Aitken has been well known in financial and business circles of Flint. He assisted in the organization of the Citizens' Commercial and Savings Bank and the Industrial Savings Bank of Flint, and has been a director in both since their inception. He is president of the Board of Commerce of the city of Flint, president of the Imperial Wheel Company of Flint and of the Pine Bluff Spoke Company, of Pine Bluff, Arkansas; a director in the Marvel Carburetor Company and Standard Rule Company, and is president of the Michigan State Fair, taking an active part in promoting the affairs of the Michigan Agricultural Society.

In this latter connection it may be stated that Mr. Aitken is largely interested in farming himself, and has what is declared by many to be the best equipped dairy farm in the state. Here he has an excellent herd of pure-bred Holstein cattle, to which he gives a large part of his at-

tion as a hobby. He is chairman of the County Crop Improvement Association executive committee, and takes a great deal of interest in the improvement of crops, and is using his farm to demonstrate what can be accomplished by efficiency in farming and what it is possible to produce from the soil under the most highly improved methods of cultivation, spending all of his spare time in that direction. In addition to the farm in the city, Mr. Aitken is the owner of the old homestead where his father and mother settled when they started together on life's journey, and expects to keep it as long as he lives.

HON. JOSEPH EDWARD SAWYER. Oakland County, and especially that part which embraces the city of Pontiac, has experienced a wonderful growth during the past two decades. This section owes its prosperity and development to such men as Joseph Edward Sawyer, who in the promotion and organization of companies for the improvement and settlement of various locations, the platting and selling of numerous additions to the city, and in the inducing of large industries to locate in the city or its environs, has rendered invaluable service. It is not alone in the line of real estate, however, that Mr. Sawyer has been a forceful figure in his community, for other business activities have received the benefit of his ability and experience. Prominent in politics and in fraternal circles, few men in the county are better known.

Joseph Edward Sawyer was born January 1, 1847, at Piermont, Grafton county, New Hampshire, the seventh child and only son of Hon. Joseph and Mary (Dole) Sawyer. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas Sawyer, a native of England, born about the year 1615, who emigrated to the American colonies among the early settlers of the New England states and died at Lancaster, Massachusetts. For generations this family has been known for the remarkable longevity of its members, notably the Rev. John Sawyer, of Bangor, Maine, who reached the age of 103 years and five days, and at the time of his death, October 14, 1858, was possibly the oldest minister in the United States.

Joseph Sawyer, the father of Joseph Edward Sawyer, was born in Grafton county, New Hampshire, in which county he continued to reside until his death, which occurred July 4, 1858, at the age of seventy-three years. From numerous notices in the press of New Hampshire, and other New England states, we quote the following:

"Mr. Sawyer was a man known all over the state, and respected where he was known to an extent seldom equaled. He was one of 'Nature's noblemen'—a perfect type of the independent, intelligent farmer, cultivating his broad acres on the banks of the Connecticut, and devoting himself to the good and the happiness of his race, with a noble-heartedness which won the love of all who came in contact with him."

"It was our fortune to make his acquaintance many years ago, and it has been our pride to number him among our friends ever since. He has filled many places of public trust with honor as well as ability, and as a member of the old Whig party he stood among the first in the rank of its esteem, while we venture to say that no opponent ever questioned his perfect integrity—and only the fact that that party was a minority party, prevented him from sharing the highest honors of the state. In him a good man has fallen, but 'like a shock of corn, fully ripe.'"

"The death of no individual in our county would excite more painful sympathy throughout the state, for he was known to most of the prominent citizens of the state, and universally respected by all who knew him, for the possession of those sterling qualities of head and heart that command private regard and public esteem. He was a man in the noblest sense of the term—a man everywhere and always, and most faithfully



J. Sawyer

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discharged all the duties and obligations of responsible manhood in all the varied relations of life. To do good to all—to advance the happiness and prosperity of everybody about him, and to support every movement and cause that promised good to his state and country, seemed the study and aim of his life."

"Mr. Sawyer was a man of great natural abilities and varied attainments, indeed, rarely accomplished considering his advantages and lot in life. He has filled many public offices and all with honor and ability, and the party to which he was so long and honorably attached, only lacked the power to advance him to the most honorable within its gift. His first term in the legislature as the representative from Piermont, dates back as early as 1809, and we served with him in the same body in 1856, when we had more than ever occasion to admire his exhibition of those sterling qualities of heart and head that won for him influence and esteem from all sides."

"In his own county the deceased was universally known and respected. Simple in his habits, frugal in his expenditures, he was of Republican tendencies through the impulses of a generous spirit, and known as one of those unostentatious, well-bred citizens who, not always reaching public stations they would adorn, obtain, nevertheless, a lodgement in public remembrance that men do not wish should become obliterated."

Mr. Sawyer was married to Mrs. Mary (Dole) Plastridge, daughter of Captain Moses Dole. Her father, shortly after his marriage to Lucy Poor, of Charlestown, New Hampshire, moved to Canaan, in the same state, in 1802. During the Revolutionary War, Captain Dole was a member of the famous New Hampshire Rangers, and following the close of that struggle was selected by his fellow citizens to fill various important public offices, ever holding the respect and esteem of his fellowmen. He is remembered as a courteous gentleman of the old school, while his wife was well known during her day for her many social graces and refinement. She died in 1826, while the Captain followed her to the grave two years later, and was buried with Masonic honors by his brothers of Mount Moriah Lodge. There were two children born to Captain and Mrs. Dole; Joseph, who died in 1817, at the age of sixteen years; and Mary, who married Dr. Charles Plastridge, who died October 16, 1824, at twenty-nine years of age. In 1829 Mrs. Plastridge married Hon. Joseph Sawyer, who took her to a new home, which he had prepared for her in Piermont, in said county, on the Connecticut River road, at the intersection of the road leading to Bradford, Vermont. Here their seven children were born, they were: Mary Dole, born August 22, 1830. She married John Calloway of Cambridge City, Indiana, where she died in October, 1888. Elizabeth, born August 12, 1832, and now living in Cambridge City, Indiana. Catherine Lucy, born December 31, 1834. She married Colonel C. F. Kimball, who died in Pontiac, Michigan, October 30, 1906, where she still resides. Eleanor, born September 16, 1837, who married Evan Hughes of Cambridge City, Indiana, where she still resides. Isabella, born December 9, 1840, who married Abram Schutt, and died near Dowagiac, Michigan, May 5, 1877. Zelanda Poor, born January 10, 1844, who married James Newby, with whom she is now living in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Joseph Edward, the subject of this sketch, who was born January 1, 1847. His mother was a member of the Congregational church from 1816 until her death, and was widely known and greatly beloved. She died February 1, 1885, aged eighty-two years, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. F. Kimball in Pontiac, Michigan. All her children, with the exception of Mrs. Schutt, who had previously died, were at her bedside.

Joseph Edward Sawyer received his early education in the public

schools of Piermont, New Hampshire, and the Academy at Bradford, Vermont, and when sixteen years of age removed to Michigan City, and later to Cambridge City, Indiana, and continued his education there and at Dublin in the same state. In 1865 he entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, and in 1867 he commenced the study of law with Hon. George C. Hazelton in Boscobel, Wisconsin. The same year, when twenty years of age, he formed a law partnership with Benjamin Shearer, and under the firm name of Shearer & Sawyer opened offices in Boscobel. In January, 1868, Mr. Sawyer came to Pontiac, Michigan, and entered the law office of Hon. M. E. Crofoot. He was admitted to the Oakland county bar September 29, 1869. He was elected Circuit Court Commissioner in 1872, and in 1875 was appointed United States Commissioner for the Eastern District of Michigan. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the Eastern Michigan Asylum, now Pontiac State Hospital, by Governor Alger. He was again appointed by Governor Luce and later by Governor Rich, serving fourteen consecutive years, during which he was present at every meeting of the board and the joint boards of the state, except one.

In 1891 he assisted in organizing the Pontiac Land & Improvement Company, of which he was secretary and general manager. This was the first organized effort to attract attention to the advantages of Pontiac, and this company did much to promote the healthy growth which this city has since enjoyed. To further advance the interests of Pontiac, Mr. Sawyer in 1902 purchased the D. M. Ferry & Company seed farm in the southeastern part of the city, and conveyed the same to the Pontiac Investment & Promotive Company, of which he is secretary and manager. Mr. Sawyer has also platted and sold some twenty other sub-divisions in the city, and his activities in this line have built up and developed every part of the city. One of the most recent operations of this kind is at Cass Lake, just outside of the city, where a few years ago he purchased the farm formerly owned by Hon. B. G. Stout on sections one and two in the town of West Bloomfield, which included what was known as Dollar Lake, which Mr. Sawyer connected with Cass Lake by a canal, making the little lake a safe harbor to which Mr. Sawyer gave the name of Keego—that being the Indian name for fish. After selling several small parcels, Mr. Sawyer in June, 1912, platted a sub-division on the south side of the Orchard Lake gravel road opposite this harbor, which he named Keego Harbor sub-division. On this sub-division there are already fifty permanent homes, and including sales made by Mr. Sawyer from this property outside of the plat, about seventy-five homes. A standard school with two teachers and fifty-four scholars, three boat liveries, a store, laundry, cement block factory, etc., are already established there, and Mr. Sawyer is still actively interested in the development of this thriving village.

He has always been an active member of the Republican party, in which he has served as secretary and chairman of the county committee and other capacities. He represented the sixth district of Michigan in the national convention of 1884, supporting Senator Edmonds until it was evident that he could not be nominated, after which he gave his support to Senator Blaine. His father, just forty years before, as a delegate from New Hampshire, aided in the nomination of Henry Clay.

On October 17, 1877, Mr. Sawyer was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie V. Satterlee, who was born in Bloomfield township, Oakland county, Michigan, daughter of George H. and Jane Flower Satterlee. When three years of age Mrs. Sawyer was taken to Keweenaw county, Michigan, where she resided until the death of her father in 1875, when she moved to Pontiac with her mother and sisters. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer became the parents of the following children: Lizzie Belle, born August

8, 1878, and now the wife of Judge Ross Stockwell of Pontiac. Mary Lucile, born April 12, 1880, wife of George A. Drake of Detroit. Kate Eleanor, born November 18, 1884. Joseph Satterlee, born July 25, 1890, now associated in business and practice with his father, and Thomas Dole, born January 27, 1901.

The Sawyer family has long been prominent in Masonry—Colonel Edward Sawyer, the uncle of Joseph Edward, was initiated at the age of twenty-one years, and at the time of his death, February 2, 1885, when ninety-seven years of age, was the second oldest Mason in the United States. He was implicated in the Morgan Conspiracy in 1826 and suffered greatly in the persecution which followed that unfortunate affair. Joseph Edward Sawyer was initiated May 27, 1870, in Pontiac Lodge No. 21, F. & A. M., of which he became Master. He was exalted January 29, 1875, in Oakland Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., of which he became High Priest. He received the Cryptic degrees in Pontiac Council No. 3, R. & S. M., June 28, 1875, and became Thrice Illustrious Master. He was anointed January 15, 1884, in the Council of High Priest of the State of Michigan. He received the orders of Christian Knighthood in Pontiac Commandery, the order of the Temple being conferred March 7, 1876; was elected prelate March 6, 1877, captain general in 1880, and eminent commander in 1885. He is a past chancellor of Pontiac Lodge No. 19, K. of P., and has served as deputy grand chancellor. His reports as chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence, especially that of 1891, received much favorable notice from the reviewers of other grand domains. In the military branch of the order he has held the rank of colonel since 1892. He has been venerable sheik of Mecca Temple No. 56, D. O. K. K., since the institution of the Temple in 1896.

Mr. Sawyer is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, to which the members of his family also belong. He was for many years a vestryman of Zion church of Pontiac, and a lay reader under Bishop Harris. In 1887 he established a flourishing mission at Clintonville. Mr. Sawyer has always been a friend of morality, education and charity. He is deeply interested in all that pertains to public progress and his aid and co-operation can always be counted upon to assist in measures for the public good. His life has been actuated by high and honorable principles, and his business career has been characterized by laudable ambition and watchfulness of all details and indications pointing to success. In all of his dealings he has been strictly reliable, so that his is an honored name in business circles.

WILLIAM DE BOER. As a successful business man and popular citizen of Grand Rapids Mr. De Boer merits consideration in this history, but there are other elements that make such recognition the more consonant. He is a native of Grand Rapids and a scion of one of the honored pioneer Holland Dutch families of Michigan, and he is now serving as a member of the board of aldermen of his native city, a position in which his influence is ever given in support of good municipal government and the furtherance of the material and social wellbeing of the community. He owns and conducts one of the most substantial and effective employment agencies in Grand Rapids, and his discrimination, integrity and effective service in this field of enterprise have given to his agency the highest reputation.

William De Boer was born in Grand Rapids on the 5th of October, 1871, and is a son of Joseph and Martha (Moerdyk) De Boer, both natives of Holland, where the former was born in 1840 and the latter in 1847, and both of whom were children at the time of the immigration of the respective families to America. The marriage of the parents was solemnized at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1862, and here the mother still

maintains her home, secure in the affectionate regard of all who know her. Joseph De Boer was for more than half a century in the employ of the Nelson Matter Furniture Company, one of the extensive industrial concerns of Grand Rapids, and as an industrious, unassuming citizen of sterling character he ever commanded the unqualified confidence and respect of the community that long represented his home and in which his death occurred in the year 1912. He was a most zealous and devout member of the Second Reformed church of Grand Rapids, as is also his widow, and without any desire for official preferment or other political activity he was enrolled as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party. His name merits enduring place on the roster of the honored pioneers of Grand Rapids and of the state of Michigan. Of his eleven children William, of this review, was the fourth in order of birth and of the number only one is deceased.

The public schools of Grand Rapids afforded the means by which William De Boer acquired his early education, and his initial venture in connection with practical affairs was made in the capacity of clerk in a local mercantile establishment. He was thus engaged three years, and he then served a thorough apprenticeship to the trade of machinist, in which he became a skilled artisan and to which he continued to devote his attention for twenty years, his position having been that of foreman for several years before he resigned to take general charge of the Michigan Free Employment Bureau in Grand Rapids. This position he retained until 1911, when he established his present independent employment bureau or agency, which has been most successful in its operations and through the medium of which employment has been procured for many men and women throughout all parts of Michigan, and his business has extended also into Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin. The rapid and substantial expansion of the enterprise thus founded by Mr. De Boer placed such demands upon his time and attention that in 1913 he found it expedient to admit Theo. Vander Veen to partnership in the business, this alliance having proved most effective and the business having shown a material increase each year from the time of its establishment. On May 18, 1914, Mr. De Boer became associated with one of the oldest real estate firms of the city, Kinsey & Buys, and placed his youngest son, Marston, in the employment office.

Political activities on the part of Mr. De Boer have been confined largely to municipal affairs, and for the past eight years he has been a representative of the Fourth ward on the city board of aldermen. He and his wife are zealous members of the Second Reformed church of Grand Rapids, and he is affiliated with lodge, chapter and council of York Rite Masonry, as well as with the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1894 Mr. De Boer wedded Miss Eva Van Dam, daughter of Gerard Van Dam, who was long engaged in the retail grocery business in Grand Rapids. Mr. and Mrs. De Boer have four children, Joseph, Gerald, Marston and Bertha.

SIDNEY B. CLARK. The oldest drug store in Flint is that now conducted by Sidney B. Clark, at No. 408 South Saginaw street, which has been its stand since 1849. In public usefulness the druggist is associated hand in hand with the physician and this mutual dependence is universally acknowledged as a condition of public safety. Healing remedies are older than physicians, and at times the discovery of a new drug has wrought wonderful changes and has been even a factor in advancing civilization. Out of the hands of the ignorant and unintelligent the lawful administration of drugs has long since been taken, and the term druggist or pharmacist now means one who has passed a thorough and

satisfactory examination before a learned scientific body. Into the druggist's hands, then is literally placed life and death, and thus it is no unimportant position that a druggist holds in a community, his personal standing being usually of the highest. Mr. Clark has at all times measured up to the highest standards of his calling, and as a citizen few men of Flint are held in higher esteem.

Sidney B. Clark was born in Flint, Michigan, November 1, 1860, and is a son of John B. and Cornelia (Miles) Clark. His father, a native of Massachusetts, came to Michigan in 1848 or 1849, and located at once in Flint, where he established himself in the drug business, although prior to this time he had been engaged in educational work. He continued being one of the leading business citizens of his adopted community until the time of his death, which occurred in 1876. For a number of years the business was conducted under the firm style of W. & J. B. Clark, W. Clark being his cousin. John B. Clark was married to Miss Cornelia Miles, a native of New York who came to Michigan with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Miles, during the 'thirties, Mr. Miles being a wagonmaker during the early days and a very successful business man. Mrs. Clark died at Flint in 1907, having been the mother of six children, of whom Sidney B. was the second in order of birth and one of three survivors, the others being: Edward, who is a resident of Florida; and Mabel, who became the wife of Thomas Barron and makes her home in Flint.

Sidney B. Clark attended the public schools of Flint until reaching his eighteenth year, and, having decided to become a druggist, then entered his father's establishment. There he was thoroughly prepared in every detail of the calling under the preceptorship of the elder man, and when John B. Clark died the son succeeded to the business. He has steadfastly maintained the high standard set by his father, and the business enjoys a large and loyal patronage. Mr. Clark is independent in his political views, and takes only a good citizen's interest in the affairs that affect his community. He is a member of the Loyal Guards and of the Chamber of Commerce, and his religious connection is with the Presbyterian church.

In 1890 Mr. Clark was married at Flint to Miss Katherine Kedwin, a native of Mundy, Genessee county, Michigan, and a daughter of Henry Kedwin. One child has been born to this union: Helen, who is attending the Flint High school. Mrs. Clark is a member of the Kings Daughters, is prominent in social circles of Flint, and like her husband has a wide circle of warm personal friends.

WILLIAM C. HOERTZ. Since the year 1897 William C. Hoertz has been engaged actively in the contracting business in Grand Rapids, and he has been favored with a generous measure of success in his enterprise with the passing years. He has been worthily connected with some of the leading building activities of the city, and takes his place among the foremost men who have contributed to the building work that has here been carried on in the past few years. He has been associated with his father, Charles Hoertz, in the business, and the standing of the contracting firm of Hoertz & Son is among the best in the city.

Born in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 11, 1877, William C. Hoertz is the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Faubel) Hoertz. The father was born in Liverpool, New York, in 1846, and the mother in Cleveland in 1848. They met and were married in Cleveland, Mr. Hoertz having come to the state during the Civil war. He engaged in contracting in Cleveland, and among the finest work he did in that city was the interior work on the John D. Rockefeller home. In 1882 he came to Grand Rapids and

began to carry on a contracting business here, and he has since been occupied thus. In 1897 he took his son, whose name introduces this review, into the business, and the firm has since been known as Hoertz & Son.

William C. Hoertz is one of the two children of his parents, the other being Elise, who is unmarried. The parents are members of the Unitarian church, and Mr. Hoertz is a member of all the Masonic bodies, having taken all excepting the thirty-third degree. He is a Republican in his politics, though not particularly active in the work of the party. He is a quiet man, attentive to his own affairs, and well liked by all who know him either socially or in purely business relations.

William C. Hoertz had his education in the Grand Rapids High School, from which he was graduated in 1893, and in the University of Michigan, where he followed a course in engineering for two years. During his second year in college he figured on the engineering building for the University and assisted in the construction of the building.

In 1899 Mr. Hoertz was married to Miss Florence Ross. Like his father, Mr. Hoertz is prominent in Masonry, and is said to be the greatest worker in the order in the state of Michigan. He first became a member of the A. F. & A. M. in 1898, and has since taken practically all the degrees. He is a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and has passed through all chairs in the latter body. He has been in active service in the order since 1899, never having missed a meeting since that time. He was elected Potentate of Saladin Temple in the Shrine on December 11, 1913, and on February 20, 1914, will put on a Circus for the benefit of the Shrine. Mr. Hoertz' other fraternal affiliations are the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are members of the Christian Science church of Grand Rapids.

Mr. Hoertz and his father have much in common, and are devoted to one another. Both are Masons of high degree, and together they conduct one of the most successful contracting enterprises in the city, the amount of business done by them annually being about \$750,000.

ROY W. JENNINGS. In the ranks of younger business men at Flint, Mr. Jennings is recognized as one of the most capable and enterprising of the men who are rapidly gaining the rewards of success in commercial affairs, and he is also well known and takes a prominent part in the social and civic affairs of his home community.

Born at Almont, Lapeer county, Michigan, September 4, 1884, Mr. Jennings is a son of Rev. George W., and Sarah (Allison) Jennings, his father a native of Virginia, and mother of Scotland. The parents were married in Michigan, where the father engaged in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he still continues. His first appointment to a regular charge was in Almont, after which he was in Port Huron, then went to Flint for five years, was then at Saginaw, Pontiac, Owosso, and now has charge of a church at Mt. Clemens. Rev. Jennings is fifty-five years of age, and one of the best known ministers in the Detroit Conference. The mother is also living, being now fifty years of age. There were five children, and the Flint business man was the first born.

His boyhood was spent in various cities, where his father had his duties, and he was a student of the Pontiac high school, and the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, for two years. On leaving school he came to Flint, and was employed by Mr. F. S. Crossman in the undertaking business until 1905. He then established the Jennings-McKinney undertaking business, assuming the interests of the Crossman estate in the old establishment. The business was incorporated in 1910,

and Roy W. Jennings is secretary, Mr. McKinney treasurer, and Rev. George W. Jennings is president.

In politics Mr. Jennings takes an independent stand, and in various fraternities has important connections, being a Royal Arch Chapter, Council, and Knight Templar Mason, also a member of the Mystic Shrine, and has affiliations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Maccabees. His church is the Methodist Episcopal.

At Flint on June 3, 1908, Mr. Jennings married Miss Margaret Katherine Taylor. Her parents A. M. Taylor and wife, are well known residents of Flint. Mr. Jennings and wife have had a daughter.

HERBERT M. BEST, M. D. When the career of the physician is being contemplated, the first and principal thoughts which spontaneously occur are derived from the great value of the knowledge which is in the possession of the well trained practitioner of the healing art, and the intense desire which he must have, especially if he be at all philanthropically inclined, that all the people should be acquainted with the laws of health. Dr. Herbert M. Best is not alone one of the capable physicians and surgeons of Grand Rapids, with a large and constantly growing general practice, but as vice-president and medical director of the People's Health and Accident Company, and president of the hospital maintained by this association, is widely known as one who has done much to contribute to the city's welfare in the line of medical instruction.

Doctor Best was born in Ontario, Canada, June 15, 1875, and is a son of Henry and Christina (McColl) Best. His paternal grandfather, Elisha Best, was born in Pennsylvania, and migrated to Ontario in 1811, taking up the homestead farm from the Government, under Colonel Talbot, a property which has since become owned by Henry Best. There were four sons in the grandfather's family, of whom three became physicians. Leonidas E., who practiced for thirty years in Grand Rapids, was coroner for two terms, served also as supervisor, was one of the most prominent physicians of his day in this city, and served for some time as a surgeon in the National Guards. Robert Bruce Best was also a well known practitioner, having his field of practice in Holland for many years. Dr. McKendrick Best practiced first in Constantine, Michigan, and later came to Grand Rapids, where he served as city physician for a period prior to his death. The maternal grandfather of Dr. H. M. Best was Nicol McColl, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to Ontario, Canada, in young manhood, and subsequently became a member of the Ontario legislative body.

Henry Best, father of Dr. H. M. Best, was born in 1847 in Elgin county, Ontario, on the farm which he now occupies, a tract of two hundred acres which he has brought to a high state of development, located near St. Thomas. He has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and has met with success therein because of his energy, his perseverance and his good management. While he has been busily engaged in looking after his private affairs, however, he has also found leisure to devote to those movements which make for the welfare of his community, and he is known as one of his locality's most public-spirited men. A Conservative in politics, he has served as a member of the school board. He and his wife are consistent and helpful members of the Presbyterian church, in which he at present is serving as an elder. In 1874 Mr. Best was married to Miss Christina McColl, who was born in Ontario in 1848, and they have been the parents of five children, namely: Dr. Herbert M.; Ernest E., a practicing physician of Cameron, Texas; Nicol D., a farmer, living on the old homestead; Jeanette, the wife of Walter Hutton, en-

gaged in the life insurance business at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; and Robert H., connected with newspaper work at New Westminster, British Columbia.

The early education of Dr. Herbert M. Best was secured in the public schools of St. Thomas, where he was graduated from the high school in 1893. Following this, he taught school for three years, and then entered the medical college at Detroit, where he received his diploma and degree in 1901. He at once entered upon the practice of his calling at Ludington, and there was successful in attracting a large patronage, but in 1905 he was called to Grand Rapids to assist his aged uncle, who six months later died. Doctor Best's professional business has steadily increased as he has demonstrated his skill and ability, and his able ministrations in the sick room have gained him the recognition and commendation of not only his professional brethren, but the general public as well. In 1906 he was instrumental in the organization of the People's Health and Accident Company, of which he has since been vice-president. This is the only insurance association of its kind in the United States, giving its patrons medical care in addition to its policy, and for this purpose there is maintained an up-to-date and thoroughly equipped hospital, of which Doctor Best is the director in charge. He belongs to the Kent County Medical Society and the Michigan State Medical Society, and keeps abreast of the times by constant study and perusal of the best medical literature. In political matters he is a Republican, and his fraternal connection is with the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arch Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1911, Doctor Best was married to Miss Ada McKee, daughter of Fred McKee, of Saginaw, well known in business circles of that city as a carriage manufacturer.

HON. JAMES MUNROE TURNER. The late Hon. James M. Turner, of Lansing, was one of Michigan's most distinguished men. A native born son of the Wolverine state, he was descended from an old and honored American family, and was a lineal descendant of Humphrey Turner, who emigrated from Devonshire, England, in 1628, settling at Plymouth, Connecticut. The grandfather of Mr. Turner was Francis S. Turner, who married at Middlebury, Vermont, in the year 1790 Deborah Morton. His great-grandfather was Jonathan Turner, who married Bridget Arthur in 1772. His great-great-grandfather, Paine Turner, was married at New London, Connecticut, November 3, 1745, to Eleanor Haines.

James Turner, the father of the late James Munroe Turner, was born at Cazenovia, New York, April 1, 1820, and came to Michigan in 1840, only a few years after the state was admitted as such to the Union. He first settled at Leoni. In 1841 Mr. Turner gathered together his means and established himself in business as a merchant at Mason, and there continued until the removal of the state capital to Lansing, when he located in the latter city and erected the first frame house in the city. There Mr. Turner's labors continued to be concentrated upon the mercantile business until his identification with the building of the Lansing & Howell plank road, he being treasurer and manager of the company which built that highway. In 1860 Mr. Turner became deputy state treasurer under Hon. John Owen, and for six years had exclusive control of the affairs of that office. In 1864 Mr. Turner's labors resulted in the building of a railroad from Jackson, which he conceived and planned, and which later became known as the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railway, this now being a part of the Michigan Central system. As treasurer and land commissioner for that line Mr. Turner had much to do with its successful operation. Later he was treasurer, superin-



James M. Turner

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tendent and a director of a railroad from Ionia to Lansing, and for many years was also agent for eastern holders of Michigan lands and for the Society of Shakers for the investment of money in this state. In 1866 he was elected state senator, was chairman of the finance committee of that body and also of the committee on the asylum for the insane. Mr. Turner was at all times greatly interested in the cause of education, was one of the founders of the first Union school of Lansing and of the Michigan Female College, and was a member of Lansing's first board of education, continuing as a member thereof throughout the remainder of his life. For over twenty years he was superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school of Lansing, and was also a staunch and active friend of the cause of temperance. In politics he was identified with the Republican party from its organization. On October 1, 1843, Mr. Turner was married to Marion, the daughter of Jesse Munroe, who was a pioneer of Michigan. He died October 10, 1869.

James Munroe Turner was born at Lansing, Michigan, April 23, 1850, attended the Lansing public schools and completed his educational training in the Oneida Conference Academy at Cazenovia, New York. At the age of sixteen years he entered upon his business career as a clerk in the store of ex-Auditor-General Daniel L. Case, at Lansing, and two years later became identified with the land office of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railway, of which office his father was then at the head. Less than twenty years of age at the time of his father's death, in 1869, Mr. Turner displayed his ability by taking full charge of the elder man's affairs, which he closed most successfully and satisfactorily. In 1869 he was appointed paymaster and assistant treasurer of the Ionia & Lansing Railroad Company, which, with a number of other corporations, was, in 1871, merged into the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad Company. Mr. Turner continued to fill these positions until the general offices of the company were removed to Detroit, when he resigned, and soon afterwards opened a general land office in Lansing in partnership with Mr. Dwight S. Smith, formerly of Jackson, under the firm name of Turner, Smith & Company. The partnership was continued until the retirement of Mr. Smith in 1875. Mr. Turner continued to conduct this business, confining his transactions principally to the buying and selling of timber and mining lands in both the upper and lower peninsulas of Michigan until his death. In 1876 Mr. Turner was instrumental in organizing the Chicago & Northeastern Railroad Company which built a line from Flint to Lansing, he being the president of the company as well as the general superintendent of the road, continuing in this dual capacity until 1879, when the road was merged into the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad Company, it becoming the middle division of the company. In the year 1876 James M. Turner became a member of the Michigan legislature. He was made mayor of Lansing in 1889 and in 1890 was the nominee of the Republican party for governor of the State. At this time he was acting as president and treasurer of the Michigan Slate Company; president of the Iron Star Company, which owned the great western iron mine located at Crystal Falls, Michigan; vice-president of the Ingham County Savings Bank and president of the Michigan Condensed Milk Company, of Lansing, which he had established. In 1888 James M. Turner was elected a member of the electoral college and had the honor of voting for General Harrison as president of the United States. He was interested in general and stock farming, and was the owner of what was known as Springdale Farm, a tract of 2,000 acres of valuable land located near Lansing. Mr. Turner was widely known among the agriculturists of the state, and served capably for two terms as president of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, succeeding Hon. Thos. W.

Palmer in that office. In 1895 he was elected mayor of Lansing for a second term, and in addition served as a member of the board of directors of the Michigan School for the Blind for many years. His life was a fortunate, an active and a happy one. His acquaintances esteemed and respected him; by his friends he was beloved. Upon him was bestowed as much public honor as he was willing to accept. Diligent in business, his ventures prospered under his hand. He witnessed the marvelous growth of one of the great cities of the land, of which he himself had placed some of the foundation stones. When he died, July 7, 1896, Lansing lost one of its most helpful and public spirited men.

On September 30, 1876, Mr. Turner was married to Miss Sophie Porter Scott, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, the daughter of the late Ira and Esther (Kennedy) Scott, natives of Saratoga County, New York. Ira Scott was a graduate of Harvard Law School and removed to Chicago in 1848, practicing his profession in that city until his removal to Lansing in 1882, where he lived retired from active affairs during the remainder of his life, and where Mrs. Scott also died. To Mr. and Mrs. Turner were born two sons: James, now a successful practicing attorney of Detroit; and Scott, who is interested in coal mining in Spitzbergen, in which country he spends his summers. Mrs. Turner survives her husband and resides at No. 609 Washington Avenue, North, Lansing.

ALVIN ERNEST HARLEY. An architect, who has found a large field for his ability and whose services have been called into requisition for many important business and semi-public construction work in Detroit, Mr. Harley has been a resident of that city for the past ten years and has a secure position both in his profession and as a member of the community.

Alvin Ernest Harley was born at Portage La Prairie in Manitoba, Canada, March 10, 1884. While he was born on the western prairie, his family belonged to a more eastern province, and their residence in the west was of only a few years' duration. His parents were Frank and Jane (McLeod) Harley. His father, a native of England and his mother of London, Ontario. About 1876 his parents moved out to Manitoba, which had about that time begun its modern development and settlement, and the father bought some large tracts of land west of Winnipeg, and while looking after his property also engaged in the general insurance business. In 1887 the family returned to London, Ontario, where the parents are still living, the father having a retail grocery store in that city. They are both active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Alvin E. Harley spent his early youth in London, Ontario, and attended the public schools and the Collegiate Institute of that city. In 1900 he took up the study of architecture at London, and in 1903 came to Detroit and entered the offices of William Wright and Company. Later he was with George D. Mason, one of the eminent Detroit architects, and benefitted by his practical experience with that leader in the profession for four years. He then began independent practice as a member of the firm of Harley and Atcheson, and they were in business together until 1912, since which time Mr. Harley has been alone.

His work has been chiefly along general lines, and he has drawn plans for many business blocks, hotels and churches, including the Henry Clay Hotel, the Fourteenth Avenue Methodist church and the Eastern Star Temple, also private residences, and is recognized as one of the most successful of the younger architects in his city. His work among the residence part of his profession includes the homes of Mr. F. S. Stoepel at Grosse Pointe and others of note, in the north end and Indian village district. Mr.

Harley is architect for the Michigan State Fair Society, and designed a number of the buildings erected on the grounds. He has membership in the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Detroit Young Men's Christian Association, the Methodist church and the Masonic order. In this city he married Maymie A. Slyfield, who was born in Detroit, a daughter of the late Captain H. J. Slyfield, prominent as a river and lake captain.

JOSEPH EMMER. One of the most faithful and efficient workers in the city government of Grand Rapids is Joseph Emmer, whose record of continuous service has been unusual. In 1889 he took his seat in the city council, and with the exception of four years, during which he served as a member of the board of public works, has sat in that body ever since, representing the seventh ward. His record is such that he is again and again spoken of as one of the tried and true, is devoted to the welfare of his own city, and can be depended upon for action and influence whenever any worthy movement is inaugurated. He has never made a serious campaign for re-election, and his friends in the seventh ward vote for him as a matter of course and will probably continue to do so as long as he consents to serve. Mr. Emmer is a Democrat, and his popularity is shown by the fact that he served twice as president of the council during Republican administration.

Joseph Emmer was born in the city of Grand Rapids November 26, 1849. He has always lived within half a mile of his birthplace, and it is said he has never been away from the city for a longer time than ten days. His birth occurred at his father's home on Canal street, at which point his father then conducted a blacksmith and carriage shop. His parents were Joseph and Catherine (Schlich) Emmer, both of whom were born in Germany, the father in 1824, and the mother on November 6, 1825. The father died May 5, 1883, and the mother August 28, 1868. The parents were married at Grand Rapids on November 6, 1848. The Emmer family have been identified with Grand Rapids since 1842, and was one of the pioneer families to locate in what was then a small village on the western edge of settlement in this state. The senior Joseph Emmer was a carriage and wagon maker, and for a number of years had his shop on Canal street, but in 1856 moved his business to the corner of Crescent and Kent streets, where he continued to do business until his death. He was a Democrat in politics, and he and his family were members of St. Andrew's Catholic church. There were seven children, and the three living include Joseph Emmer, Fred W., in the carriage and wagon business; and Edmond C., in the liquor business in Grand Rapids.

Joseph Emmer grew up in Grand Rapids, attended the city schools, and graduated from the old Union school in 1865. As a boy he was taken into his father's shop, learned the trade of carriage maker, and continued at work under his father until the latter's death, and has since conducted a prosperous carriage and sign painting establishment. His place of business is now at 312 Bond avenue.

In 1872 Mr. Emmer married Frances Nagle, the daughter of Patrick Nagle. Mrs. Emmer was born in Grand Rapids, and, like her husband, has never lived more than a half mile from her birthplace. There are three children: Charles W., who is manager of the Beaumont Independent Telephone Company in Beaumont, Texas; Josephine E., cashier in the Michigan Telephone Company's offices at Grand Rapids; and Florence E., a school teacher at Grand Rapids. The family worship at St. Mary's Catholic church, and Mr. Emmer affiliates with Lodge No. 48, B. P. O. E., and with St. Joseph's Society.

CHARLES SCOT CUNNINGHAM. A member of the Michigan State Board of Railroad Commissioners by appointment from Governor

Ferris, Charles Scot Cunningham is in every particular a practical railroad man, and it was only a few months before his appointment to his present responsible duties that he resigned one of the high executive positions in railroad circles.

His career was one of accomplishment, and he rose from the position of water boy to superintendent of a division in one great railroad system. It was in 1868, at the age of thirteen years that he went out west and found employment as a water boy with the Union Pacific Railway running out of Omaha, Nebraska. He showed himself worthy of further responsibilities, and has an honor which is almost unique in that he was promoted to freight conductor, having charge of a work train when only fifteen years of age. From that time forward he was a tried and faithful worker in the employ of different railroads, including the Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line, the Northern Pacific from Portland, Oregon, to Helena, Montana, the Denver & Rio Grande Western, the Wabash Railroad, and the Grand Trunk. He was conductor and in charge of construction at the front on different roads, until he went to the Wabash in 1883. With that company he served as a freight and passenger conductor in Missouri, until 1896. In that year he transferred his services to the Grand Trunk with Charles H. Hayes, when the latter took charge as general manager. Mr. Cunningham under that forceful executive held the position of trainmaster with headquarters at London, Ontario, and was transferred from one division to another at one time as assistant superintendent and then for the last ten years as superintendent of the division. Mr. Cunningham came to Detroit in May, 1911, and resigned his position on January 15, 1913, being at that time superintendent of the western division of the Grand Trunk, having under his supervision lines aggregating one thousand miles. He had previously had his headquarters in Durand during the year 1899 and Port Huron in 1900-01.

Charles Scot Cunningham was born in Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, April 19, 1855. His parents were Edward and Delilah (Griffith) Cunningham, both of whom were natives of Ohio, and representatives of pioneer stock of that state. The paternal grandfather, Edward Cunningham, was also born in Ohio, and also the maternal grandfather, Joseph Griffith. The Cunninghams are of Scotch-Irish descent, while the Griffiths were of Welsh and Scotch.

Charles S. Cunningham was reared in his native town of Cambridge, until he was thirteen years of age, having lost his mother at the age of ten, and his father when he was thirteen years old. He was the oldest of five children, and consequently had to struggle with the battle of life at an early age. When he resigned the superintendency of the western division of the Grand Trunk Railroad, in 1913, he engaged in the real estate business at Detroit, and continued in that line until his appointment by Governor Ferris as a member of the railroad commission on October 1, 1913. Mr. Cunningham has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since he was twenty-one years of age, and belongs to the Kansas City, Missouri Commandery No. 10 of the Knights Templar and to the Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Windsor Club.

GLENN G. TOWSLEY, M. D. Representing the first-class ability and skill of his profession and enjoying a large general practice, Dr. Towsley has been a physician and surgeon at Grand Rapids, since 1910, and quickly took front rank in his profession. He began practice about twenty years ago in Michigan, with an excellent equipment and the test of real work found him well qualified for important service. Dr. Towsley has never been a man to stand still in his work, and by repeated courses of study in the best schools of the country has kept abreast of the times and is

well qualified for his responsibilities to society. Dr. Glenn G. Towsley was born at Portland, Michigan, May 6, 1866, the oldest of three sons born to Almon H. and Nellie (Joslin) Towsley. His father, who died in 1910, was a farmer by occupation, and a native of Niagara county, New York. The mother was born at Lansing, Michigan, where she still resides. When Dr. Towsley was five years of age he began his attendance at the country schools, and continued his studies in such institutions until he was about fifteen. He then entered the Portland high school, where he finished a course in 1887, at the age of twenty. Already he had made up his mind as to his future course in life, and the only obstacle was sufficient capital to pursue his studies. In order to get the means for his higher education, he spent a year and a half as a clerk in a country store, and also taught school. With this money he entered the University of Michigan, in 1889, and after a brief course again took up school teaching, finally returning to the University and graduating M. D. from the medical department in 1894. He then began his practice at Lowell, Michigan, and in a short time had a satisfying practice. Later he entered a medical college in New York city for post-graduate work, and finished a special course there, returning in 1899 to Lowell. There he continued until 1909, when once more he took post-graduate studies in New York City. In 1910 he established his office at Grand Rapids, where he has built up a large business, specializing in the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Dr. Towsley is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and also has membership in the Kent County Medical Society, and the Michigan State Medical Society. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Lodge, Chapter and Knight Templar Commandery of Masonry, and also with the Shrine, and the Eastern Star. His other fraternal affiliations include membership in the Modern Woodmen of America, the Gleaners, the Loyal Order of Moose. In politics the doctor is a Republican voter, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. Mrs. Towsley is active in social and literary circles, being a member of the East End Literary Club and the Order of Eastern Star. Their home is at 310 Norwood Avenue, and the doctor's offices in the Ashton Building.

Dr. Towsley has been twice married. In 1890 he married Miss Mabel A. Ward, who was his class mate and graduated with him both at high school and at college. Her death occurred August 4, 1894, and she left no children. On July 15, 1896, occurred the marriage of Dr. Towsley to Nellie A. McCarty of Lowell, Michigan. They have two children, Paul G., now sixteen years of age, and Catherine E., aged twelve.

HAROLD F. CONGLETON. A Michigan family that has been identified with the state for seventy years is represented by Harold F. Congleton, one of Flint's leading merchants, who has for forty years had an active career in business and has frequently been honored with positions of trust and responsibility in the different communities of his residence.

His birth occurred in the township of Farmington, Oakland county, Michigan, February 12, 1849. His father, George B. Congleton, a native of New Jersey, came to Michigan early in the forties, settling in Pontiac, but the greater part of his active career was passed in Franklin in Oakland county. He was a blacksmith by trade, and that vocation gave him the means of support until he retired. He served his township of Southfield for years as justice of the peace. He was an active Republican, and a member of the Methodist church. The last ten years of his life were spent in Clio in Genesee county, and while there he held the position of township treasurer for two years, and village treasurer four years. He was always active in local affairs.

George B. Congleton was born in New Jersey. The maiden name of

the mother was Amelia Morris, likewise born in New Jersey, and who came with her husband to Michigan. She was the mother of five children, four of whom are living, namely: Sarah, the widow of John F. Marvin of Oakland, California; Jennie, widow of Ansel C. Fuller, a resident of Clio, Genesee county, Michigan; Elizabeth, widow of Elmer German, of Clio, and Harold F.

Harold F. Congleton, the youngest of the family, received his early school at Franklin, and at Farmington, and continued to attend school with more or less regularity until he was sixteen years old. While still a boy he began to pay his own way, and for several years worked in a carriage shop at Franklin, and learned the carriage builder's trade, a line he followed for six years. Moving to Clio, he and his father engaged in the drug business there for ten years, until ill health compelled him to sell out and take up a work of less confining nature. He got into the mail service, and after six months took charge of the postoffice at Clio as assistant postmaster. A year later he engaged in the shoe business at Clio, with John Vaughn, a brother-in-law, under the firm name of Congleton & Vaughn. This firm sold out after two years to John K. Frost, and Mr. Congleton remained with Mr. Frost as practical manager of the business for twenty years. From Clio he went to Sandusky, in Sanilac county, and there bought a shoe business, which he conducted successfully for two and a half years. In June, 1909, he moved his stock to Flint, and established his present store at 410 South Saginaw street, under the name of Congleton & Rogers. E. A. Rogers, his son-in-law is his partner. This is one of the leading stores of its kind in Flint, and with long experience and his successful record, Mr. Congleton furnishes the best of service to his patrons.

In politics he is a Republican, and has voted that ticket consistently since the second election of Grant. While his home was at Clio he took much part in local affairs, serving as president of the village and treasurer of the township and village. He is a member of the Flint Board of Commerce, affiliates with the Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandry of New York Rite Masons, and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his family worship in the Congregational church. His wife is a member of the Ladies of the Maccabees and the Eastern Star. Their home is at 710 East Second Street.

Mr. Congleton was married at Northville, Michigan, July 3, 1871, to Miss Emily J. German. She was born in Michigan, a daughter of William German. Four children were born to their marriage, namely: Gertrude, deceased; Grace, wife of E. A. Rogers; Allie, deceased; and Clarie, wife of Bartley Blakeman, of Flint.

JAMES W. McMEEKIN, M. D., C. M., F. A. C. S. A distinctive position as a physician and surgeon has long been held by Dr. McMeekin, whose home has been in Saginaw since 1890, and who is one of the leading surgeons and X-ray and radiology specialists in the Saginaw Valley. The successful practice of a number of branches of modern surgery and medical science requires a very complicated outfit of instruments and other facilities, and Dr. McMeekin has the finest professional and private library and the most complete set of mechanical facilities for his work in the city of Saginaw, and there is no physician in the state whose equipment is better or more modern. James W. McMeekin was born at Oxford, Ontario, October 31, 1859. His father, Samuel D. McMeekin, was born in Castle Douglas, Scotland, while his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Mitchell, was a native of Devonshire, England. Samuel D. McMeekin was a man of considerable education, and after moving to Canada and locating at Oxford he became prominent as a land owner



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and farmer, and was an authority on many lines of agricultural activity and often sought for advice and expert assistance in his line. He died in Oxford in 1901, at the age of eighty-two years, and his widow still lives in the old home at Oxford. All the ten children are living, are well educated and are people of distinction in their respective callings.

The first born of these children was Dr. James W. McMeekin. His early years were spent at Oxford, where he received a primary and a college education, and he also attended high school at Woodstock, the Toronto University at Brantford, where he was graduated B. C., and St. Catherine's College Institutes. His professional studies were pursued in the noted McGill University at Montreal, where he was graduated in medicine in 1885.

After obtaining his diploma from the University at Montreal, Dr. McMeekin began practice at St. Catherines, Ontario, and became superintendent of the general hospital in that city. Later, in order to better equip himself for the large career opening before him in medicine and surgery, he attended the famous St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London, England, graduating in surgery in 1895. He took two separate special courses in X-ray work and radiology in the New York Post-Graduate School.

After the death of his first wife at St. Catherines, who died four days after the birth of her daughter, on the 27th of December, 1885, Dr. McMeekin decided it was necessary to make a change in his home relations in order to overcome his sad affliction. He traveled and studied for three years, and finally settled in Saginaw in December. In a few years he laid the foundation for a success which has been steadily growing to the present time. His work is largely surgery and X-ray special practice, and all his time and energies are required by his practice in Saginaw and the Saginaw Valley.

Dr. McMeekin in 1910 was one of the founders of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons, organized in Chicago in that year. On November 13, 1913, the American College of Surgeons, at its first meeting in Chicago, conferred the degree of fellowship. He has membership in the Saginaw County and the State Medical Societies, is a past president of the County society, and is a fellow of the American Medical Association and the British Medical Association of London, England. As an authority on X-ray and radiology, he has contributed various articles to medical journals. Dr. McMeekin is an enthusiast in the line of his profession, concentrates all his time and energy on his profession, and it is easy to account for his splendid success when his steady devotion to it through a long period of years is considered. He has the best equipped laboratory in Saginaw, and there is none better in the entire state of Michigan. The Doctor is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Mystic Shrine, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and other lodges and fraternities. His church is the Presbyterian, in which denomination all his family are members.

Dr. McMeekin was first married in 1882, at St. Catherines, Ontario, to Miss Sulta H. Emmett, who was born at St. Catherines and died there, as already noted, in 1885. The only child by that marriage is Sulta H., wife of Lloyd Avery, of Hamilton, Ontario. Dr. McMeekin, in 1901, married Miss Anna Kosanka Opperman, of Saginaw. Their children are three in number: Elizabeth, aged eleven; Helen, aged nine; and James, Jr., aged six. Dr. McMeekin owns a pleasant home and other valuable real estate in Saginaw, and has acquired considerable property in the city of Detroit.

GEORGE F. BROWN. With a working membership in the Genesee county bar of more than a quarter century, George F. Brown has a record of varied achievements both in the fixed lines of his profession, and also in the field of citizenship. Like many successful men he opened the door to his profession by hard, preparatory apprenticeship, chiefly as a teacher.

Success has come to him in practically every undertaking, and he is a fine representative of the citizenship of Flint.

George F. Brown was born in Oakland county at Lyon, October 4, 1855. His father, Hiram Brown, a native of New York State and of Scotch descent came to Michigan in 1839. He was among the first settlers in the vicinity of South Lyon, in Oakland county. By tilling the soil he provided for his family and secured a moderate prosperity, but outside of his immediate community, where he was known as a conscientious citizen and a kindly neighbor, he was little known and his retiring disposition, never allowed him to seek or desire prominence as a public man. He died at the age of eighty-seven years in December, 1905. His wife was Mary Elizabeth Plowman, also of New York State nativity, and of Dutch and English ancestry, her father's people having been Holland Dutch. She was born in Orange county, New York, and in 1840 came to Michigan with her parents, Peter and Louise Plowman, who were early settlers. Hiram and Mary Brown were married at South Lyon, Michigan, in 1848, and became the parents of three sons, as follows: William, living at Marlette, and a farmer in Sanilac county, Michigan; Robert, who lives on the old homestead in the town of Gaines; and George F.

With an early education begun in the country schools and completed in the town of Gaines, George F. Brown at the age of seventeen entered the high school at Corunna, later was in the Flint high school, and some years after reaching manhood entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated LL. B. in 1887. The first twenty years of his life were spent altogether on a farm, and after that he began teaching, and alternated that work with attendance at school, and with other employment, all his energies being so directed as to point towards one goal—the law. He was a teacher in the schools of Mount Morris and Swartz Creek in Genesee county.

After being admitted to the bar, he began practice on August 27, 1887, with Mr. E. D. Black, his class-mate in law school and president of the class. They opened offices in the Fenton Block at Flint, under the name of Black & Brown, and their partnership continued with mutual satisfaction and profit for thirteen years. During the following nine years Mr. Brown practiced with John H. Farley under the name of Brown and Farley. For the past two years he has had an independent practice, and his offices are in the Patterson Block.

His record of public service began some years before he entered upon his career as a lawyer. He was a member of the school board of Genesee county ten years, from 1880 to 1890. Four years were spent in the office of prosecuting attorney, having been elected in 1891, and serving from 1892 to 1896. For three terms he was chairman of the county Republican committee, and having become a Progressive in 1912 is now chairman of the Progressive party in Genesee county. Mr. Brown has membership in the County and State Bar Association. Some years ago he had membership in the State National Guards.

It is to his own efforts that he owes his success, since he began earning his way before reaching his majority, and paid all his expenses through University. Outside of the law, Mr. Brown has built up a lucrative business. His faith in the future development of Michigan led him early in his career to invest a large part of his surplus earnings in country real estate,

and the sale of these lands in subsequent years has netted him very good returns upon the original investment, inducing lack of activity in his profession. He is regarded as one of the substantial men of the city, and has acquired his prosperity in such a way as to justify the admiration rather than the envy of his fellow men. His diversions are fishing and automobiling, and every year he makes pleasure trips to the Eastern States and elsewhere over the country, and usually has several close friends who accompany him on these pilgrimages. A whole souled and hospitable gentleman, he has always had the faculty of making friends, and has a host of them not only in Genesee county, but throughout the state.

On October 27, 1900, at Davison, Mr. Brown married Miss Etta E. Wood, a daughter of William Wood, who was of Scotch ancestry, and a Canadian by birth. Mrs. Brown died at Flint in 1902, leaving one daughter, Etta Elizabeth. Mr. Brown's home is at 1016 Beech Street.

JAMES BURRILL ANGELL. From 1871 until 1909 active president of the University of Michigan, and since the latter date president emeritus, the life and work of James Burrill Angell are best known through the institution which under his administration came to rank as one of the recognized centers of higher education and training in America. Because of his services as president of the University of Michigan for more than a third of a century and his work as a diplomatist in several government positions, Dr. Angell has won a national fame, but it is with both honor and affection that the people of Michigan regard this venerable educator and statesman.

James Burrill Angell was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, January 7, 1829. His preliminary education was supplemented by study in Brown University. Matriculating in the freshman class in September, 1845, he was graduated in 1849 with highest honors. In 1853 he received the degree A. M. from his Alma Mater, and in later years was honored with the degree LL. D. as follows: By Brown University, 1868; Columbia University, 1887; Rutgers College, 1896; Princeton University, 1896; Yale University, 1901; Johns Hopkins, 1902; University of Wisconsin, 1902; University of Vermont, 1904; Harvard University, 1905; Michigan Agricultural College, 1907; Dartmouth, 1909; Miami University, 1911; University of Michigan, 1912; Peking (China) University, 1913.

An aptitude for the various studies constituting the curriculum characterized his college course. He was prominent as a classical scholar and displayed equal facility in mastering the sciences. His enthusiasm for literary studies and his comprehensive, accurate and philosophical and historical spirit, which have since been strongly developed, were then awakened. It would perhaps have been difficult to predict at the close of his college career in which department of learning he would be most successful if he chose to concentrate his energies upon a single line. During his collegiate course under the influence of President Wayland's thorough and simple Christian faith, Dr. Angell also announced his allegiance to the cause of Christianity, attaching himself after a long and thoughtful examination of denominational peculiarities and claims to the Congregational church. During the last years of his university course he became imbued with the desire of entering the Christian ministry—a purpose slowly formed and afterwards reluctantly abandoned under the pressure of opposing circumstances.

During 1840-50 Mr. Angell was assistant librarian in Brown University. The years 1850 to 1853 were spent in study in Europe, and from his foreign residence he was recalled to accept the chair of modern languages and literature in Brown University. This position he filled to the satis-

faction of all connected with the college until 1860, when he resigned his professorship to enter the field of journalism, becoming editor for Senator Henry B. Anthony of his newspaper, the Providence Journal. Dr. Angell remained in charge of that publication for six years, and then resigned to accept the presidency of the University of Vermont, with which he was connected until 1871, when he came to the University of Michigan as president.

His work in behalf of the University of Michigan is a matter of history. His success is indicated by its material growth and his national fame as an educator is the legitimate result of ability that would qualify him to fill any position in connection with the great institutions of learning in America. When he assumed charge in 1871 there had been an enrollment for the year of eleven hundred and ten students and for the the year 1914 there was an enrollment of six thousand two hundred and fifty-eight. The University of Michigan was the first institution to take rank with the old established universities on the Atlantic coast and its position is attributable in large measure to the efforts of Dr. Angell. He is an enthusiast yet is a man of action rather than theory and the records of the university are practically a detailed account of his life and labors since 1871. More than seventeen thousand students have been awarded diplomas from his hand and more than ten thousand additional pupils have studied under his direction in Ann Arbor.

Dr. Angell has also won national fame in connection with his service in various government positions. As minister to China in 1880-81, he acted as commissioner in negotiating important treaties. He was a member of the Anglo-American Fisheries Commission in 1887; was chairman of the Canadian-American Commission on Deep Waterways from the lakes to the sea, 1896; was appointed minister to Turkey in 1897 but resigned in August, 1898. He has honored his Government with his services and in this field has made for himself a name of more than national prominence. Dr. Angell has served as regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He is author of "Progress in International Law," 1875; "The Higher Education," 1897; and of numerous addresses and articles in leading reviews.

Dr. Angell was married November 26, 1855, to Sarah S. Caswell, daughter of Dr. Alexis Caswell, afterwards president of Brown University. Of two sons of Dr. Angell, the older, Alexis Caswell Angell, began the practice of law at Detroit in 1880, was a member of the law faculty of the University of Michigan for several years, and in 1911 was appointed United States District Judge of the Eastern District of Michigan. The youngest son, James Rowland Angell, has made a distinguished name as a psychologist, as an educator, and since 1894 has been connected with the University of Chicago and is now head of the department of psychology and Dean of the University.

LOUIS A. ROLLER, M. D. In the ranks of the medical profession of Grand Rapids are found a number of men who have attained distinction, especially those who have specialized along certain particular lines. Among these may be mentioned Dr. Louis A. Roller, than whom no physician in Michigan stands higher as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. His achievements will be recognized as all the more creditable when the fact is known that Dr. Roller has made his own way in the world from boyhood, that he worked his way through college, and that his early years were filled with hardships of the most discouraging nature. Through it all, however, he has preserved his determination, perseverance and indomitable courage, and today he is reaping his reward in the emoluments of a large practice and a substantial reputation.

Dr. Roller was born in New York city, February 23, 1855, a son of William and Louise Roller. He knew little about his parents, save that they were natives of Germany, that the father was born in 1822, that the mother died when he was seven years of age, and that the father disappeared almost immediately thereafter and was never again heard from. Thus thrust upon his own resources at a tender age, the youth early developed a spirit of self-reliance that has been one of his chief characteristics ever since. He was eleven years of age when he came to Michigan, and in the grammar and high schools of Greenville he managed to get his preliminary training. He then became an educator, taught school for three winters, in the meantime working as a farm hand during the summer months, and by 1879 had saved enough from his scant earnings to enter Rush Medical College, Chicago, although prior to this time he had spent one year at Ann Arbor. When he completed the course at Rush Medical College he returned to Michigan and established himself in a general practice in Edmore. Like other young physicians without capital or reputation, during the first years he had many obstacles and discouragements to overcome, but his persistence and determination were equal to the task, and at the end of nine years he had a large and lucrative general business. At this time he decided to enter the field of special practice, and accordingly went to Detroit and was assistant to Dr. J. C. Lundy in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, this being supplemented by post-graduate work in New York and a special course in the Chicago Polyclinic. He began his practice at Grand Rapids in the spring of 1891, and here he has continued in the enjoyment of a representative professional business to the present time. His achievements in various complicated cases have made him known as probably the most skilled man in his special field in this city, and he is frequently called into consultation by his professional brethren. He has served seven years as a member of the Board of Health, two years as its president, and is still a member of that body. In numerous ways he has contributed to his city's welfare, both in his professional capacity and outside of it. In the line of his calling he belongs to the Kent County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otology, and is a member and has served as president and secretary of the Academy of Medicine. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, in which he is a past chancellor, and is a Chapter Mason. Politically he always supports the principles of the Republican party. With his family he attends the Baptist church.

On April 10, 1884, Dr. Roller was married to Miss Carrie Gibbs, daughter of J. H. Gibbs, a lumberman of Edmore, Michigan, and to this union there has come one daughter, Nellie Louise, who married Dr. Williams, of Grand Rapids.

EDWIN F. SWAN. The late Edwin F. Swan, during a long and useful career, became well known to the citizens of various parts of Michigan, and especially to the people of Flint, where at the time of his death, April 7, 1906, he was serving as a steward of the School for the Deaf. A native of Cincinnati, New York, he was born December 19, 1842, a son of Rev. Lorenzo E. and Lavinia (Brown) Swan, who were married in Georgetown, New York, May 1, 1838.

The third in a family of ten children, Edwin F. Swan received his education at Cazenovia Seminary, near Syracuse, New York, and as a young man learned the jeweler's trade. This he followed as the only jeweler of his community for some years, but in 1866 his eyes failed and he was compelled to seek some other vocation. Accordingly, he came

to Flint, and here established himself in the dry goods business with F. W. Judd, under the firm style of F. W. Judd & Company, which became one of the leading concerns of its day in Flint and continued as such until 1876, when Mr. Swan disposed of his interests. He at that time went to Lansing, in which city he remained for ten years, first as an accountant under State Treasurer McCreary and later under State Treasurer E. F. Butler. In 1886 he returned to Flint and here became steward of the School for the Deaf, a position which he continued to hold until the time of his death. Politically a Republican, Mr. Swan sought no public offices. He was not a lodge member, but was content to remain just what he was, a modest, home-loving, God-fearing citizen. Reared in the faith of the Baptist church, in which his father was a minister, he remained true to its teachings throughout his life.

On August 17, 1870, Mr. Swan was married to Miss Frederica C. Van Vechten, who was born February 9, 1850, at Corning, New York, daughter of Morris and Catherine (Roe) Van Vechten. Two sons were born to this union: Franklin Van Vechten, born October 27, 1871, in Flint; and Frederick William, born July 17, 1874, the former of whom married Ella Ford, and the latter Elizabeth Browne. Mrs. Swan, who survives her husband and is well known in Flint, resides at No. 304 North West Second street, the old homestead, which she has occupied since her marriage. Her father passed away October 25, 1886, and her mother August 12, 1896. Her paternal ancestors were natives of Holland, and her ancestry is traced back to the year of 1147, Mrs. Swan being in possession of the direct line, and of the old family coat-of-arms. The family in this country was founded by Leunis Direksen Van Vechten, who came to the New Netherlands with his wife and one child, and accompanied by two black slaves, a man and a woman, in the ship "The Arms of Norway." They settled in 1638 in Greenbush, opposite New Albany, New York.

AMOS S. MUSSELMAN. Among the men of mark in Michigan, and especially in the city of Grand Rapids, none have come in for a greater share of favorable public notice than has Amos S. Musselman, for years identified with certain of the wholesome and widespread business interests of the state, and one who has had a prominent place in the politics of the state. Twice candidate for the office of Governor of Michigan, his record has been conspicuously open to the public, and it is a pleasing thing to record that nowhere in his career has there been anything derogatory to his high standing as a business man and a gentleman that his political opponents could fasten upon and exploit to his confusion. His life has been an open book, and while it is not possible in a brief article of this nature to give anything like an adequate record of his career, it is still possible to set forth the more salient points in consecutive order, for presentation in this historical and biographical work.

It has been said somewhere and perhaps on many occasions, that the only business success worthy of the name is that which permits of the accumulation of a fortune and at the same time the retention of old friendships, as well as the perpetuation of the disposition and character which distinguished the builder when the project was begun. This is in many particulars true, and it may be said without fear of contradiction that Amos Musselman has so wrought as to retain all that he ever had of the friendship of his fellows, the while he ever continued to gain the esteem and confidence of those with whom he came into contact in the varied relations of life. No small task is this, and its accomplishment rests wholly upon the possession of a wholesome and distinctive character that is so fashioned as to resist the beating down by the more sordid influences of commercialism. Such a man has Amos Musselman proven

himself, and he stands forth today among his contemporaries as a power for good in his community and in his state, and as such he is well worthy of comment in a publication of the nature and purpose of this history.

Amos S. Musselman was born on his father's farm some eight miles from Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on October 19, 1851. He is the son of Major John and Susan (Myers) Musselman, both natives of that state, the father having been born there in 1809 and the mother in 1819. They died in the year 1871 and 1872 respectively.

John Musselman was the son of another of the same name, the first John Musselman having been born in Canada, coming to Pennsylvania in early manhood. The family is of German ancestry, three brothers having emigrated to American shores and one of them being the ancestor of the line now in consideration. John Musselman, grandsire of the subject and father of John Musselman, was a large landowner in Pennsylvania, and of some prominence. His son, John, on coming to manhood, demonstrated the possession of many excellent and sturdy qualities that resulted in winning him a secure place in his community, and he became a prominent farming man and landowner of considerable scope. For his day, he was considered very well-to-do, and he was always a prominent man in his community. A Republican in politics, he was the only Republican elected to the legislature from his county during his time. He never permitted himself to be used as a candidate for office but that one time. He was abolitionist. He served as major in the state militia in his early manhood. He was the father of eight children, four of whom are now living, and Amos S. Musselman was the sixth in order of birth. The other living children are as follows: Laura R., married E. M. Yount, who is in the government employ, and they reside in Herndon, West Virginia. Mary married a Mr. Bender, who has extensive mining interests in New Mexico, and they make their home there. Alice married a Mr. Suller, a farmer, and they reside in the state of Maryland.

In further mention of the honored father of Mr. Musselman of this review, it should be stated that he was long a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and was for years a trustee of Gettysburg Seminary. He was a man of the finest qualities of heart and mind, and was widely known in his native community as the "poor man's friend," a title he richly deserved because of his kindly and helpful attitude toward all who were less blessed in this world's goods than he. No citizen of the community was more public-spirited and more helpful in his civic life than was John Musselman, and when he died in 1871 he was mourned by many who felt themselves bereft of a true friend.

Amos S. Musselman was reared on the homestead near Gettysburg and had his college education in the Pennsylvania College at that place. The death of his father at the end of his junior year caused the young student to return to his home and take up the affairs of the family estate, where he remained for two years, returning to his studies two years later at Eastman College in the Commercial department. He made short work of his studies there, ten weeks being the period so occupied by his studies in commerce and finance, but he was of bright and retentive mind, and he stored away a collection of facts that he drew upon when he found himself thrown upon his own resources soon thereafter.

When Mr. Musselman returned home after the death of his father, he invested his share of the family estate in an enterprise that had a disastrous end in the panic of 1873, so that he found it much to his advantage to have had a short business training. For six months he held the position of instructor in the banking department of Eastman College, and in October, 1876, he came to Grand Rapids, and here accepted a position with Graff & McSkimmin, jobbers of teas, coffees and spices, at 56 Kent

street, representing Mr. Peter Graff, whose entire time was engrossed by his milling interests. This firm subsequently was merged with the wholesale grocery establishment of Samuel Fox & Company, and Mr. Musselman remained with the house until January, 1879, when he resigned to accept a position as bookkeeper and cashier with Hibbard & Graff, at that time leading flour millers of the city. This firm met with financial reverses in February, 1881, and Mr. Musselman decided to embark in the wholesale grocery business on his own account. It was in June of that year that the firm of Fix, Musselman and Loveridge opened its doors for business on South Division street. This copartnership endured for five years, when Mr. Musselman purchased the interests of his partners and formed a copartnership with William Widdicomb, the firm going forth under the name of Amos S. Musselman & Company. Three years later the name became Musselman & Widdicomb, and the place of business was changed to South Ionia street. In February, 1893, Mr. Widdicomb retired from the firm, the concern being succeeded by a corporation, with a paid in capital stock of \$70,000, Mr. Musselman being president and general manager of the concern. As a further evidence of the esteem and confidence in which Mr. Musselman was held by the business public, it should be here stated that when he was announced as the president and manager of the newly organized concern, many of the leading financiers of the city were among those who made application for stock in the company, which, however, could not be granted.

So prosperous was this house and so aggressive was the management that two branch houses were subsequently established,—one at Traverse City, under the management of Howard A. Musselman, and another at Sault Ste. Marie, under the management of John Moran. Both these houses came to be strong factors in their respective localities and carved out for themselves careers quite as remarkable, relatively speaking, as did the Grand Rapids house.

Mr. Musselman was one of the principal factors in the organization of the National Grocer Company, and was elected First Vice President of the concern. On the retirement of Mr. Higginbotham, in 1905, he was elected president, continuing in that capacity with all success until he retired from the office in 1910.

Mr. Musselman has been a member of the Westminster Presbyterian church ever since he came to Grand Rapids, and is one of its most prominent and hard working members. He took an active part in the organization of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church in 1897, of which he might be practically spoken of as the founder, so close was his connection with the project, and in so many ways did he aid the work. When he first identified himself with the movement only a small Sunday school represented the nucleus of the present organization, while today there is a thriving church society established in a church edifice of its own. In addition to his regular church work Mr. Musselman has been a prominent factor in the Rescue work being carried on by the City Rescue Mission of the city, and has by his financial and moral support given the work an impetus that will not readily relax.

Fraternally Mr. Musselman is a Mason with Royal Arch, Knights Templar, Consistory and Shrine affiliations. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum, and socially has membership in the Peninsular and Kent Country Clubs. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Reformatory at Ionia for twelve years, retiring some three years ago with a most exemplary record for faithfulness and vigilance in the discharge of his duties.

Other business associations of Mr. Musselman are here noted. He was for several years vice-president of the Grand Rapids National Bank,

and later withdrew his connection there to associate himself with the Fourth National Bank, which he is now serving honorably and well in the capacity of director. He is also a director in the Commercial Savings Bank and vice-president of the People's Savings Bank of this city. Since he withdrew from his connection with the National Grocer Company, Mr. Musselman has been identified with the Boyne River Power Company, of which he is vice-president, and he is a director of the Tillamook Yellow Fir Company and of the Boyne City Lumber Company. Numerous other leading financial and industrial concerns of the city claim a share of his attention, and it is not too much to say that each and every one of them has profited by his connection therewith.

In his civic activities, Mr. Musselman's record is above reproach. He was a charter member of the Grand Rapids Board of Trade, and a director of the board until it was superseded by the Association of Commerce. He also served that organization as president and treasurer at one time. He has served also as chairman of the Committee on Statistics, and because of his most excellent record in that office he was selected by the Census Bureau on the recommendation of the Board of Trade, as the person best fitted to prepare the manufacturing statistics of the city for the general census of 1890, a duty which he discharged in a manner so acceptable as to win for him the encomiums of the Census Department. Through all of his career thus far, Mr. Musselman has given of his time and money in a most cheerful manner to every worthy project that has been brought to his notice, and every movement for the good of the city, either of a commercial, moral or spiritual aspect, receives his sympathy and his earnest support.

Not the least of Mr. Musselman's activities have been in a political way. During the senatorial campaign of William Alden Smith, some seven years ago, Mr. Musselman acted as chairman of the Executive Committee, and much of the success of that memorable campaign was directly due to the energy with which he directed the work of the several committees and the hundreds of individual workers. On the successful termination of the struggle Mr. Musselman's name very naturally came into prominence in connection with the gubernatorial office, and he was urged by many stanch friends to enter the field. Two years later he yielded to their importunities and became a candidate for that office. The contest, unfortunately, developed into a three cornered affair, and inasmuch as Mr. Musselman was not a man to enter such a contest with the expectation of winning at the polls through a lavish expenditure of money, he lost the primary. He made a second run for the nomination when it was announced that Mr. Osborn would not make a second run and was successful in securing the nomination, but owing to the Progressive party taking more than forty per cent of the Republican vote, was defeated at the election by a small majority, Roosevelt carrying the state by sixty thousand. It is everywhere felt, however, that he is quite as potent a power for good in his present position as he would be in the office of governor, for he is a man whose influence is far reaching, and whose activities in the best interests of his city and state are unceasing and praiseworthy.

On September 12, 1877, Mr. Musselman was united in marriage with Ella Hostetter, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Musselman was as active in her woman's sphere as was her husband in his, and because of her culture and refinement soon took a leading place in the literary, church and philanthropic circles of the city. She died in their beautiful country home March 1, 1914. While they both loved children none came to bless and brighten their home.

CLAYTON J. THOMAS. Farming as an industry and as a business has been brought to a high state of perfection in many parts of Michigan and what the enterprise and energies of one man can accomplish in this direction is perhaps nowhere better illustrated than on the Shiawassee county farm of Clayton J. Thomas. Mr. Thomas, at the time he was married, a little more than twenty-five years ago, had a cash capital of two hundred and fifty dollars. Within recent years he has refused an offer of thirty-five thousand dollars for his farm estate. Under his management and ownership at the present time are four hundred acres in Bennington township, and better land, with its resources and fertility more carefully guarded and kept up cannot be found in this section of Michigan. Mr. Thomas is in every way essentially progressive. In 1911 he was one of the leaders in his community in securing the construction of an interurban railroad. He was one of the local parties who did most towards securing the right of way to the county, and donated land through and alongside his own farm for the road. At the present writing the interurban passenger and freight cars pass within one hundred feet of his home, and just opposite the gateway to his place has been erected a station, while a spur track runs into his farm and up to his shipping room, so that his dairy and other farm products can be loaded directly into the cars and quickly conveyed to market. That is only one of the many interesting and important features about the Thomas homestead. Not less of value, when comparing the conveniences of this place with city comforts and standards of living is the fact that electric light and power is used both in the house and in the barns, and motors turn the milling machinery and even the washing machine is run by electricity. The Thomas homestead is not only a source of great pride and satisfaction to its owner, but serves to define according to modern standards the possibilities of Michigan agriculture, and from this model estate many lessons are drawn to stimulate the industry and enterprise of other less fortunate agriculturists. The farm is not far from the city of Owosso, and is located on section twenty-three of Bennington township.

Clayton J. Thomas, who is still in his forties, was born February 15, 1866. When he was four years of age his mother died, and at the age of seven he was made an adopted child by Mr. C. H. Thomas and wife. The Thomas family were substantial farmers in Bennington township. Mr. C. H. Thomas was born at Nelson, Madison county, New York, June 23, 1829, and his wife, whose maiden name was Almira Trall, was born in Allegany county, New York. They were married September 7, 1854, and Mr. Thomas continued his career as a farmer in New York state until the outbreak of the war. In December, 1861, he enlisted in Company F of the One Hundred and Fourth New York Infantry, and saw active service in the northern armies until July 18, 1865. The year after he left the army, he came to Michigan, and settled in Shiawassee county. Buying land, he lived there until his death at the age of sixty-four, and possessed one of the finest country estates in the county. His widow survived him. Mr. C. H. Thomas and wife had two children of their own: Rosa, who married Austin Smith, of Bad Axe, Michigan; and Nina, wife of Robert Trall, of Antrim county.

It was on the home farm of his foster-parents that Clayton J. Thomas grew to manhood, with such educational advantages as were supplied by the district schools. When he was eighteen years old he started out to make his own way, working at farm labor at monthly wages. He thus continued until he was twenty-two years of age, when he married and made his real start toward fortune. What he began with has already been stated, and with the loyal cooperation of his wife his prosperity steadily grew from year to year and he has always been on the upgrade.

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Mrs. L. J. Thomas.



E. J. Thomas

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For some years he worked and managed the farm of his father, and after the death of Mr. House, whose daughter he had married, he bought the interest of other heirs, and has lived on the old House place ever since. Mr. Thomas has not only been a hard worker, one who could dig and delve when that was necessary, but has reinforced his physical industry with shrewd business ability and that accounts for his liberal success. It has likewise been the ambition of himself and wife that their home surroundings should be of the very best. Since he bought the House place he has expended several thousand dollars in improvements about the buildings, and his is now regarded as one of the handsomest country residences in Shiawassee county. For a number of years in addition to general farming, Mr. Thomas has made a specialty of producing cream, which he sells in Owosso. He has a fine herd of dairy cattle, and takes great pride in maintaining the herd at the highest standard and also in managing his dairy according to the most scientific and sanitary principles. At the present time the dairy products handled by Mr. Thomas amounts to more than \$15,000 annually. Politically he is a Republican, has held the office of township treasurer, and also that of township supervisor.

On December 29, 1886, Mr. Thomas married Miss Lillie House, a daughter of Jabez T. and Lydia (Gordon) House. She was born on the House farm, where she still lives, on February 18, 1865. Her father, Jabez T. House, was one of the striking characters of Shiawassee county. Born in New York State, January 21, 1817, he died June 14, 1897, being the oldest in a family of seven children. Farming was his lifelong activity, but he was probably best known for his influence and his strong convictions in matters of moral interests. During his early years he voted the Republican ticket, but the latter years of his life were devoted to the Prohibition cause. He advocated with all the ardor of his nature, the cause of temperance, and put his ideals into extreme practice, abstaining not only from the use of tobacco and alcohol, but during his later years not using even tea or coffee. His church was the Methodist. The nine children of Jabez T. House and wife were: Henry, born December 12, 1842, and died January 22, 1843; William, born November 30, 1843, died March 8, 1864; Samantha, born August 13, 1845, the wife of Philander Panches; Caroline, born February 13, 1847, died January 10, 1851; George Edward, born April 3, 1853, died April 12, 1865; Frank, born November 2, 1855, died March 8, 1871; Ella, born October 26, 1858, became the wife of C. W. Jennings of Owosso, and died July 10, 1913; Lillie, the wife of Mr. Thomas; and Major D. House, born December 3, 1861.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are the parents of two children: C. Lynn, born June 12, 1892; and Russell J., born May 27, 1894. The son, Russell, is now married, and his father has built for him a fine home on one hundred and twenty acres of land, which Mr. Thomas bought a few years ago, thus increasing the acreage of the old House homestead.

HERBERT E. RANDALL, M. D. The medical profession of Genesee county contains no more honored member than Dr. Herbert E. Randall, who during his residence in Flint has risen to a high place in his calling. He was born at Birmingham, Michigan, February 18, 1876, and is a son of Lucius A. and Emily E. (Anscomb) Randall, and is a member of a family that was founded by an English emigrant who came to this country as early as 1629 and settled in Rhode Island. The great-grandfather of Doctor Randall was Mathew Randall, who was born in 1764.

Lucius A. Randall was born in 1847, in Michigan, to which state his parents had come from the East at an early period in the commonwealth's history. He received a good common school education, entered com-

mercial lines, and became well known as a traveling man for a large mercantile firm of Detroit. He died in 1893, when still in the prime of life, being but forty-six years old. Mr. Randall married Miss Emma E. Ancomb, who still survives him at the age of sixty-eight years, and is making her home with her only son, the other child being Mrs. Chauncey Hill, a resident of Big Beaver, Michigan.

Herbert E. Randall's boyhood was spent in Detroit, in which city he attended the public and high schools. He was seventeen years of age at the time of his father's death, and at that time he faced the world on his own account, securing a position as a clerk in a tea and coffee store in Detroit. He subsequently left this employment to accept a position in the clerical department of the Methodist Book Concern, at Detroit, where he remained six months, and then entered the Detroit College of Medicine to begin his professional studies. He was graduated from that institution with his degree in 1897, and during that period had become assistant to Dr. H. O. Walker of Detroit. Following his graduation, Doctor Randall was house surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital and then embarked in practice at Dryden, where he remained two and one-half years, and during his stay there was appointed surgeon in the United States Philippine service. From Dryden Doctor Randall removed to Lapeer, where he continued in practice for nine years. Following this he came to Flint, and here has continued in the enjoyment of an excellent practice, limited entirely to surgery. He maintains offices at 302-3 F. P. Smith building, where every convenience is supplied for the comfort of his patients. A man of high reputation in his calling, he has been honored by his fellow-practitioners by his election to the vice presidency of the Michigan State Medical Society, and was the secretary of the Lapeer County Medical Society, a position which he has held for eight years, and he also is a member of the American Medical Association. He is a member of the advisory board of Hurley Hospital, and consulting surgeon for the Michigan Home for the Feeble Minded, and in every capacity has shown his efficiency and fidelity to the performance of duty. Fraternally, Doctor Randall is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, a Shriner, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his political views he takes an independent stand.

Doctor Randall was married at Dryden, Michigan, in May, 1898, to Miss Louise Sarah Jordan, of Stillwater, Minnesota, daughter of Oliver Jordan, deceased. They have had no children.

ANDREW CLARK. The distinction of being one of the oldest mason contractors in the city of Detroit belongs to Andrew Clark. His business associates and his patrons have many other reasons to esteem him, since he has been not only engaged in business for many years, but his time has been filled with an exceptional service and a progressive business success. His independent connection with the building interests of Detroit covers a period of more than a quarter of a century and it is more than forty years since he first came as a poor young Scotchman to Detroit.

Andrew Clark was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, September 21, 1848. He is the only representative of his immediate family in America. His parents, Alexander and Ami (Robertson) Clark, as well as two sons and two daughters, all stayed in the old country. It was in his native locality in the land of hills and heather that Andrew Clark grew up, acquired a common school training, and followed the routine work of the farm, but without advancing his material prosperity in any conspicuous degree, up to 1873. That year marked his emigration to the United States, and he made the journey alone and came direct to New York.

Within a few weeks the firm of Thomas Fairburn & Son had taken him into their employ as an apprentice at the brickmason's trade. After completing his apprenticeship Mr. Clark remained with the firm for a period of five years. As a journeyman mason he found regular employment under different contractors for eight or nine years, and with the accumulations of his industry and with abundance of skillful performance as a basis to his credit, he engaged in independent business as a partner of John S. Putman under the firm named of Clark & Putman. This partnership continued successfully for three years, afterwards Mr. Clark established the firm of Clark & Company and his son, John H. Clark, is now associated with him in the business. During his long career as a mason contractor and builder Mr. Clark has erected many buildings in Detroit and vicinity, including churches, factories, apartment houses and flats and residences, a mere list of which would be too long for inclusion in this brief sketch.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Detroit Builders & Traders Exchange and of the Master Masons Association. His church is the Presbyterian. Mrs. Clark is likewise a native of Scotland, her maiden name being Jane Patullo, and she was born in the town of Forfar, Scotland, and came to America in 1872. The children of their marriage are as follows: Ami; Irene, who married Captain William H. McLean, a captain on the Great Lakes; and John A., who is his father's business associate.

MAX BROOCK. This Detroit real estate man, besides his many associations in local business circles, has been a factor in the public spirited citizenship of Detroit for some years, and his name is found on the rolls of a number of Detroit's most representative social and civic organizations.

Max Broock was born at Toronto, Canada, October 20, 1870, a son of Julius and Marie (Schober) Broock. His father came from Nice, Germany, to America in 1849, and his mother was born in Elberfeld, Germany, and came to America in 1853. The family moved to Detroit in 1871, and Max Broock was educated in the public schools, leaving at the age of ten years to find active work and support himself. Since 1892 he has been identified with the real estate business, and his long and successive experience has been such as to constitute him an authority in that field in Detroit. Mr. Broock specializes in high-class residence property, and also deals in general insurance and mortgage loans. His offices are in the Union Trust building.

As a Republican he was appointed a member of the City Plan and Improvement Commission five years ago by ex-Mayor Philip Breitmeyer. During the spring of 1914 the present mayor, Hon. Oscar B. Marx, reappointed him to the commission for another term of five years. Mr. Broock is a member of the Michigan Association for the protection of fish and game; of the Detroit Athletic Club; of the Detroit Yacht Club, Detroit Curling Club, Board of Commerce, Detroit Real Estate Board, Harmonie Society, Detroit Zoological Society, National Geographic Society and the Wolverine Automobile Club.

In 1897 at Detroit, Mr. Broock married Elizabeth Forkel. Her father, Julius Forkel, was a soldier during the American Civil war. Their children are: Ferdinand Broock, born in Detroit in 1898; Harold Broock, born in Detroit in 1899; Eleanor Broock, born in Detroit in 1901; and Elizabeth Maxine Broock, born in Detroit in 1909.

VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, M. S., M. D., Ph. D. While among that large and ever growing body of University of Michigan men and women, extending back for a period of nearly forty years, the name of Dr. Vaughan has countless associations and special distinctions, it is also identified with

a reputation in the field of medicine and surgery that is both national and international. Dr. Vaughan became an instructor in the University nearly forty years ago; since June, 1891, has been dean of the school of medicine and surgery, is also professor of hygiene and physiological chemistry and director of the hygienic laboratory.

Born at Mount Airy, Randolph county, Missouri, October 27, 1851, Victor Clarence Vaughan is a son of John and Adeline (Dameron) Vaughan, pioneers of Missouri. A liberal education prepared him for his life work. He was a student at Central College in Fayette and Mount Pleasant College, both in Missouri, graduating from the latter in 1872 as Bachelor of Science. His post-graduate work, begun in the University of Michigan in 1874, gave him in 1875 the degree Master of Science, and in 1876 that of Doctor of Philosophy. Dr. Vaughan received his degree Doctor of Medicine from the University medical school in 1878.

His connection with the corps of instruction at the university began in January, 1876, and since then his career has been one of fruitful accomplishment, both as an instructor and as an original investigator and contributor to scientific knowledge. Dr. Vaughan was assistant in the chemical laboratory from 1876 to 1883, lecturer on medical chemistry, 1879-80; assistant professor of medical chemistry, 1880-83; professor of physiological and pathological chemistry, and associate professor of therapeutics and materia medica, 1883-87; and since the latter date has been professor of hygiene and physiological chemistry, and as director of the hygienic laboratory has developed it to its present high standard of efficiency.

In university circles Dr. Vaughan has always been noted as an indefatigable worker and he has done much that calls for mention outside the close limits of his specialty. Since June, 1891, he has been the honored dean of the school of medicine and surgery at the university. For several terms he served as member of the state board of health, and during the Spanish-American war was major and surgeon of the Thirty-third Volunteer Michigan Infantry during the Santiago campaign, and in the same year was appointed division surgeon and was recommended by President McKinley for the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel. Majors Reed, Vaughan and Shakespeare constituted the "Typhoid Commission" whose report in two volumes has done much to improve the sanitation of armies.

Dr. Vaughan's work has brought him recognition in membership with various learned societies. He is a member of the German Chemical Society, the French Society of Hygiene, the Hungarian Society of Hygiene, the Association of American Physicians (president in 1909), and also the Michigan State Medical Society (president in 1897), and the American Medical Association (president in 1914). He has contributed more than one hundred and fifty articles to current medical and scientific literature. Among the books which he has written the following may be mentioned: Text Book of Physiological Chemistry, 1879, three editions; Ptomaines and Leucomaines, with Dr. Novy, 1888, three editions; Cellular Toxins, with Dr. Novy, 1902; Origin and Spread of Typhoid Fever in the United States Army, with Reed and Shakespeare, two volumes; Protein Split Products, with V. C. Vaughan, Jr., and J. W. Vaughan, 1913. His work on poisons in milk first called attention to the fact that bad milk is the cause of the high mortality in infants.

Dr. Vaughan was honored by the regents of the university in 1900 with the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The University of Pittsburg gave him the degree of Doctor of Science and Central College conferred upon him the degree Doctor of Laws.

In 1877 occurred his marriage to Miss Dora Catherine Taylor of

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W. H. Van Sice

Huntsville, Missouri. They are the parents of five children: Victor Clarence Jr., John Walter, Herbert Hunter, Henry Frieze and Warren Taylor.

WILLIAM HENRY VAN SICE. Owosso's live business men include William Henry Van Sice, dealer in building material, fuel and grain, and proprietor of the large elevator at that place. Few men starting absolutely without capital and entirely dependent upon their own labor and resources have more steadily prospered than Mr. Van Sice. He has not only pulled his own weight in the world, but has done much to contribute to the welfare and happiness of others, and having had to struggle hard during his own youth, it is his great pleasure in his years of prosperity to assist those less fortunate. William Henry Van Sice was born November 29, 1867, in Clinton county, Michigan. His father was W. H. Kimball, but at the age of five years he was adopted as a result of misfortune in the home of his parents, by Mr. John H. Van Sice, of St. Johns, Clinton county, a man in very modest circumstances, who, however, did the best he could for the young orphan. In the home of Mr. Van Sice the boy was given the care of his foster-parents, who sent him to school in Clinton county, and were probably as kind to the child as they would have been to one of their own children. However, Mr. Van Sice, who thus took the name of his foster-father, had to get out and extend his energy freely, in earning his way. He did chores while attending school, and grew up a strong and healthy young man. At the age of sixteen he did a man's work on a farm, though receiving meager wages. During his first year in regular employment, as a result of close economy, he saved one hundred dollars, and the savings of his second year he divided with his foster mother, who in the meantime had become a widow. He gave her money to enable her to make a trip to visit kinfolks in New York. He continued working steadily until at the age of twenty-two years he had saved enough to begin as a renter on a farm, and at that time he had the courage and good sense to get married. Since that time prosperity has been steadily coming, and has been abundant in recent years, but Mr. Van Sice loyally credits his wife with a large share of it. After eight years of hard work as a renter, he bought forty acres of land in Shiawassee county, and at the same time started in the lumber business, purchasing a portable saw-mill and also a grain threshing outfit. With that addition to his industrial resources, his real success may be said to have begun. He afterwards bought one hundred and seventy-four acres of land in Shiawassee county, and prospered both as a farmer and in the milling industry. In 1910 his mill was sold, and early in 1911 he started in the grain and elevator business at Owosso. His home in Owosso he has owned and occupied since 1899, living in the city while conducting his farm and mill. Mr. Van Sice bought the John Brooks elevator on Tenth and West Main Streets, and since has enlarged the capacity of that plant, and practically rebuilt until it is today one of the largest grain elevators in Shiawassee county. He has buildings and equipments that occupy nine city lots, and has steadily in employment from 10 to 40 people, although on special occasions his force number as high as 80 men. Mr. Van Sice possesses a pleasant home and other income producing properties in Owosso.

On October 24, 1889, was celebrated his marriage with Miss Cora E. Ryan, a native of Shiawassee county, and a daughter of John and Lucy Ryan. Her father is a retired farmer, a prosperous man, and highly respected citizen of Owosso. In politics Mr. Van Sice is a Republican, and in 1906 represented the Fifth Ward as alderman. Fraternally his affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights

of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. Mr. Van Sice in his prosperity of later years uses his money liberally, both for enjoyment and for charity. He and his wife are especially fond of automobiling, and make long trips, one of these into Ohio, covering a distance of eight hundred miles. He is well known for his charitable acts, and gives liberally to charitable institutions and has taken special pleasure in caring for his foster mother.

EDWIN B. STRONG, M. D. To no profession do greater opportunities for quiet and effective social service come than to the medical fraternity, and a physician and surgeon who has well utilized and accepted his privileges for faithful performance of skillful work is Dr. Edwin D. Strong of Rockford, Kent county. Dr. Strong has practiced medicine for more than a quarter of a century, and his father before him was an able and highly respected physician.

Edwin B. Strong was born July 6, 1863, at Reading, Michigan, a son of Dr. Henry W. and Rocela (Butler) Strong. Grandfather Ansel Strong, who married a Miss Sandborn, was one of the pioneer farmers of Michigan, having obtained his land directly from the government, and was a man of both material success and of community influence. Dr. Henry W. Strong was born at Monroe, Michigan, August 4, 1838, and died May 9, 1904, while his wife passed away in 1867. The elder Dr. Strong was one of the early graduates from the medical department of the University of Michigan, a member of the class of 1863. After six years practice at Reading he moved to Byron Center in 1869, and practiced there until his death in 1904. He was a Democrat in politics and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. There were just two children, and the daughter, Celia H. Strong, is now living in California.

Dr. Edwin B. Strong completed his early education in the Grand Rapids high schools, and after his freshman year in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor finished his studies preparatory for the practice of medicine in Detroit in 1887. For a number of years he was in practice with his father at Byron Center, but in 1906 moved to Cannon township in Kent county, and since 1910 has conducted his large general practice from Rockford. Dr. Strong is an esteemed member of the Kent county Medical Society, in politics is a Democrat, and has affiliations with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, and the Knights of the Maccabees. On October 26, 1900, he married Pearl Bellows of Rockford. Mrs. Strong is a graduate of the Butterworth Hospital of Grand Rapids. They have four children: Lee E., aged thirteen; Grace L., aged seven; Donald L.; and Hugh B., who was born in 1914.

VALENTINE SEBASTIAN BOOS. The *Saginaw Journal*, now in its fourteenth year, while the youngest German paper in the field, has become one of the strongest among all the German weeklies published in the northeast section of the state, and in influence and reputation for peerless discussion of public and current news, stands in the forefront.

The circulation of the weekly *Journal* is about three thousand, and its present position has been won against severe competition and the success of the enterprise is a high tribute to the editorial and business ability of Mr. Boos, who is now sole proprietor and editor.

Valentine S. Boos was born in Mainz, Germany, July 13, 1860, a son of Jacob and Anna (Ehrhardt) Boos. The printing and newspaper business have been a family vocation for at least two generations. Jacob Boos was a printer and pressman by trade, and his name has a place in the history of mechanical inventions which have improved and perfected

printing machinery and stereotyping processes. For nearly fifty years he was employed by one publishing house at Mainz, and had been manager of the press room and stereotyping department.

Jacob Boos played an important part in the Revolution of 1848 in Germany. Not being accepted in the regular army on account of a crippled finger, he entered the camps of the revolutionists as a turner, of which society he had been a teacher at that time at Wuerttemberg. During some battles he was wounded in both legs, was finally made a prisoner and placed amongst those who were to be shot, but all were finally given their liberty at the close of the war.

Both he and his wife died at Mainz. Of their six children, four are deceased, and the only other one still living is Elizabeth the widow of Franz Klass, who resides in Bingen, Germany.

Valentine S. Boos received a good education, attending the schools in his native city, and spent four years' apprenticeship in learning the trade of printer in Mainz. About the time he reached his majority he set out for America, and arrived at New York City in 1880, during the hard-times. There was no employment at his trade or any other kind of work, his money ran low, and he had to leave the metropolis altogether. At New Seeland, New York, he found work in a fish factory, and after a hard struggle got his first opening in his regular trade. As a compositor he worked on the *Connecticut Republikaner*, a German daily and weekly paper, owned and published by William Schleim. During the several years of his experience with that publication, he rapidly acquired a thorough knowledge of the English language, and that proved of great advantage to him in his subsequent career. In 1883 Mr. Boos returned to New York City, and secured a place in the employ of the Steiger Publishing Company. He remained there until he was induced at the urgent request of his previous employer the editor of the *Republikaner*, to return to New Haven, where he worked as editor and translator for several years. About that time he was attracted to the west and resigning his position with the New Haven paper came to Detroit in 1889. His first employment lasting one year, was with the Shoper Printing Company, and then at the request of the publisher of the daily *Saginaw Post*, he came to this city, and worked for this paper as advertising solicitor and reporter. Mr. Boos was promised steady employment in the advertising department, but after three months the daily *Post* was discontinued, and Mr. Boos was again out of employment. His next work was as editor with the *Saginaw Zeitung*, and in 1893 with Mr. Ernst Zoelner, as partner, he became editor and advertising manager of the *Zeitung* and that relationship continued for three years. Mr. Boos then sold his interest to Mr. E. Zoelner. Mr. Boos, however, continued as editor with the *Zeitung*, until it went out of existence by absorption in the *Saginaw Post*. Mr. Boos then became advertising manager for the *Post*, and worked in that capacity for several years. In 1901, with Richard Muessig, he organized the weekly *Saginaw Journal*. In 1902 he bought his partner's interest, and since that time on his independent initiative and energy has succeeded in making the journal second to no German paper in influence and circulation in Saginaw Valley. His circulation list has shown a steady growth and increase from the beginning, and his name deserves a place in the history of the press of Michigan, as a man who through hard struggle and many trials has come to the front. At the same time he has reared and educated a fine family, and has provided a pleasant home for them.

Mr. Boos is Independent in politics, is affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Arbeiter Verein. On February 17, 1883, in New York City, Mr. Boos married Miss Augusta Raasch, a native of New Stettin, near Berlin, Germany. She came to the United States as a

child with her parents. The three children of their marriage are Flora, wife of Samuel Paquette of Saginaw; Emily Boos, who has become an expert in typesetting at Saginaw; Edwin, the only son, now thirteen years of age.

ROBERT HENRY KIRSCHMAN. Among the rising young lawyers of the Michigan Bar, perhaps there is none whose career is more promising than that of Robert Henry Kirschman, who is capably serving his second term as prosecuting attorney of Calhoun county.

Mr. Kirschman was born in Allegan, Michigan, September 13, 1874, and is a son of Jacob and Christiana (Oesterle) Kirschman, who in early childhood emigrated from Germany to the United States. The father, a self-made man of industry and perseverance, was for many years engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages at Grand Rapids and Allegan, but spent the declining years of his life in quiet retirement at Muskegon, where he passed to his final rest. The mother died while Mr. Kirschman was attending the University of Michigan.

Robert Henry Kirschman received his early education in the public schools of Muskegon. There he was graduated from the Muskegon High School in the class of 1894. Later he attended Benton Harbor College for a short time, and adopted teaching as a profession, continuing as an instructor in the public schools for eight years. During this time Mr. Kirschman devoted his spare time to the study of law, which had attracted him from boyhood, and he decided to work his way through the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Early in his College course he allied himself with the various college organizations, including the Webster Debating Society, a literary organization in which his abilities soon won him the presidency, and he subsequently became a member of the Law Presidents' Club. In 1907 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and in the same year established himself in practice in Battle Creek, forming a co-partnership with the late Judge Robert J. Kelley, the firm of Kelley & Kirschman being known as one of the strongest legal combinations in the city until the death of the senior member. Since that time he has continued in practice alone.

A Republican in politics, in 1909 Mr. Kirschman was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Calhoun County, but after one year resigned this office to return to his private practice, then demanding his attention. In 1910 he was the candidate of the Republican party for the office of prosecuting attorney, and in the election that followed he was given a majority of 1,422 votes, larger than the majority received by any other candidate of the party that year in Calhoun county. In 1912 he was re-nominated and re-elected to this office, in which he has continued to serve with marked ability and conscientious devotion to duty. Few public officials have been more faithful in the discharge of the responsibilities of their office, and it has been given to few to gain and retain in greater degree the esteem and respect of the general public.

Mr. Kirschman is a past master of A. T. Metcalf Lodge No. 419, F. & A. M. He is also a Knight Templar and a Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to Battle Creek Commandery No. 33, K. T., and to DeWitt-Clinton Consistory of the Valley of Grand Rapids. He is also a member of Saladin Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Grand Rapids. His other fraternal connections are with Battle Creek Lodge No. 33, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Battle Creek Lodge No. 35, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Kirschman was married November 15, 1899, to Miss Winifred Alles Fuhrman, daughter of John C. and Margaret (Alles) Fuhrman, residents of Muskegon, Michigan. Mrs. Kirschman is a native of Hersey,

Osceola county, Michigan, was graduated from the Muskegon High School, and was a student at the University of Michigan during her husband's attendance there. Mr. and Mrs. Kirschman have two children, Robert Everett, born at Houghton, Michigan, and Winifred Alles Oesterle, born at Hersey, Michigan. The pleasant family home is located at No. 22 Terrace Avenue, Battle Creek, Michigan.

ALEXANDER GULIC FINLAY. Not all men who start out in life with liberal advantages of education and home environments make a success, but the failures in that class have little to complain of in their lack of fortune, and even where they succeed, they owe probably much of their success to outside help as to themselves. However, it is an entirely different case with those who reach the altitudes of prosperity after a hard battle beginning in childhood against adversities, without schools or other advantages, and who succeed by sheer force of native ability and hard work. Probably no man in Saginaw deserves more credit for his success in life, than Alexander G. Finlay, now president of the Valley Grey Iron Company, a large foundry establishment, which under the direction of Mr. Finlay has become one of the most important in the Saginaw Valley. His career has been one of hard work, of intelligent handling of resources, and is an inspiration to others who are still struggling along the upward path of success.

Alexander Gulic Finlay was born April 3, 1854, in Ulster county, New York, a son of James and Anna (Brownlee) Finlay, both of whom were natives of Scotland and settled in New York State in the early forties. His father, a stone cutter by trade, followed that vocation in Ulster county, until his death in 1856. The mother during the latter years of her life, spent much of her time in Saginaw, where she died in 1887, and her remains now rest in Forest Lawn Cemetery. There were twelve children, and eight are now deceased, the living being: William St. Clair Lefco Finlay, who resides in Rensselaer county, New York; Susan, wife of James Smith, of Brooklyn, New York, and Sylvia Clarissa, wife of Thomas H. Ford, of Saginaw.

Alexander G. Finlay was but twenty-two months old when his father died. The mother was left in very moderate circumstances, and with a large family to look after. Owing to this condition of affairs, the son when eight years of age was put to work in a cotton factory. At the age of ten he started out to get a little schooling, and for two seasons attended school in Newburgh, in Orange county, New York. His opportunities were abbreviated again by family poverty, and he was obliged to go to work and contribute to the family exchequer. His original intention had been to learn the trade of machinist, but after a fair trial he decided that the machinists hardly had enough activity, and that the vocation would not afford him the opportunities he craved as the possessor of a strong and rugged physique, and an ambition for the strenuous life. Therefore he took up the trade of moulder, at Newburgh, and after serving the apprenticeship and becoming a journeyman at the age of twenty-two left his native state and located in Detroit, Michigan. One year was spent in work at his trade there, and in 1877 Mr. Finlay came to Saginaw. Thirty-five years of his career, since that date, has been spent in this city, where he is one of the old residents. His employment here began in the foundry of A. F. Bartlett, and in that one institution he continued for a period of thirty years and for twenty years held the position of foreman. During all those years he never lost any time, was a hard and conscientious worker, knew the business from the minutest details, and often had the practical responsibility of the entire plant placed upon his

shoulders. In the meantime he and his wife had inaugurated a system of careful economy, and as a result they had a considerable amount of capital to show for all these years, so that in 1907, on leaving the employ of the Bartlett Company, Mr. Finlay with his capital and with his experience and with the confidence he was able to inspire among his associates, was able to organize the Valley Grey Iron Company, and became its president and owns the controlling interest. After completing the building and a modern plant, the Company began its operations, and has since built up a business hardly second to any of its kind in northeastern Michigan. The plant occupies a tract of about four acres, comprising one of the best manufacturing sites in Saginaw, and in a strategic location, which of itself works for the success of the business. At the present time, forty or more workmen are steadily employed, and the valley concern has more expert moulders in its employ than any other foundry in Saginaw. To no one factor so much as to Mr. Finlay is the success of this business due. Nominally he holds the dignified position of president of the company, but the visitor to the plant will less frequently find him in front of his desk in the business office than in the factory working alongside of his employes with his sleeves rolled up and with little to distinguish him outwardly from his subordinates. Many executives who have come up from a long experience in a business fail because of their aloofness from the practical management of their business, and because they no longer keep up that close and intimate touch with their employes, which is as vital to the success of an enterprise as good material and scientific methods. Mr. Finlay has never failed in this respect, and is still as hard a worker as when he was in the ranks of wage earners. The Valley Company specializes in the manufacture of bandsaws, and this requires not only the highest grade of metal, but expert treatment in every department.

Mr. Finlay is independent in politics, belongs to the Presbyterian church, and his long and active business career has allowed him little time for diversions, or interests outside of home and family. Mr. Finlay was married July 8, 1878, to Miss Lucy Kershaw, who was born in England. Their four children are: Thomas H. Finlay, who is a plumber by trade and lives in Saginaw; Anna Clarissa, who is teacher of Domestic Science and art in the Saginaw schools; Alexander Finlay, who is employed in the Lufkin Rule Company at Saginaw; and John J. Finlay, who is a moulder with his father's company. Mr. Finlay owns and occupies his pleasant homestead at 1126 South Jefferson Street in Saginaw.

JOHN CHARLES LUETJOHANN. The vice president of the Valley Grey Iron Company, and for many years the daily companion and associate of A. G. Finlay, president of the same company, John Charles Luetjohann is one of the capable industrial leaders of Saginaw, who have come up from the ranks, and who now occupy places of prominence in affairs. In these days of strenuous competition among all departments of industry, and commerce, it requires not only ordinary business push and energy, but expert knowledge and efficiency, to make a success of any undertaking. Probably no Saginaw concern has a more substantial record of success and steady prosperity than the Valley Grey Iron Company, and this fact is almost entirely due to the seasoned judgment and practical skill of the two men who are bearing the chief responsibilities of its management, and who are owners of nearly all the stock in the enterprise.

John Charles Luetjohann was born in Holstein, at that time a province of Denmark, but now a portion of the German Empire. His birth-

day was January 12, 1868, and his parents were Amos Frederick and Mary (Prien) Luetjohann. The parents came to the United States in 1869, bringing John C., when a baby of about one year, and settled in Saginaw. There the elder Luetjohann has lived for forty-four years, being now retired, and after a long and active business career, spent chiefly in salt manufacturing, enjoys a comfortable competence. He is a Republican, and he and his family worship in the Lutheran church, and he is a man held in the highest esteem by his neighbors and friends. The mother died in Saginaw some years ago. There were six children, two of whom are deceased, and the living are: Henry Luetjohann, of Saginaw; Elizabeth, wife of Adolf Boertman, of Saginaw; John C., and Anna, wife of Charles Wrege of Saginaw.

John C. Luetjohann grew up in Saginaw, attended the public schools and when fourteen years of age started out to make his own way. Four years were spent in his father's employ, and at the end of that time he entered the Bartlett foundry and learned the trade of moulder. After completing his apprenticeship, he continued for twenty-one years an employe of the Bartlett Company, and only left that concern to become associated with Mr. A. G. Finlay in the organization of the Valley Grey Iron Company, assuming the position of vice president in that concern. Between his former position as a workman, and his present one as an executive officer of a flourishing concern, there is little difference to be observed in the habits and manner of the vice president, since he still takes his place on the floor of the foundry, goes about among his workmen, with only the quiet authority that comes from thorough knowledge and an ability to do the right thing, and which gives greater confidence and esteem than any nominal office could ever do. Mr. Luetjohann owes his rise in the business world to his energy and thrift, and stands high in the esteem of local business men in Saginaw.

His politics is Republican, his church is the German Lutheran, he belongs to the Royal League, and he is popular in social and business circles of Saginaw.

On June 28, 1893, Mr. Luetjohann married Miss Elizabeth Sthermf, a daughter of Jacob Sthermf of Saginaw. They have one daughter, Laura, now seventeen years of age, and a graduate of the Saginaw high schools.

CHARLES H. GILLIS. In the series of personal sketches appearing in this history it is most gratifying to note the appreciable percentage of native sons of Michigan who have found within the state ample scope for worthy and effective effort along various lines of endeavor, and of this valued quota a prominent representative is Mr. Gillis, who is one of the influential business men and public-spirited citizens of Battle Creek, where he stands at the head of the well known firm of C. H. Gillis & Sons, general contractors and builders, and who is a scion of an honored pioneer family of Michigan, within whose gracious borders he has resided from the time of his birth. He has gained recognition as one of the leading contractors and builders of Calhoun county, and the firm of which he is the executive head maintains its mill and offices at 53 South McCamly street, with facilities of the best modern type in all departments and special attention being given to fine cabinet work and stair-building, though the firm controls a large business in the line of general contracting in the erection of buildings.

Mr. Gillis was born at Vermontville, Eaton county, Michigan, on the 12th of April, 1855, and is a son of Edwin and Elizabeth A. (Mead) Gillis, the former of whom was a native of the state of New York and

the latter was born at Meadville, Pennsylvania, a member of the family in whose honor the town was named and one that became specially prominent in the activities of the Civil war. Edwin Gillis was reared and educated in the state of his birth and in his youth he there learned the tinner's trade, in which he became a skilled workman. More than half a century ago he came to Michigan, and he was a comparatively young man at the time of his death, which occurred at Battle Creek, in August, 1869. His widow survived him by nearly a quarter of a century and passed the closing years of her life in Battle Creek, where she was summoned to eternal rest in 1893, at the age of fifty-three years. The remains of the parents rest in Oak Hill cemetery at Battle Creek. Edwin and Elizabeth A. Gillis became the parents of five sons, one of whom died in infancy, and of the four attaining to maturity Charles H., of this review, is the eldest; William H., who was born at Battle Creek, is now a resident of Garrett, Indiana; Edwin, who was born at Galesburg, Michigan, was a resident of Kalamazoo, this state, at the time of his death, which occurred October 27, 1912; and Harry B., who likewise was born at Galesburg, now resides in the city of South Bend, Indiana.

Charles H. Gillis was a child at the time of his parents' removal from Vermontville, Eaton county, to Galesburg, Kalamazoo county, and in the latter place he acquired his early education in the public schools. Concerning the conditions that compassed him in his boyhood and youth the writer of this review has previously given the following estimate, which amply covers the matter: "He was but fourteen years of age at the time of his father's death, and as the family was left in straitened circumstances he began to depend upon his own resources when a mere boy. Thus it was that he contended with adverse circumstances, learned the value of practical industry and self-reliance, and became animated with that ambition which has enabled him to gain definite and worthy success through his own well directed efforts. In his youth Mr. Gillis learned the carpenter's trade, and he followed the same for virtually a quarter of a century, during the major part of which period he did independent work as a builder. The greater part of his life has been passed in Battle Creek. After his marriage, in 1878, he passed two years at Galesburg, Kalamazoo county, and since that time he has resided continuously in Battle Creek."

Actively concerned with building and contracting operations in Battle Creek for nearly forty years, Mr. Gillis has long maintained a position of distinct priority in his chosen field of endeavor, and since 1900 he has been associated with his two sons in general contracting and building, under the firm name of C. H. Gillis & Sons. In 1907 the firm leased their present mill property, which is equipped for the turning out of the best grades of cabinet work and interior finishing, and which controls a large custom trade. The firm now gives employment to a larger number of men than does any other concern of its kind in Battle Creek, and an appreciable force is retained in the operation of the mill, where are employed a number of specially skilled artisans. The firm gives particular attention to the installing of modern store fronts and other remodeling work, and the manufacture of window screens has become an important feature of the business.

Mr. Gillis is a Republican in his political allegiance, and while he is primarily a business man he has well fortified views concerning matters of public policy and is broad-minded and progressive in his civic attitude. He has had no ambition for public office but did not deny himself when he was tendered the nomination for representative of the Second Ward in the city board of aldermen, as a member of which he gave most

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Henry H. Morrow

faithful and effective service in his first term, with the result that he held this office for four years, his present term expiring on April 15, 1913.

Mr. Gillis is ever found ready to lend his co-operation in the furtherance of measures projected for the general good of the community, and his business operations have tended to conserve the material progress of Battle Creek, where he has been the contractor in the erection of many residences of the better order and a number of business structures, as well as the fine edifice of the First Methodist Episcopal church. On the 16th of October, 1913, the firm of C. H. Gillis & Sons purchased the buildings and real estate of the old Battle Creek Table Company, and this plant has been remodeled for their use, the same to be devoted to their rapidly expanding manufacturing business.

At Vicksburg, Kalamazoo county, on the 21st of August, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gillis to Miss Dora L. Russell, who was reared and educated at Galesburg, that county, and who is a daughter of Louis W. and Susan M. (Sharpstein) Russell. Her father was a wagonmaker by vocation and was a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, as a member of a Michigan regiment. Mr. Russell was a resident of Mancelona, Antrim county, at the time of his death, and his widow now resides in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gillis, wife of him to whom this sketch is dedicated. Mr. and Mrs. Gillis have two sons, who are their father's able and valuable business associates, as already noted, and who are numbered among the alert and popular young business men of Battle Creek. Floyd R., the elder son, was born at Battle Creek, September 20, 1886, and was here reared and educated. He has been a member of the firm of C. H. Gillis & Sons since 1911. On the 2d of July, 1906, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura Gillett, of Battle Creek, and they have two children, Charles Henry and Martha Dora. Carl H. Gillis, the younger son, likewise gained his business training under the effective direction of his father and is a member of the firm of which the latter is the head. He was born in Battle Creek, March 27, 1889, where his educational training included a course in the Michigan Business and Normal College, in which he was graduated. January 19, 1913, gave record of his marriage to Miss Carmen Standiford, of Athens, Michigan, and they now reside at 103 Highway street, Battle Creek. Floyd R. Gillis has his home at 479 West Van Buren street, and the attractive modern residence of the parents is situated at 180 Upton avenue.

HON. HENRY McMORRAN. One of the most useful men in the Michigan delegation to Congress during the past ten years has been Hon. Henry McMorran of Port Huron. However, though his public career has made him well known in the state and in the country at large, Mr. McMorran is essentially a business man, and for fifty years has been doing things in a large way, and on a scale of importance which has left a permanent impress on the industrial and commercial development of his home state.

Henry McMorran was born at Port Huron, June 11, 1844. His father and mother were Robert William and Isabella (Kelley) McMorran. His mother was born on the Isle of Man, having been brought to America and to Michigan when a young girl. She grew up and was educated and was married in this state, and died at Port Huron in 1910 at the venerable age of eighty-three. The father, who was born in Scotland, came to Michigan as a young man, was married in Port Huron and was a tailor until his death, during the fifties, when forty years old. There were three children, the Congressman being first, and his sisters are Mrs. James R. Hony and Mrs. C. G. Meisel of Port Huron.

Henry McMorran started out in life with more handicaps than most

boys. His schooling was all compressed within fourteen years from his birth, and consisted of more or less irregular attendance in the public institutions at Port Huron. In 1857 he started to work for W. H. P. Dowling, the leading merchant at that time of Port Huron. Three years with that employer gave him an experience which proved valuable in all his later ventures. From Port Huron he went to Marysville, found work with the firm of Myron Williams Lumber Company, but in 1865 returned to Port Huron, which has been the center of most of his activities. Opening a stock of merchandise at the foot of Butler Street, he engaged in the wholesale grocery and the ship chandlery trade, until 1879. Since then his career has been one of a broad activity and accomplishment of business. He was active in the promotion and construction of the Port Huron and Northwestern Railway, running from Port Austin, a distance of two hundred and eighteen miles, and continued as active general manager of this road until 1889, when it was sold to the Pere Marquette System. His attention was next concentrated on the flour and grain trade, and he conducted a large elevator at Port Huron, and also a mill, until the latter was destroyed in 1900. He continued in the elevator business until 1909 and then sold out his interests in that line. Mr. McMorran was prominent in the construction of the Port Huron Light & Power Company, and was president of the concern which developed this plant, furnishing the electric power now used in the city of Port Huron, and continued at the head of this company until it was sold in 1911 to the Port Huron Gas Company. In recent years Mr. McMorran has given most of his attention to the Port Huron and Sarnia Ferry Company, of which he is treasurer. He has served since 1879 as president of the Port Huron Savings bank, which in 1911 was consolidated with the Commercial Saving Bank. He is a director of the First National Bank, a director of the Port Huron Engine and Thresher Company, president of the Elmwood Land Company, president of the Michigan Cereal Company, treasurer of the E. B. Muller Company, and the Port Huron & Sarnia Transit Company, was former president of the McMorran Milling Company, treasurer of the Pawnee Boat Company, vice president of the Flint Pantaloon Company, and has had other important business relations.

As a successful business man he has done much for his community, but has also taken time from his private interests to serve the community and state in public office. His first important office was as city treasurer of Port Huron to which he was elected in 1860, and also represented the first ward in the city council as alderman in the same year. In 1902 he was first elected as representative from the Second Michigan District to Congress, and has served as a member from the Fifty-Eighth to the Sixty-second congresses. He has long been one of the leaders in the Republican party. Mr. McMorran joined the Masonic Order in the early sixties, has attained the Knights Templar degrees and also is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church is the Episcopal.

In October 1866 Mr. McMorran was married at Marysville, Michigan, to Miss Emma C. Williams, a daughter of Myron and M. P. Williams of Marysville, now deceased, and a pioneer and well known family. Three children have been born to their union, as follows: David McMorran, December 3, 1870, at Port Huron, a graduate of University of Michigan, and a business associate with his father, is married and has two children, Harry Gordon, and Charlotte McMorran; Mrs. Emma J. Murphy, born in 1872, lives in that city; Mrs. Clara McKenzie, born in 1879, is the wife of Norman McKenzie, and lives in Saskatchewan Province of Canada.

HENRY E. NAEGELY has been for nearly twenty years actively identified with the practice of law at Saginaw, and has won a distinctive posi-

tion in professional and civic affairs in the northeastern part of the state.

Henry E. Naegely was born in East Saginaw, which is now a part of the city of Saginaw, March 16, 1869. His father is Captain Henry Naegely, who was born in the Canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, December 3, 1838. Captain Naegely received a commercial education and military training in the schools of Winterthur, and lived in his native land until his departure for America in 1860. His determination to come to America and find a home in the western Republic was first formed at the age of twenty years, and two years later he set out for the new world and first settled in the state of Wisconsin. From that state in 1861 he enlisted in the Union army, and went to the defense of the integrity of his adopted fatherland. Previous experience and military training fitted him for command, and he was made an officer immediately on entering the army, and by skill and bravery won promotion until at the close of the war he held the rank of captain in command of a company. He also served as acting assistant adjutant general on General Morrow's staff. At the close of the war Captain Naegely located in Detroit, where he engaged in the hotel business and later moved to East Saginaw. He married Maggie Breen, who was born in Ireland in May, 1845, and possessed the finest qualities of mind and heart which are distinctive of the people of her nation.

Henry E. Naegely was born in Saginaw, attended the public schools, and in 1889 at the age of twenty entered the University of Michigan in the literary department. Three years were devoted to a general academic course, and then in 1892 he entered the law department. During his first year in law school he was elected class president, and not for many years had such an honor been conferred upon a student at the State University claiming Michigan as his home. On May 26, 1894, at Ann Arbor, Mr. Naegely was admitted to the bar, and was graduated from law school in June of the same year. Coming to Saginaw, he entered upon active practice, and has since found all his time and energies absorbed by a large and increasingly important general practice.

Mr. Naegely served as judge of the recorder's court of Saginaw from 1897 to 1899, was city attorney from 1899 up to 1905, and for two years was assistant prosecuting attorney of Saginaw county. While city attorney many important cases arose demanding his official services. In preparation for that office he had made a thorough study of municipal corporation law, and in not a few cases was able to give a distinctively valuable service to his community in representing the city and protecting its rights. As a lawyer it may be said that Naegely's professional career throughout has been marked by a close study and a thorough mastery of every case in which he has been interested, and by his conscientious and painstaking efforts in behalf of his clients he has won an honorable position at the local bar. His standing among the members of his fraternity is well indicated by his election by the Saginaw County Bar Association as president, for a period of two years, from 1906 to 1908.

At Saginaw on November 11, 1901, Mr. Naegely married Miss Katherine McCoy, a daughter of Timothy H. and Katherine (Fitzpatrick) McCoy. To this marriage have been born three children: Margaret, born September 16, 1902; Marie, born July 15, 1906; and Henry, born March 17, 1910. The family are all communicants of the Catholic church, and Mr. Naegely has been active in the Order of Knights of Columbus, since 1899, having been Grand Knight of the Council and prominent in the affairs of the Order in the State of Michigan. He is at the present time an officer of the local lodge of Elks. The East Saginaw Club has had his active membership since 1890. Politically, Mr.

Naegely is a Democrat, has frequently taken part in campaigns, both as a speaker on the stump and in the inner councils of the party. In recent years practically all his time has been devoted to the practice of law, and he has seen fit to decline all political honors.

WALTER S. POWERS. This representative member of the bar of Calhoun county has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession for nearly forty years and his prestige is of that order that implies not only specific ability but also close application, loyalty of purpose and impregnable integrity of character. He was a child of about one year at the time of his parent's removal to Michigan and thus is a scion of a sterling pioneer family of this state. He has been engaged in the practice of law in the city of Battle Creek since 1899, maintains his office headquarters in the Winslow block, at 55 West Main street, and controls a substantial and representative law business.

Mr. Powers was born in that part of Genesee county, New York, that later was segregated to form Wyoming county, and the date of his nativity was January 14, 1849. The family record shows long and worthy association with American history and traces back clearly to the colonial era in New England, where representatives of the name were substantial and honored citizens in the early period of our national history as well as in later generations. Mr. Powers is a grandson of John and Eunice (Squires) Powers, both of whom were born and reared in Vermont and who settled in western New York in the early years of the nineteenth century, Mrs. Powers having lived in Rochester, that state, when the future city was represented by only three houses. John Powers was a pioneer of western New York and there devoted virtually his-entire active life to agricultural pursuits. When of venerable age he came to Michigan to visit and he died in Barry county, this state. One of his sons, William, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and it is authentically assured that members of the Powers family had been valiant soldiers of the Continental forces in the war of the Revolution.

John Richard Powers, father of him whose name initiates this review, was born in Bedford township, Cayuga county, New York, about twenty-five miles from Auburn, on the 28th day of November, 1818. He was about eight years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Genesee county, New York, where he was reared to maturity on the home farm and where he received but limited educational advantages. For a time he attended the primitive common schools of the locality, but it has consistently been stated that most of his early education was "acquired in the home chimney-corner, by the light of the fire." His ambition and application enabled him by this means to make himself eligible for pedagogic honors, and for several terms he was a successful teacher in the common schools of his home state. The impaired health of his father finally compelled him to abandon teaching and to assume charge of the home farm, and he thus continued his labors in Genesee county, New York, until 1850, his marriage to Miss Hannah Johnson having been solemnized when he was a young man. In the autumn of the year last mentioned, John R. Powers, accompanied by his wife and their three children, set forth for Michigan, railroad communication having but recently been established between the east and the middle west. The journey was made by railroad to Buffalo and thence by vessels on the Great Lakes to Detroit. From the Michigan metropolis the family proceeded on the Michigan Central Railroad to Battle Creek, which was then but a village, and from this point Mr. Powers made, with team and wagon, the overland trip to his destination, in Barry county. His first homestead in that county comprised 120 acres, and but little had been

done in reclaiming the land from the wilderness, about the only "improvement" having been a rude shanty, in which the family home was established. The entire capital of the sturdy pioneer was represented in the sum of \$100, and after taking from this the requisite amount to make a preliminary payment on his land he found his available cash reduced to ten dollars. After establishing himself in the new and primitive home he applied this cash to the purchase of a cow, for which domestic animal sixteen dollars was the stipulated purchase price. He arranged to split rails at fifty cents a hundred to pay for the remainder of his bovine obligation. Concerning his trials and labors the following account has been given, and it is well worthy of preservation, together with other data pertaining to him and his family:

"For two seasons he obtained the necessities for his family by outside work for other settlers, and in the intervals of this period he was engaged in making a substantial cabin of side-logs, the shingles having been made by him and the entire work having been done by hand. After several years filled with hard labor, this period of economic stress had passed, and he had a very productive and valuable farm. In 1884, having traded his first farm for land upon which the Battle Creek suburb of Urbandale is now located, he removed to Bedford township, Calhoun county. The property about Urbandale he afterward sold to his youngest son. Both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives in Calhoun county and their names merit enduring place on the roster of the honored pioneers of Michigan. They became the parents of eight children: Lydia A.; James M.; Walter S., who is the immediate subject of this review; Agnes, who is the wife of John Wing, of Bedford township, Calhoun county; Dr. Herbert A., who is a representative physician of Battle Creek; Eunice, who is the wife of Walter Stringham, of the same city; Daniel J., who still resides in Bedford township; and Lida, who remains at the old homestead in the township just mentioned."

As previously stated, Walter S. Powers was about one year old at the time of the family removal to Michigan, and his boyhood and youth were passed under the conditions and influences of the pioneer farm of his father, in Barry county. He duly improved the advantages afforded him in the district schools, and even as a boy he determined that he would prepare himself for the legal profession, this definite purpose having been held without wavering and having resulted in his becoming one of the prominent members of the bar of the state in which virtually his entire life has been passed. Like many another aspiring youth, Mr. Powers utilized pedagogy as a means to an end, and his successful work as a teacher in the schools of Michigan showed how well he had used the educational privileges he had been given or had acquired through personal effort. At the age of twenty-two years Mr. Powers became a teacher in a district school in Newago county, his primary purpose in going to the northern part of the state having been to find work in the lumbering region during the winter. His initial success as a teacher led him to continue the same vocation after his return to Barry county, and later he was a successful and popular teacher in the village schools of New London, Ohio. At this latter period of his pedagogic work Mr. Powers was enabled to begin the study of law, under the preceptorship of his cousin, Rollin Powers, and he was admitted first to the Ohio bar. Holding as inadequate naught but the best possible reinforcement for his chosen profession, Mr. Powers, after his admission to practice, entered the law department of the University of Michigan, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1877, and from which he received his coveted degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Mr. Powers served his professional novitiate at Bellevue, Eaton

county, Michigan, and one year later he was succeeded in this field by his brother James, who was graduated in the law department of the university just a year later than was he himself. Having gained valuable experience of a practical order, Walter S. Powers then removed to the village of Nashville, Barry county, and in his old home county he built up a large and representative professional business, having continued in active practice at Nashville for a period of about twenty years and having gained high vantage-ground as one of the representative members of the bar of Barry county and that of southern Michigan. Thus, in 1899, when he found a broader field of professional endeavor, by establishing his residence in the city of Battle Creek, he came fortified with an unassailable reputation for admirable achievement in his chosen profession,—a reputation that can be gained only through personal worth and individual ability. He now controls a most substantial practice of general order, is known as a resourceful trial lawyer and well informed counselor, and has been concerned with much important litigation besides representing an influential clientage. His success has been on a parity with his professional ability and close application, and he is known as one of the liberal and public-spirited citizens of Battle Creek. He purchased the block in which his law offices are established and this was known as the Powers block until he sold the property, at a comparatively recent date. Mr. Powers has given considerable attention to dealing in real estate and he is at the present time the owner of valuable realty in his home city, including the building at 60-64 East Main street, in which sessions of the circuit court are held, Battle Creek being one of the two cities of Michigan in which, though they are not county-seats, are held regular sessions of the circuit court.

In politics Mr. Powers was formerly a Republican, but, in consonance with his well fortified convictions, he transferred his allegiance to the Progressive party at the time of its organization, in 1912, since which time he has been a zealous and effective advocate of the principles and policies for which the new party stands sponsor. He was presidential elector from Michigan on the Progressive ticket in 1912 and is one of the party leaders in his home state. While a resident of Nashville he was president of the village board of trustees for two years, besides serving as president of the board of education and as postmaster of the town, a position to which he was appointed during the administration of President Cleveland, his political allegiance at that time having been given to the Democratic party. Mr. Powers is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, as a member of Battle Creek Lodge, No. 12, Free & Accepted Masons, and with the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. At Nashville he was a charter member of the lodge of the Independent Order of Foresters. He is a valued member of the Calhoun County Bar Association, and holds membership in the Athelstan Club, the leading social organization of its kind in Battle Creek.

On the 24th of May, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Powers, and of this union the two children are Blanch and Seba A. On the 5th of June, 1910, Mr. Powers contracted a second marriage, Miss Alice Feighner, of Battle Creek, becoming his wife. Their attractive home is at 132 North avenue. Miss Blanch Powers, elder of the two children of Walter S. Powers, was born at Nashville, Barry county, where she was graduated in the high school. Later she was graduated in the Detroit Conservatory of Music, and for some time she taught music in the public schools of Charlotte and Battle Creek. She is now a regular grade teacher in the schools of the city of Grand Rapids, this state, where she has been engaged since the autumn of 1911. Seba A. Powers has been engaged in the seed and feed business in Battle Creek

since 1908. He married Miss Flora Bromberg, of this city, and they have one daughter and one son,—Marion Jane and Walter Henry.

LEWIS S. RAMSDELL, M. D. It has been within the powers and privileges of Dr. Ramsdell to attain to definite prestige as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of his native city and state. He is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the city of Manistee and is a member of a family which has been one of the most prominent and influential in this history of Manistee from the pioneer era to the present, besides which it may be noted that the Doctor is of the third generation of the Ramsdell line in Michigan, where his grandfather settled, in Wayne county, a decade or more prior to the admission of the state to the Union. Adequate data concerning the family history appear on other pages of this publication, and thus it is unnecessary to repeat the same in the present connection, further than to say that Thomas J. Ramsdell, father of the Doctor, still remains one of the most prominent and honored citizens of Manistee, even as he is one of the city's venerable pioneers and most substantial capitalists.

Dr. Ramsdell was born at Manistee, Michigan, on the 4th of July, 1875, and his loyalty to his native city has been such as to justify the patriotic date of his nativity. He attended the public schools until his graduation in the Manistee high school, in 1895, and thereafter he took a partial course in the literary department of the University of Michigan. In preparation for his chosen profession he entered the celebrated Rush Medical College, in the city of Chicago, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1900, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thereafter, to fortify himself more fully, he went to the city of Vienna, Austria, where he completed a two years' post-graduate course in one of the great medical institutions of Europe. After his return to America Dr. Ramsdell was engaged in practice in the City of Mexico for one year, and he then returned to Manistee, where he has since continued in active professional service, specializing in surgery, and where he has achieved high reputation and distinctive success. He has received the degree of Fellow of the American Academy of Science, and he is identified with the Manistee County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. The Doctor was a member of the Illinois National Guard at the time of the Spanish-American war. He went to Cuba with the First Illinois and stayed as long as the troops remained in Cuba and was in all the battles around Santiago, where he served as hospital steward. He is a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association and is still identified with the Michigan National Guard, as a member of the medical corps. In his home city the Doctor is affiliated with the lodge, chapter and commandery of York Rite Masonry, and also with the lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a Republican in his political proclivities, and his wife is a member of the Congregational church in Manistee.

In April, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Ramsdell to Miss Marie Louise Cutcheon, daughter of General Cutcheon, long a distinguished citizen of Michigan. The one child of this union is Thomas J., Jr., named in honor of his paternal grandfather.

HON. GEORGE WILLARD. The early spirit of self-reliance that carried the men who dwelt among the Green Mountains into the Revolutionary war has continued, in large degree, to particularize the sons of Vermont. Seclusion, dependence upon their own expedients and the combativeness always fostered by being in the minority, in great concourses of people,

have, doubtless, had much to do in forming these people's natures. But the spirit of the days of the winning of American independence, the infection and animation of its example, and the pride of having for a heritage the blood in which it first blazed, is still the strongest trait in their intellectual and social composition. Wherever they are to be found, in military or civil life, in public position or in society, the professions, business or the church, there is a spirit and manner that tells the world whence they came and who their fathers were. Among the sons of Vermont who have brought fame to Battle Creek and the state of Michigan was the late Hon. George Willard, who, at the time of his decease, March 26, 1901, had been a resident and active participant in the business and civic life of this community for thirty-three years. Primarily a minister of the Gospel, he developed such aptness for affairs, such strength of character and solidity of judgment, that he became a legislator, a leader in finance, and an important factor in the intellectual and social life of the city.

Mr. Willard was born March 20, 1824, at Bolton, Chittenden county, Vermont, and belonged to an old and honored family of New England. The founder of the American branch of the family was Simon Willard, who was born in England in 1607, and emigrated to America in 1634, settling first in Massachusetts and one year later assisting the Reverend Bullock in establishing the colony of Hartford, which he successfully represented in the general court of Massachusetts from 1636 to 1652. Later he acted as governor's assistant until 1676, explored the headwaters of the Merrimac River, and was a member of the board of commissioners which settled the boundary line dispute between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, the stone boundary mark still bearing his initials. During King Philip's War he played an important part, commanding the Middlesex county militia and leading a force of troops to the relief of Deerfield.

It is from this sturdy colonist that many of the name of Willard trace their descent. One of the sons of the founder, Major Samuel Willard, was a pastor of Old South Church, in Boston, and acting president of Harvard College, and a prolific contributor to the religious literature of that period. Also from the progenitor was descended a president of Harvard at a later day, a commander of Fort Dummer, the first settlement made in Vermont, and George Willard's great-grandfather, Oliver Willard, who received from the colony of New York a patent to Hartland township and first settled there.

Allen Willard, the father of George Willard, was born February 10, 1794, at Hartland, Vermont, and at the age of twenty-two years entered Dartmouth College, where one of his mates was Rufus Choate. In the disturbed condition incident to the epoch-making Dartmouth College case, during Mr. Willard's junior year, he left that institution and went to Bolton, Vermont, where he first engaged in teaching and later took up farming. The year 1836 saw his advent in Michigan, at which time he settled on the place at Goguae Lake, which for seventy-eight years has been the Willard homestead. Allen Willard is remembered as having an interesting character, one of his principal traits being his independence in forming his views of men and measures. When Andrew Jackson was first nominated for the presidency he was one of the three men in his Vermont town to cast their votes for him, but later, after Jackson's executive interference with the United States Bank, Mr. Willard left the Democratic party and became a Whig. A great lover of literature, he was a profound Greek and Latin student, and continued the study of these languages throughout his long life. He passed away at the age of eighty-two years, February 12, 1876. Mr. Willard married Eliza Barron, who was a descendant of one of the early Irish families that settled in

New England, and they became the parents of two sons: George and Charles, the latter of whom became prominent in the manufacturing interests of Battle Creek. He made several princely gifts to that city, among them being the Charles Willard Public Library Building, the Young Men's Christian Association Building and the beautiful Willard Park, embracing sixteen acres, fronting on Gogouac Lake.

George Willard was twelve years of age when he accompanied his parents to southern Michigan, and here he continued to reside throughout the period of his life. An eye-witness to practically the entire development of this section from primitive pioneer conditions to modern twentieth-century fulfillment of prophecies, he ever bore a prominent and helpful part in the various activities of life here. He early gave evidence of possessing a consuming thirst for knowledge, for by the time he was eight years of age he had mastered the rudiments of the ordinary studies, and in spite of the primitive nature of the educational facilities to be secured in the new country was reading the gospels in the original Greek when he was still a lad of fourteen, and was also familiar with Homer. He became a teacher at the age of sixteen years, at Leroy, and at the age of twenty years was graduated from Kalamazoo College. Having decided upon entering the ministry, he spent several years in preparation, and in 1848 was ordained. A recent biographical work of Calhoun county speaks of his life at this time as follows: "With that event he began the career of varied activity and accomplishment which continued for more than half a century. He was successively rector of churches at Coldwater, Battle Creek, and Kalamazoo until 1862, when, his convictions of duty having undergone a change so that he no longer felt that he could continue in the discharge of the priestly office, he resigned and soon afterward accepted the chair in Latin in Kalamazoo College. Already he had been drawn into the current of discussion and affairs that steadily flowed toward the crisis of war. In 1855, during the excitement in regard to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, he wrote a letter to Hon. William H. Seward on the subject, receiving a reply from which the following extract is of interest: 'Truth in every department of human knowledge and action is entitled to open, free confession and vindication by all classes of society; and I know of no ground upon which any man, anywhere, much less any man in a republic, can suppress his convictions or refrain from giving his support to the truth on any great and vital question.'"

From the year 1856 Mr. Willard served as a member of the state board of education, where his influence and efforts contributed in marked degree to the movement which culminated in the establishment of the State Agricultural College at Lansing, which opened in 1857. Forty years later, as the only surviving member of the board of education at that time, Mr. Willard delivered the anniversary address at the college. Becoming a regent of the University of Michigan in 1863, it was Mr. Willard who drew up the resolution opening the university to women, an action characteristic of his advanced position in affairs of public importance. Also, in that capacity, he staunchly advocated the establishment of a chair of homeopathy in the medical department and had much to do with securing the services of President Angell for the university.

Constant public service marked Mr. Willard's career for many years thereafter, although he was never a politician in the generally accepted use of the term, for his public labors were given freely and unselfishly and were governed constantly by high ideals of the responsibilities of public office. In 1866 he was elected to the legislature, became chairman of the house committee on education and the following year was appointed to the same position in the constitutional convention, of which he

was a member. He was chairman of the committee on resolutions in the state Republican convention of 1868; in 1872 was appointed a member of the centennial board of finance, and in that same year was a delegate at large to the national convention at Philadelphia, a body in which he served as a member of the committee on rules. Mr. Willard's excellent service brought him his party's nomination for Congress in that year and his district at that time gave evidence of his high standing in public favor by giving him a majority of 7,547. While a member of that distinguished body, Mr. Willard was a member of the committee on civil service and on coinage, weights and measures, and during his second term he belonged to these committees and the committee on the District of Columbia. When the famous contested presidential election of 1876 closed, he was made a member of the committee to provide a method of counting the electoral vote, and with Mr. Springer formed the sub-committee which subsequently compiled the history of the electoral count. With Senator Thurman, of Ohio, he was made a member of the United States Monetary Commission in 1877, a connection in which he thoroughly studied the silver question, attending the various meetings of the committee both in Washington and New York.

We quote again from the biographical work previously referred to: "While in Congress Mr. Willard labored zealously for the adjustment of sectional difficulties, and advocated a speedy settlement of the southern question on the basis of justice and charity. From almost the beginning of his first term he attracted notice as a speaker who commanded a vast array of facts and relied upon their logical presentation more than on the ordinary forensic arts. His speeches on the subjects of cheap transportation, in opposition to the Force bill, and advocacy of a popular government, and a bill to regulate the presidential vote, gave him a national reputation, and the last-mentioned speech was published in all the leading papers of both parties. Probably no representative in Congress at that time worked harder or more intelligently on the matters within the scope of his duties. While he looked after the material interests of his own district, he never forgot that his responsibilities were of a national character."

Mr. Willard entered the field of Michigan journalism in 1868, with the purchase of the *Battle Creek Journal*, and four years later established the daily issue of that paper, of which he continued as editor and proprietor up to the date of his death. In this connection he was able to wield a wide influence and to mold public opinion along the lines which his broad and comprehensive experience had taught him were best. It has been said that the paper was dominated by his personality and in this respect was typical of the best of what is now called the old-style journalism, the most notable example of which was Horace Greeley's *New York Tribune*. His editorials were masterpieces of rhetoric, forcible in their assertions, yet tempered with sympathy; fearless in their advocacy of whatever Mr. Willard thought right, yet at all times breathing a spirit of justice.

Of him a writer who knew him said: "A great reader, a student of both ancient and modern history, a fine linguist who possessed a familiar acquaintance with German, French, Italian, Spanish, Latin and Greek. Mr. Willard's scholarship, supplementing fine natural gifts, made him one of the foremost among the throng of brilliant men of which Michigan is so justly proud. Although advanced in years, he had always possessed good health, and up to the time of his last illness retained fully the mental qualities of his vigorous manhood. He was of medium height, of erect, robust figure, with a fine head, blue eyes and clear-cut, intellectual features. His manner was dignified, and in conversation he was both

entertaining and instructive. In all that tended to the development and advancement of Battle Creek, he took a deep interest, and contributed largely, by voice and pen, and in other ways, to its prosperity. A man of strictest integrity, with the courage of his convictions, a gentleman in the truest sense of the word, he reserved the high regard and esteem in which he was held. The tributes to his career, spoken by representative citizens in various spheres of life at the memorial services following his death, were of rare sincerity and spontaneity, and the subjects taken by the different speakers indicate the great range of Mr. Willard's activities and influence. As a leader of religious thought, as an editor and competitor, what he stood for in the city, as a political leader, as senior warden of the St. Thomas Church, and, chief of all, his fine manhood and character—from each of these viewpoints it was possible to find instruction and inspiration in his past life."

Throughout his career, Mr. Willard continued to be connected with the church in whose service he began, and was active in its work. He was a delegate to the triennial conventions of the years 1856, 1886, 1889, 1892 and 1898, and for many years he held membership in St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he was senior warden.

Mr. Willard was married April 10, 1844, to Miss Emily Harris, daughter of Rev. John Harris, of Battle Creek, and she died in 1885, having been the mother of four children: Frances A., who died July 6, 1912, the widow of Charles D. Brewer, of Battle Creek; Charles, who died in childhood; Lillian E., the wife of E. W. Moore, who was formerly business manager of the Battle Creek *Journal*, and is now a resident of Benton Harbor, Michigan; and George B., a review of whose life is given below. Mrs. Brewer was educated at Battle Creek and Kalamazoo, and Mrs. Moore received the greater part of her education at Ypsilanti, this state. In 1887 George Willard was married to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Willard, who is now deceased.

For five years after the death of his father, George B. Willard continued the journalistic work which had been commenced by the elder man, but recently has devoted his attention to the management of the Willard homestead, the beautiful farm of 200 acres at Goguac Lake, which was settled by his grandfather, Allen Willard, from him descended to Charles Willard, the uncle of George B., and then to the latter. Mr. Willard was born in Battle Creek, Michigan, June 11, 1858, and was educated in the public schools and a business college. In the office of the *Journal* he received his introduction to the newspaper business and the printing trade, and thoroughly familiarized himself with everything pertaining to the making of a successful daily, even down to the minutiae of the mechanical processes of the printing department. From his father, no doubt, he inherited a natural talent and predilection for editorial work, and this combination of abilities fitted him admirably for the work which he chose as that in which to labor and in which he gained a high place among Michigan newspaper men. After the death of his father, he continued to conduct the *Journal* until April, 1906, and then disposed of his interest and retired to the Willard homestead, to which he has since devoted the greater part of his time and attention. Mr. Willard is the owner of considerable city property in Battle Creek, has a winter residence at No. 91 Fountain street, West, and with his family generally spends the winter months either in California or the South.

Like his father, Mr. Willard has contributed materially to the welfare of his native city. No movement for the betterment of conditions along lines of education, morality, religion or intellectuality is considered complete without his co-operation, and his time, his services and his means may at all times be enlisted in behalf of the city's material prog-

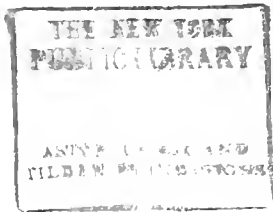
ress. In political matters he is a Republican, but public life has held out no attractions to him, and his service in this connection has been confined to attending a number of conventions as a delegate. Fraternally, he holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, at Battle Creek, and he is also a member of the Athelstan Club. Mr. Willard, with his family, attends and supports the Independent Congregational church.

On June 16, 1880, Mr. Willard was married in the home where he now resides, to Miss Hattie Henrietta Campbell, whose father, James C. Campbell, was a well-known early citizen of Battle Creek, and died here many years ago. Her mother is now the widow of William H. Flagg, who was accidentally killed at St. Petersburg, Florida, March 27, 1913. Mrs. Flagg resides with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Willard. For a long period Mr. Flagg had been identified with Battle Creek and the vicinity. During the war of the Rebellion he fought bravely for three years and three months as a soldier of the Second Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, his service including participation in some of the most important battles of that great struggle. In his youth he learned the trade of blacksmith, became an expert in his line, was for several years connected with the Upton Manufacturing Works, and later was for a long period identified with the plant of the Nichols & Shepard Company. He was made chief of police of Battle Creek in 1885, under appointment of Mayor F. M. Rathbun, and his administration was distinguished by excellent preservation of law and order. In 1886, he was appointed by H. C. Hall as street commissioner and assistant marshal, offices in which he acted for a period of three years. For several years previous to his death the active management of the large operations at the Willard farm on Gogue Lake claimed his attention.

WILLIAM J. GLEASON. The present postmaster of the city of Ludington is a native of Michigan and a member of a family that was founded here in the second decade of the history of the state after its admission to the Union. Mr. Gleason has been prominently identified with civic and business affairs in Ludington and is known as one of the progressive and appreciative citizens of Mason county, his incumbency of the office of postmaster well indicating the high regard in which he is held in his home community.

William J. Gleason was born in the city of Detroit, Michigan, on the 30th day of August, 1852, and is a son of William and Jobanna (Corcoran) Gleason, both natives of Ireland, where the former was born in 1799 and the latter in 1814. Their parents were reared and educated in their native land and their there marriage was solemnized. In 1848 they immigrated from the Emerald Isle to America and established their home in Detroit, Michigan. They finally removed to the city of Toronto, Canada, where the father died in the year 1874, his widow surviving until 1884, and both having been devout communicants of the Catholic church. William Gleason was a man of integrity and industry and he provided well for his family, though much of his life he depended upon the returns from his application as a day laborer. During his residence in Detroit he was found aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party. Of the ten children, William J., of this review, is the youngest, and the other two surviving are his sisters, Anna and Julia, both residents of Toronto, Ontario,—the former being the wife of James Ryan, and the latter the wife of William Ryan.

In the parochial and public schools of Detroit William J. Gleason gained his early educational discipline, and his first occupation was that





August Mackay

of freight checker in the employ of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, now a part of the Grand Trunk system. He was finally sent by the railroad company to Grand Haven, Michigan, where he served as foreman in its warehouse for the long period of fifteen years. In 1887 Mr. Gleason removed to Ludington, and here he had the supervision of the Pere Marquette Railroad docks for seventeen years. In 1906 he resigned the position of which he had long been the efficient and valued incumbent, and he then engaged in the shoe business, with which he continued his active association until his appointment to the office of postmaster, on the 29th of May, 1913. He was the first Democratic postmaster to receive commission in Michigan after the great Democratic victory in the election of November, 1912, and his administration is proving acceptable to the local public, as he keeps the service at the highest possible standard in every particular and directs the same with marked ability and circumspection.

Mr. Gleason has shown a lively interest in all that has touched the general welfare of his home city and has here been active in the affairs of the Democratic party, as a candidate of which he was elected a member of the city board of aldermen, a position in which he gave his influence in support of progressive policies but judicious economy in municipal affairs. He and his family are communicants of the Catholic church, and he is affiliated with the local organizations of the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of each of which he is a trustee.

In the year 1876 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gleason to Miss Johanna Hayes, of Detroit, and they have three children,—Ellen, who is the wife of James Rice, of Coldwater, Branch county; Margaret, who is the wife of Peter F. Kehoe, of Detroit; and William J., Jr., who succeeded to the shoe business established by his father and who is one of the alert and popular young men of Ludington.

ANGUS GILLIES MACKAY. For his position of influence among the leading citizens of his home city of Port Huron and St. Clair county, Angus G. Mackay has to thank the habits of industry and thrift characteristic of his Highland Scotch forefathers which he has himself inherited to a marked degree, and also his own energetic efforts in overcoming early difficulties and handicaps and in maintaining throughout a long career an incorruptible integrity and reputation for efficient and responsible business credit. Mr. Mackay is as noteworthy for his kindness of heart as for his keen intelligence and business fealty.

Angus Gillies Mackay was born on the seventh day of March, A. D. 1847, at Rose Valley, Strathalbyn, Queens County, Province of Prince Edward Island in the Dominion of Canada, son of William and Christina (Gillies) Mackay, who emigrated from the Hebrides or Western Isles, Inverness Shire, Scotland, to that Province by sailing vessel in the summer of 1839, settling in the wilderness. In the early June of 1853 they removed to High Bank, Kings County, on the shores of the Straits of Northumberland, locating on a partly improved farm, a location of unsurpassed beauty and fertility. Both parents are now deceased, the mother dying in April, 1881, and the father in June, 1908, in his eighty-seventh year, retaining to the last all his natural faculties. One son, John, resides on the old homestead with his family and a maiden sister.

Mr. Mackay obtained his early education in the fine common schools of his district, which he attended when the farm did not demand his services or the larder required that he fished cod or mackerel to supply its wants, and in later years attended the famous Grammar and Provincial Normal school of his native province. After graduating from the

latter in 1866, he immediately engaged in teaching, first at Wilmot, Murray Harbor district, Kings county, and afterwards at Culloden district school in Queens county.

Deciding then to try the hazards of new fortunes, he set out for the new and enticing state of Minnesota, landed in the United States at Portland, Maine, from Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the fifteenth day of December, and at Port Huron, Michigan, on the eighteenth day of December, 1869. At Port Huron he remained for a visit with an uncle, the late Malcolm Mackay, a well known hotel keeper and Justice of the Peace, who induced him to remain in Michigan.

In the winter of 1870 Mr. Mackay became tutor to the family of Charles Decker, of the township of Lexington, Sanilac county, then a prominent lumberman; and later in Latin to the family as well as a clerk in the drug store of William W. Anderson, M. D., an eminent physician and druggist of the then prosperous town of Lexington.

In October, 1871, the county seat of St. Clair county having been removed from St. Clair to Port Huron, he was offered by the county clerk, Captain Hazzard P. Wands, the position of deputy county clerk to succeed William Henry Little, who after a long legal battle succeeded to the office of superintendent of schools for St. Clair county. He continued in this position during the term of Captain Wands in the office, and also with his successor, Moses F. Carleton, for some time. During his work in the county clerk's office he naturally fell into the studying of law, but on leaving the office entered the employment of Archibald Muir, then a shipbuilder, and later that of the Port Huron Dry Dock Company, of which Mr. Muir became the manager; remaining with it until the dissolution of that corporation. He then resumed the study of law in the office of Messrs. Chadwick & Potter, a prominent law firm, Mr. Chadwick being then considered a special authority in real estate matters, of which Mr. Mackay made a special study during his time with the firm.

On leaving this firm, Mr. Mackay on May 12, 1875, formed the firm of H. Anderson & Company, consisting of Hiram Anderson, Angus G. Mackay and William C. Anderson, to engage in the insurance, loan and real estate business, having purchased the business of one William D. Wright. But after a few months the Andersons found that the business was not sufficiently lucrative to warrant their continuing therein, sold out to Mr. Mackay, and engaged in the farm and implement business as Anderson & Company. Mr. Mackay continued the real estate business alone, and that has been his regular line to the present time.

Owing to the location of his office, adjoining the Huron House, then the prominent hotel of the city, in 1880 Mr. Mackay was induced by the late W. E. Davis, who at the time of his death was passenger traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Railway System, and was then the general passenger agent of what was known as the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad (now the Grand Trunk Western), to add the ticket agency of his line to his business as real estate agent. This was done, as was the agency of the Great Western Railway of Canada, now a part of the Grand Trunk System, the agency of the Beatty Line, the mother line of the Northern Navigation Company of Ontario, as well as an agency of the prominent ocean steamship lines. In this manner Mr. Mackay gained a wide circle of acquaintances among the traveling public, with whom he became very popular, as did the lines that he represented, a fact which is especially true of the Northern Navigation Company.

In the fall of 1880, with George E. Marsh, then city engineer of the city of Port Huron, Mr. Mackay secured a contract to pave during the following season of 1881 Huron avenue, the principal street of the city. That contract was fulfilled in such a substantial manner that it reflected credit

on both gentlemen. After the completion of the work, Mr. Marsh having accepted a position in a western city, Mr. Mackay tendered for and secured the contract to pave Butler street from Huron avenue to the St. Clair river. In this he met with a reverse which almost ruined him financially. He had purchased the cedar for the work at Anderson station (now Applegate). The long to be remembered fire in the Thumb territory in 1881 destroyed all his cedar material, leaving him in an unenviable position, with obligations far exceeding his capital resources. With grim determination he faced the conditions manfully, and in due time succeeded in completing the work and in such a way as to pass the strictest tests of inspection. However, this creditable performance of contractual obligations had swallowed up all his means, leaving him in debt as well, which it took him some years to liquidate. However, the work so reflected to his credit that Michael Fleming, banker, and Thomas Kenny, wholesale grocer, commissioners appointed by the town of Sarnia, Ontario, to secure the paving for the first time of Front street in their town, induced Mr. Mackay to tender a bid for the work, which he succeeded in securing in the summer of 1883, and this work he completed in a substantial manner and with profit to himself.

On December 10, 1884, at Ripley, Ontario, Mr. Mackay married Miss Alma Jennie Bowers, daughter of John and Ann (Lynn) Bowers, natives of the city of Exeter, England, from which place they emigrated to Canada in the early fifties, locating first in the vicinity of Port Perry, Ontario, later removing into the wilderness in Bruce county in the vicinity of Ripley, where they died at a ripe age, the mother attaining the age of ninety-two years. Mrs. Mackay was born at Port Perry on December 22, 1859. Of their marriage came three children: Earle B. Mackay, born May 20, 1887, a graduate of the high school of his native city and of the University of Toronto, is a druggist by profession and at the head of the drug firm of E. B. Mackay & Company, and in 1911 married Florence, a daughter of Ernest Akers, and an adopted daughter of her maternal uncle, Edward Reynolds. Hazel Jeanette, the second child, born May 14, 1890, is also a graduate of the Port Huron high school. The youngest, Kenneth John, born May 23, 1895, is at this writing a student in the city high school, and a member of the graduating class of June, 1914.

In religion Mr. Mackay is, as might be expected, a Presbyterian, a member and an elder of the First Presbyterian church, and also a member of its board of trustees, and for years has efficiently served the board as secretary. Fraternally he belongs to the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons, having been raised in Pine Grove Lodge No. 11, June 23, 1873, and placed upon its Life Membership Roll in August, 1913. Mr. Mackay is a member of the National Geographical Society, and much interested in that field of science and well informed. Politically a Democrat, of the free-trade type, he is in full sympathy with the present administration and a great admirer and loyal supporter of the present secretary of state in his many campaigns for the presidency of the United States. Himself, Mr. Mackay has never attained to any political honors, contenting himself with doing his duty as an every-day citizen. Intellectually, and in those interests and attainments which are only casually known to his circle of business and civic acquaintances, Mr. Mackay is possessed of unusual resources. Well read, with a small library of well selected books, he was in his youth a fine Latin and French scholar, and has always kept up his interests and study of the ancient Gaelic, his mother tongue. He possesses almost every book extant in the language, and is able to read and write it fluently, and takes much delight in its reading.

PERRY R. L. CARL. Another of the native sons of Michigan who has given admirable account of himself as one of the world's productive

workers is the popular representative citizen of Manistee whose name introduces this article. He has shown marked initiative and executive ability, and this equipment, as coupled with steadfast and worthy purpose, has won for him advancement and specific alliance with large and important interests, as is evident when it is stated that he is vice-president, treasurer and general manager of the Manistee Northeastern Railroad.

Mr. Carl was born at Lowell, Kent county, Michigan, on the 18th of November, 1868, and is a son of Ralph L. and Esther (Cooley) Carl, the former of whom was born in the state of New York, in 1830, and the latter in Michigan, in 1830, about one year prior to the admission of the state to the Union. The father, whose death occurred in 1907, was a millwright by trade but he finally engaged in the furniture business, in connection with which he achieved success. He lived virtually retired for several years prior to his death, which occurred at his home in Charlotte, Eaton county, and his widow now resides with her son Perry, subject of this review. The elder of the two children was Anna, who became the wife of William G. Wisner, of Charlotte, Eaton county, where her death occurred in 1913. Ralph L. Carl was a staunch Republican was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is also his widow. He was a son of David Carl, who continued to reside in the state of New York until his death. Samuel Cooley, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to Michigan in the territorial days and was here a pioneer clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Perry R. L. Carl was a child at the time of the family removal from Lowell to Stanton, Montcalm county, and in the latter place he duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools, including the high school. He then put his scholastic attainments to practical test and utilization by devoting two years to teaching, principally in the district schools, and thereafter he was a member of the government surveying party, in Minnesota, for one year. To supplement his education he then attended the Ferris Institute, in the city of Big Rapids, Michigan, in the commercial department of which institution he was graduated.

On the 10th day of May, 1892, Mr. Carl established his residence in Manistee, where he assumed the position of bookkeeper for the Buckley-Douglass Lumber Company, with which representative corporation he continued ten years, as a valued and efficient office man. In 1902 Mr. Carl was made auditor of the Manistee Northeastern Railroad, and he has since been closely identified with the administration of the affairs of this corporation. In 1909 he was made the general manager, and in 1911 he was elected vice-president of the company, of which he has been treasurer since 1912. It is an effective voucher for his executive ability that he now serves in these three important offices, the railroad with which he is thus connected having 230 miles of line and traversing a section that is rapidly developing along civic and industrial lines. At Traverse City Mr. Carl is vice-president of the Taylor Coal Company. He is a stalwart adherent of the Republican party, is a Knight Templar Mason and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, in which he is past chancellor of the Manistee lodge. He attends and supports the Congregational church, of which his wife is a zealous member.

January 17, 1895, bore record of the marriage of Mr. Carl to Miss Nora G. Canfield, who likewise is a native of Michigan, and who is a daughter of the late Judge John Canfield, her father having been a representative member of the bar of Clare county, where he served eight years as judge of the probate court. Mr. and Mrs. Carl have two children: Francis C. and Walter L.

HENRY C. RANSOM. With Henry C. Ransom on the probate bench of Mason county, that community has for more than a quarter of a century had the satisfaction of knowing that one of its most sacred judicial functions was being discharged with a degree of human and technical understanding that rarely comes to the public service. It was in 1888 that Judge Ransom was first intrusted with the responsibilities of the probate office, and at the present time his length of service in that one office has been surpassed by only one other man in the entire state. No better testimony of efficiency and scrupulous care could be desired.

Henry C. Ransom was born on a farm in Florence township, Huron county, Ohio, January 27, 1849, the only son of Henry G. and Maryette (French) Ransom. There were also two daughters: Mrs. Martha A. Laurence and Frances M., the latter being deceased. Grandfather Russell Ransom was a native of Connecticut, belonged to a colonial family of that state, and the original ancestry was Danish-English and came to America from North England. Russell Ransom was a pioneer in the Western Reserve of Ohio, settling there about 1820 and spending the rest of his life in Erie county. The maternal grandfather, Burton French, was also from Connecticut and settled in Erie county of the Western Reserve, in 1819. Henry G. Ransom was a substantial farmer of Huron county, Ohio, until his early death at the age of thirty-eight. His widow, Mrs. Maryette (French) Ransom lived to about the age of seventy-two. Both parents were Methodists and were esteemed as people of the highest character and most substantial virtues.

In was in an environment still connected with the pioneer era that Judge Ransom grew to manhood, was trained in the discipline of a farm, and attended the common schools. He was between twelve and thirteen years of age when the Civil War broke out, and his enthusiasm for the life of a soldier led him in the winter of 1864-65 to go out as a private in Company F of the One Hundred and Ninety-Seventh Ohio Infantry, with which command he served until the end of the war and his honorable discharge. Returning home, Judge Ransom attended Oberlin College for two school years, learned as an apprentice the cooper's trade, worked as a journeyman for a few years at Findlay and at Elmore in Ohio and other places.

Judge Ransom was one of the pioneers in the development of the agricultural country of northern Michigan, having taken up a homestead in Custer township of Mason county in 1875. The labors of successive years reclaimed a place from the wilderness, and it was as a successful farmer that he won his substantial position in the business community. Judge Ransom has never abandoned farming, and still owns two fine farms in Mason county.

While still living in the country Judge Ransom took an active interest in local affairs, and was honored with the offices of township clerk and township supervisor. In 1884 the people of the county elected him county treasurer, and his work in that office for four years was only preliminary to the long and useful public service which he has performed as probate judge. In 1888 he was elected judge of probate, and at every recurring four years the people have set the seal of their approval upon his careful and conscientious administration of the office. At the present time Judge Ransom is serving his seventh consecutive term.

Politically his work has always been with the Republican party and he has long been regarded as a leader in the public life of Mason county. He is affiliated with Pap Williams Post No. 15, G. A. R., at Ludington, and has held offices in the order. He has taken the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery degrees in Masonry, is affiliated with Saladin Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Grand Rapids, and also belongs to Ludington Lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

In 1871 Judge Ransom married Mary A. Rippon, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, and was brought to America at the age of eight years. Her parents, Henry and Mary A. (Ainsworth) Rippon, on coming to this country located in Camden, Lorain county, Ohio, where Mrs. Ransom lived until her marriage. Mrs. Ransom is a member of the Methodist church.

GEORGE O. SWITZER, M. D. Among the members of the Mason county medical profession, one who has established his reputation as a reputable and capable physician and surgeon through long and honorable practice, is Dr. George O. Switzer, of Ludington, recognized as being a man of whom his profession is proud, and conferring distinction upon his calling and the community in which he has long been located. Doctor Switzer has been engaged in practice for a period of thirty-three years, and during this time has worked his way steadily to the forefront in his profession, so that today he well merits the confidence of the public and the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-practitioners. He was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1854, and is a son of George H. and Mary Jane (Walldorff) Switzer.

Henry Switzer, the paternal great-grandfather of Dr. George O. Switzer, was a pioneer settler of Steuben county, New York, and became one of the prominent men of his day and locality, serving for some years as a member of the New York state legislature. Among his children was William Switzer, who was born in Steuben county, where he was for a number of years engaged in farming, subsequently going to Pennsylvania, where he continued to carry on successful agricultural operations until his death. George H. Switzer was born August 5, 1828, in Allegany county, New York, and when a young man accompanied his parents to Pennsylvania. He had early learned the trade of millwright, but gave this up to become a pilot on the Alleghany river, a capacity in which he acted until coming to Michigan, in 1860. Here he began to work as a millwright and also had large lumbering interests, so that he was one of the prosperous and influential men of his vicinity. He died February 17, 1879, in the faith of the Universalist church, of which he had been a lifelong member. He was affiliated fraternally with the A. F. & A. M., and in political matters was first a Democrat and later a Republican. Mrs. Switzer was born September 30, 1833, in Allegany county New York, and still survives her husband. She is a daughter of George Walldorff, who was born in Allegany county, New York, and was a farmer, merchant and hotel man and was known as a wealthy citizen, as wealth was accounted in his day. He was a son of Abraham Walldorff, who served as a private in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War and as a corporal during the War of 1812, and was granted 160 acres of land for his services.

The primary educational training of Dr. George O. Switzer was secured in the public schools of Michigan, whence he had been brought as a lad of six years. He attended the Hastings high school, and following some preparation began his medical studies at Bennett Medical College, Chicago, from which institution he received his degree and diploma in 1881. At that time he at once began practice at Ludington, but soon changed his location to Pentwater, Michigan, where he remained for some twenty years, and then took a post-graduate course at the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons and was graduated therefrom in 1897. He then returned to Ludington, which city has since been his field of endeavor, and here he has succeeded in building up a large and representative practice. He is a member of the Mason County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and

his thorough understanding of the science of medicine and his practical ability in applying it to the relief of suffering humanity, have gained him in professional circles, a position which is unmistakable evidence of his superior skill. Aside from the organizations of his profession, he affiliates with the Masons, in which he has reached the Knight Templar degree, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand, and the Knights of Pythias. Formerly a Republican, when the new Progressive party had its birth, in the fall of 1912, he transferred his allegiance to it, and has since been a hearty supporter of the so-called "Bull Moose" principles and candidates. He has been active in those affairs which have affected the welfare of his community, served for some time as a member of the board of pension examiners, and is at this time city physician of Ludington. In professional, business and fraternal circles he has a wide acquaintance and enjoys the sincere friendship of men throughout the county.

In 1876 Doctor Switzer was united in marriage with Miss Addie Morthland, of Berrien county, Michigan, and they became the parents of one child, Alice, who is now a professional nurse in Chicago. In 1900 Doctor Switzer married Anna B. Jensen, of Michigan, and they have had two children: Lars Walldorf and Lois, both of whom are attending school at Ludington.

WALTER T. QUINLAN. Among the officials of Manistee county whose services are contributing materially to the welfare of the locality, Walter T. Quinlan is deserving of more than passing mention. The incumbent of the county clerk's office since 1910, he has displayed a fidelity to duty and a conscientious devotion to high ideals of public service that have won him the unqualified confidence of his fellow-citizens, and during his administration numerous reforms and innovations in the office have been made, all tending toward a raise in the standard of efficiency. Mr. Quinlan was born in Sanilac county, Michigan, December 15, 1881, and is a son of Patrick and Anna (Conley) Quinlan.

Patrick Quinlan was born in Ireland in 1826 and was there given only meagre educational advantages, the family being in very modest financial circumstances. He was an industrious and ambitious youth, and, seeing no future for himself in his native land except one of hard, constant labor, with but little opportunity of gaining more than a livelihood, decided to come to the United States and try his fortunes. Accordingly, when only fifteen years of age, he gathered together such resources as he could command and embarked on a sailing vessel, which brought him in due time to this country. When he arrived, he was a poor emigrant lad, without funds or friends, or more than a passing knowledge of American ways and customs. However, he set to work industriously, and before long had saved enough from his earnings to send to Erin for his father and mother. The former, also named Patrick Quinlan, subsequently settled on a farm in Michigan, became moderately successful through his enterprise and industry, and passed away as one of his community's respected citizens. Patrick Quinlan, Jr., was for a number of years employed at various occupations, until finally embarking in the hotel business at Lexington, Michigan, an enterprise with which he was connected for many years, becoming well known to the traveling public of Michigan, who made his popular house their headquarters. He is now living a somewhat retired life, his home being on a farm in the vicinity of Carsonville, Michigan. He was twice married, and by his first wife became the father of six children. He was married to Miss Anna Conley, who was born in 1849, near Detroit, Michigan, daughter of Thomas Conley, who was for years a prosperous farmer of Michigan

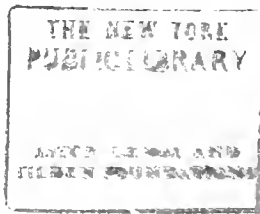
and died on his homestead, located near Carsonville, Michigan. Patrick and Ann (Conley) Quinlan became the parents of three children, namely: Walter T., of this review; Blanche, who is an educator and is engaged in teaching in the public schools of Detroit; and Pearl, who is connected with a large millinery concern of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Quinlan are consistent members of the Catholic church, and have reared their children in that faith. He is a Democrat in politics, but has confined his interest in public matters to that taken by any good citizen in the welfare of his community.

After completing his primary studies in the rural schools of Sanilac county, Walter T. Quinlan became a student in Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, where he graduated in the normal course. For the four and one-half years that followed, he served in the capacity of principal of the Oak Hill school, and during this time was also a member of the board of school examiners. Continuing in this connection until 1910, he was elected county clerk in that year, and in November, 1912, was given the re-election because of the excellent record he had made during his first term. In 1914 he became a candidate for further re-election. Mr. Quinlan is a typical Irish-American, energetic, social, quick, able and thoroughly educated both in literature and the knowledge of human nature. He has made an excellent county clerk; one who has gained supporters by reason of his good service and friends through his personality and congeniality. In the ranks of the Democratic party he is recognized as an influential force and one who has done much to promote the organization's welfare in Manistee county.

Mr. Quinlan was married to Miss Celia Smith, of Detroit, November 27, 1912, and to this union there has been born one son: William Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Quinlan are consistent members of the Catholic church, and Mr. Quinlan is well known in the Knights of Columbus, having served for several years as financial secretary thereof.

FRANK E. MILLAR. The professional career of Frank E. Millar began in the country schools, where he was forced to teach for a number of weary terms before he had accumulated the means with which to complete his collegiate education. He is a self-made man and self-educated, but as superintendent of the city schools of Ludington, Michigan, is showing excellent executive ability, and has exhibited a breadth of culture, clearness of perception, fidelity and perseverance in his work, which have placed him in the foremost rank among the educators of Northwest Michigan. Although he was compelled to make his start at the bottom, by firm determination and constant painstaking effort he made the humble calling of early life a stepping-stone to fulfilling a lofty aspiration.

Frank E. Millar was born March 27, 1872, in Berrien county, Michigan, and is a son of Ansel H. and Almena (Wood) Millar. His grandparents, Orlando and Mary (Hall) Millar, were natives of Canada, who moved to New York and thence to Michigan, and finally moved to Wisconsin, where both passed away. The family was founded in America by the great-grandfather of Mr. Millar, who was a native of Scotland and in young manhood emigrated to Vermont, going thence to Canada, where his death occurred. Ansel H. Millar was born in 1827, in the state of New York, and was a young man when he accompanied his parents to Michigan. He early chose the vocation of farming as the field of activity in which to gain his success, and through consecutive and well-directed effort made a success of those ventures to which he devoted himself. His death occurred in 1899, when he had reached the age of seventy-two years. A Republican in politics, he was not a seeker for





Orlando M. Stephenson

personal preferment in the public arena, but at all times showed himself a good and public-spirited citizen, and won the respect and confidence of those with whom he came into contact in any way. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church and was active in its work in Berrien county, where his entire life was passed. Mr. Millar married Miss Almena Wood, who was born in 1831, and who is still living. They became the parents of ten children, six of whom are still living, and Frank E. is the youngest. Edson Wood, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Millar, was born in New York state, where he was married to Elizabeth Lambert, who was a niece of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. After their marriage they went to Ohio, and later came to Michigan, where the grandfather was engaged in farming until his death, in 1888, when he was eighty-one years of age.

Frank E. Millar grew up on his father's farm and received his early education in the public schools. He early gave evidence of a predilection for teaching, but found his resources insufficient to provide him with a collegiate course, and accordingly secured a certificate and began teaching in the district schools in the county. Thus he secured the necessary funds to take him through Kalamazoo College and the University of Chicago, and after his graduation from the latter institution, in 1901, he began his real career as a teacher in the high school at Council Bluffs, Iowa. In 1903 Mr. Millar was appointed principal of the high school at Ludington and came to this city, where he remained for three years, then returning to Iowa and remaining two years as principal of the high school at Clinton. Again, in 1908, he came to Ludington, this time as superintendent of all the city schools, a position which he has continued to fill with great success to the present time. There are now seven schools under his supervision, with an enrollment (in 1914) of 1,700 pupils, and Mr. Millar is forced to devote his entire time to his duties. The educator of today is called upon to meet and overcome many obstacles of which those of a past generation knew nothing. The enlarging of the curriculum of the public schools, with the demand for the practice of pedagogy, necessitates a long and careful training and constant subsequent study and reading on the part of those to whom is entrusted the training of the plastic mind of youth. Popular demand has resulted in the production of such men as Mr. Millar, whose knowledge of their work and matters in general is extensive and profound, and who at the same time possess sound judgment and a keen insight into human nature that makes it possible for them to give to each pupil the individual attention now regarded as so necessary for the proper rounding out and developing of character.

Mr. Millar was married in 1903 to Miss Jessie Hope Wallace, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and four children have been born to this union: Miriam and Hope, who are attending the public schools; and Frank E., Jr., and Ansel Wallace, who are still too young to be scholars. Mr. and Mrs. Millar are consistent members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he taken an independent stand, voting rather for the man he considers best fitted for the office than for the party. His fraternal affiliation is with the Knights of Pythias, in which he has numerous friends, as he has in all walks of life.

ORLANDO MONTGOMERY STEPHENSON, M. D. One of the oldest physicians in point of residence at Port Huron is Dr. Stephenson, who for a period of more than thirty years has practiced and given his capable services to the community in and about that city. Few members of the profession have been better prepared by the varied experience for successful private practice than Dr. Stephenson. In this time he has done a great

deal of good for humanity, and has maintained the highest standards of both professional and private life.

Orlando Montgomery Stephenson was born July 20, 1852, at Aurora, Illinois, a son of James Kerl, and Marie Louise Stephenson. Left an orphan when five years of age, he had to depend upon his own resources, and is a fine example of the man who makes the best use of his opportunities, and struggled against obstacles to success. A district schooling in Illinois was the basis of his education, and he afterwards studied in the Romeo high school of Michigan, the University of Michigan, and is a graduate of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, took post-graduate work in the New York Post-Graduate School during 1888-89, and has been abroad and supplemented his practical and school courses by observation in the hospitals of Europe. The first sixteen years of his life were spent on a farm, and at the age of eighteen he had qualified himself for the work of teaching, which he followed in the district schools in Macomb and St. Clair counties. He spent one year in the medical department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in March, 1882. Locating at Fort Gratiot, now a part of the city of Port Huron, he has been in practice ever since, with the exception of such time as he has taken for continued studies. Dr. Stephenson served as health officer at Fort Gratiot during 1887-88, and was county coroner of St. Clair County in 1888-89. He was commissioned captain and assistant surgeon in the Thirty-Fourth Michigan Infantry in 1898, by Governor Pingree, and took part in the Cuban campaign in that year. He was at Santiago de Cuba and also at Camp Wyckoff on Long Island.

Dr. Stephenson has prospered in a business way, and is the owner of real estate and some beach property at Lake Port. In politics he is a Republican, and affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World. On December 26, 1874, at Jonesville, Michigan, Dr. Stephenson married Lizzie B. Mumford, a daughter of E. C. L. and Julia A. Mumford. Her father was for a number of years township supervisor. The Mumford family have a notable record in educational affairs. F. B. Mumford, a brother of Mrs. Stephenson, is dean of the Missouri Agricultural College at Columbia, Missouri, H. W. Mumford is connected with the Agricultural Department of the University of Illinois, while A. W. Mumford is a Methodist minister, and her brother, Charles Mumford, is a fruit grower at Paw Paw, Michigan. Dr. Stephenson has no children.

Concerning the earlier generations of the family, it may be noted that James K. Stephenson, the doctor's father, was a son of S. L. and Elizabeth (Keil) Stephenson, and was born in 1804 at Lincolnshire, England. He married Marie Louise Gilbert, a daughter of John Gilbert, who came from Paris, France, to America, with the followers of General Lafayette, and served as a soldier in the American Revolution. Marie L. Gilbert's mother was Mary McPherson of Scotland. Marie Louise Gilbert was born at Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1805. The Stephenson family was originally of Norse extraction, the first of the family having settled in England about the year 1112. James K. Stephenson and wife had thirteen children, all of whom are deceased, but four. James K. Stephenson had a military record, as a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Illinois Infantry, in Company B, his son, F. G., serving in the same company and regiment. The father was out three years and several months, was in every battle in which the One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth participated, and had not a single day's sickness or absence from duty. His son, Fred G., was fourteen years of age when he enlisted. John and Orlando M. Gilbert, brothers of Marie Louise Gilbert, were soldiers of the war with Mexico in 1846-47.

PHILIP E. BAILEY. A native son of Michigan and a representative of an honored pioneer family of this commonwealth, Mr. Bailey, the efficient and popular county clerk of Mason county, is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Ludington and is one of the most enthusiastic and appreciative citizens of this beautiful place, known alike for its thrift and enterprise as well as its manifold attractions as a summer resort.

Mr. Bailey was born in Kent county, Michigan, on the 7th of December, 1853, and is a son of Alexander C. and Asenath (Matthews) Bailey, the former of whom was born at Wethersfield, Hartford county, Connecticut, in 1817, and the latter of whom was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, in 1818, both having died in the year 1863, when the subject of this review was about ten years of age. The marriage of the parents was solemnized in Kent county, Michigan, the father having come to Michigan at the age of nineteen years and at about the time the state was admitted to the Union. He was one of the honored pioneers of Kent county, where he followed the trade of blacksmith and where he also reclaimed and improved a good farm. He was influential in public affairs of local order, was a staunch Republican in politics, served a number of years as justice of the peace, and both he and his wife were consistent adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of the four children Philip E., of this sketch, is the younger of the two now living, and his brother, George L., is a representative farmer of Kent county.

Philip E. Bailey was reared to adult age in his native county, where his early experiences were those connected with the work of the farm. In the meanwhile he duly availed himself of the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period, and after abandoning his occupation as a farm worker he was employed for some time in a factory in the city of Grand Rapids, where he remained until he had attained to his legal majority. Thereafter he found employment in shingle mills. He has maintained his home in Mason county since 1886, and has been closely identified with public and general civic affairs in the county, where he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits for a number of years. He still owns valuable farm property in the county and has contributed his share to its industrial development. Mr. Bailey has been virtually dependent upon his own resources since he was a lad of twelve years, and he has made his life count for good in its every relation, his advancement having been the direct result of his own ability and well ordered efforts.

Mr. Bailey has been one of the leaders in the Mason county ranks of the Republican party, and he has served in the various township offices, including those of clerk, treasurer and supervisor. He was chairman of the board of supervisors of Mason county until his election to his present office, that of county clerk, of which he has been the able incumbent since 1900, with impregnable place in the confidence and esteem of the people of Mason county. Mr. Bailey is affiliated with the Ludington lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has passed the various official chairs in the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, both he and his wife being zealous and valued members of the First Methodist Episcopal church of their home city, where they are also popular factors in the representative social activities of the community.

On the 6th of February, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bailey to Miss Josephine Major, who was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, but who had been a resident of Kent county, Michigan, for several years prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have six children,—Claude V. is a mail carrier in the city of Ludington, Burt A., Harry M., George A. and William H. are farmers of Mason county; and Philip F., who remains at the parental home, is a member of the class of 1915 in the Ludington high school.

THOMAS J. ELTON. Privilege is given at this juncture to accord specific recognition and merited consideration to another of the representative business men and honored and influential citizens of Manistee, the metropolis and judicial center of the county of the same name and a city that refused to obscure itself or long wane in importance after the subsidence of the great lumbering operations of which it was formerly the center. It is pleasing to record that lumber interests are still of marked importance here, and of the same Mr. Elton is a prominent representative. He is secretary of the Buckley & Douglass Lumber Company, as is he also of the Concordia Land & Timber Company and the Manistee Land & Timber Company. He is a man of much initiative and constructive ability, as is shown in his successful business career, and as a citizen he is an exemplar of progressiveness and liberality.

Mr. Elton was born in Stark county, Ohio, on the 5th of August, 1861, and is a son of John and Martha (Jones) Elton, the former of whom was born in New Jersey, on the 24th of November, 1834, and the latter of whom was born in Pennsylvania, March 7, 1836, their marriage having been solemnized at Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1860. John Elton was a boy at the time of his parents removal to the state of Ohio, where he was reared and educated and where he learned in his youth the trade of millwright. He was long identified with the work of his trade, both as journeyman and contractor, but he finally purchased a farm in Trumbull county, Ohio, where he passed the last decade of his long and useful life, his death having occurred September 17, 1893, and his loved and devoted wife having survived him by less than two years, as she was summoned to eternal rest on the 27th of February, 1895. Of the six children four are living: Thomas J., of this review, having been the first born: A. P., who resides at Jacksonville, Florida, gives his attention to timber operations, as the owner and handler of timber lands in different southern states; Mrs. Rettie Pritchard resides in Kansas City, Missouri, her husband being engaged in the real estate business; and Otis J., who resides at East Liverpool, Ohio, is a railway engineer by vocation. John Elton was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and both he and his wife held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a man of unassuming worth of character and ever commanded the high regard of those who knew him. His father, William Elton, was a native of England and came to America as a young man, having become a successful farmer in Ohio, where he passed the residue of his life. John Elton enlisted in an Ohio regiment at the time of the Civil war, but his active service was not of great duration. John Jones, maternal grandfather of him, whose name introduces this sketch, was a native of Wales and, coming to America when a young man, he settled in Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside until his death.

Thomas J. Elton was afforded the advantages of the public schools of his native state and thereafter he attended Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, for two years. To fortify himself more fully aside from academic lines he thereafter completed a course in a commercial college in the city of Cleveland. In 1883, shortly after attaining to his legal majority, Mr. Elton came to Michigan and entered the employ of the Buckley & Douglass Lumber Company, in the capacity of bookkeeper. His initial experience was thus gained at the time when the great lumber industry of Michigan was at its zenith. It is interesting to note that he has continued to be identified with this corporation during the long intervening period of more than thirty years and that his advancement has been the result of fidelity and distinctive ability. He became assistant secretary of the company in 1895, and in 1910 was advanced to his present office of secre-

tary, besides being a director of the corporation. He has lived continuously at Manistee and has identified himself closely with other local interests. He is secretary of the Concordia Land & Timber Company and the Manistee Land & Timber Company, is a director of the Glengarry Upholstering Company, and is a stockholder of the Northern Michigan Transportation Company, operating in the marine transportation of the Great Lakes. He is a director and secretary of the Triple A Machine Company, in the city of Chicago, and is the owner of valuable real estate in Manistee. He came to this city as a young man without financial fortification, and here he has won independence and definite success through well directed effort.

As a consistent citizen of true public spirit Mr. Elton has taken due interest in political affairs, and he has ever been a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party. He was secretary of the board of water commissioners of Manistee for a period of twelve years and he is now treasurer of the board of education. The only fraternal organization with which he is actively affiliated is the Knights of Pythias.

In March, 1881, Mr. Elton wedded Miss Emma McMahan, of Greenville, Pennsylvania, and she is the popular chataleine of their attractive home in Manistee. They have no children.

FRANK A. MITCHELL. Among the men who have contributed to the development of Manistee as a city of importance none have rendered greater service than those who have been connected with its transportation facilities, and it is not unusual to find that individuals who have won public recognition in this line have been called upon to serve the city in distinguished positions of public trust. As vice-president, secretary and general traffic manager of the Manistee & Northwestern Railroad Company, Frank A. Mitchell has demonstrated a high order of executive ability, and in 1914 was elected mayor of the city under the commission form of government, city manager plan. While he has been the city's chief executive for such a short period that it is impossible to form an adequate opinion of the manner in which the affairs of his administration will be executed, it is safe to assume, from his past achievements, that he will prove one of the best mayors that Manistee has had.

Mr. Mitchell was born at Auburn, Maine, October 31, 1855, and is a son of Asa and Julia (Vosmus) Mitchell, the former being a descendant of old Norman stock, while the latter is of Dutch ancestry. Asa Mitchell was born at Yarmouth, Maine, in 1818, and for many years was engaged as a civil engineer in the construction of railroads, building roads in various parts of Kentucky, as well as in New England, where he was identified with the Grand Trunk Railway in Maine and New Hampshire and the Boston & Maine in New Hampshire and Vermont. He devoted his entire career to work of this nature, became very successful in his profession, and died in 1884. He was a Republican in his political affiliation, was an active member of the Masonic fraternity and a deacon in the Baptist church for a number of years. Mrs. Mitchell, who was born at Auburn, Maine, in 1822, is still living, having reached the remarkable age of ninety-two years. She has been the mother of four children, of whom two are still living: Frank A.; and Julia, who is the widow of Mr. Stevens, recently a farmer of St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

The early education of Frank A. Mitchell was secured in the public schools of St. Johnsbury, Caledonia county, Vermont, and subsequently he became a student in the noted Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, where he took the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. While there he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, a society which admits only the six leading members of the graduating class, and also

affiliated with the Psi Upsilon Greek letter fraternity. Following his graduation, Mr. Mitchell embarked in the drug business at Bellows Falls, Vermont, and later went to Glens Falls, New York, but after ten years spent in that line of business came to the West and for about one year was engaged in traveling. He came to Manistee in 1878, and here became purchasing agent for the Buckley & Douglas Lumber Company, in the following year accepting a like position with the Manistee & Northeastern Railway Company, with which line he has since been identified. In 1891 he became general passenger agent of **this company**, was made general traffic manager in 1907, and since that time has been appointed secretary and vice-president. As a railroad man, Mr. Mitchell has become known throughout Michigan and is recognized as an operator of superior capacity and ability. He has thoroughly familiarized himself with all the details of railroad business and management, and has earned promotion by hard work and thorough honesty, intelligent effort and efficient services. He has made a study of what may be termed "the science of railroading," has a broad knowledge of the principles governing the operations of railroads and all the rules and regulations governing and pertaining to traffic, and is also a man of wide general information. He is a director of the Western Michigan Development Bureau and of the Manistee Board of Trade, and is widely known in social and club life, being a director of the Business Men's Club and president of the exclusive Country Club. In every movement that has been made for the betterment of Manistee in any way he has been a prominent factor and no enterprise for the public weal is considered complete until his name is added to its list of supporters and directors. His election to the mayoralty, under the commission form of government, occurred April 6, 1914, and it may be said that he has given evidence of his intention of conscientiously living up to every promise made by him in his speech of acceptance. He has taken an independent stand in politics and has not allowed himself to be bound down by party ties, but has endeavored to gather about him men of ability and trustworthiness, who will be able to bring about favorable innovations and improvements and to conserve the citizens' best interests.

Mayor Mitchell was married first in 1881, to Miss Anna Flint, of Bellows Falls, Vermont, who died in 1903, leaving one child, Marjorie, who resides with her father. He was married in 1905 to Miss Mary W. Lee, of Toledo, Ohio. Mayor and Mrs. Mitchell are members of the Episcopal church. He is widely known in fraternal circles and holds prominent positions in the Masons, the Knights Templar and the Knights of Pythias.

MAX E. NEAL. Of the younger generation of lawyers practicing at the Manistee bar, none have a brighter future, judging from the past, than Max E. Neal, who enjoys well-merited recognition and has a large and representative practice, the splendid character of his abilities giving every assurance that the future holds for him a distinguished career in the line of his profession. Mr. Neal has been located at Manistee since 1905 and since that time has been connected with a number of important cases, all tending to demonstrate talents of an unusual ability.

Mr. Neal was born at Lodi, New York, May 9, 1870, and is a son of John and Helen (Howell) Neal, natives of the Empire State, where the former was born in 1853 and the latter in 1855. The family originated in England, from whence came the parents of George Neal, the grandfather of Max E. Neal, he being a native of New York, where he passed his life in agricultural pursuits, being known as one of his community's substantial and highly esteemed citizens. John Neal grew up in the state of his nativity, early entered upon a successful business career, and

after some years spent as a successful manufacturer, became a promoter, giving of his experience and ability to incipient institutions which he placed upon the high road to prosperity. For years he was connected with a number of concerns which have since grown to be enterprises of importance, but at this time is living a retired life, enjoying the well-won fruits of his former toil. Mr. Neal is a stalwart Republican in politics, and in his earlier years held a number of local offices in his town in New York, but does not now allow public matters to tempt him from the quietude and comfort of his home. He is a member of the Masons, with which he affiliated himself in his youth, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which he has always taken an interested part. He was married in New York to Miss Helen Howell, who also survives and is a faithful member of the Episcopal church. Two children have been born to them, of whom Max E. survives. Elijah Howell, the father of Mrs. Neal, was born in New Jersey, where his parents both belonged to pioneer families, and as a young man moved to New York, where during the remainder of his life he was identified with the milling business.

As a lad Max E. Neal attended the public schools, upon completing the curriculum of which he took up the study of law, and after some preparation entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, being graduated from the law department with his degree in 1903. At that time he began the practice of his profession at Coldwater, Michigan, where he remained for two years, then coming to Manistee, where he entered practice in partnership with Hon. John H. Grant, who became probate judge of Manistee county and also served as regent of the University of Michigan. This association continued as one of the strong legal combinations of the city until 1909, when the partnership was dissolved, and since that time Mr. Neal has continued in practice alone. Mr. Neal's professional business is of a general nature and has won him a substantial reputation. His effectiveness as a pleader before the court and jury is partly responsible for his success, but much of it he also owes to the persistency with which he follows up any matter entrusted to him and the devotion which he gives to his clients' interests.

Mr. Neal was married in 1908 to Miss Rolene Root, daughter of E. R. Root, a successful business man of Coldwater, Michigan, who is secretary and treasurer of the Wolverine Portland Cement Company. Mr. and Mrs. Neal are consistent members of the Episcopal church. He is a Republican in his political views, but has not cared for public office, his duties in all the courts demanding his entire time and attention. In addition to his general practice he is counsel for a number of large corporations and business industries of Manistee, among them the Manistee County Savings Bank and the Roman Standard Insurance Company.

CALVIN W. DOE. When the millionaire uncle of Calvin W. Doe passed away in California and left his nephew a comfortable fortune, he did not conceive the idea straightway that the town wherein he had lived and earned his bread for a good many years was no longer suited to his needs. On the contrary, he has continued to maintain a residence here and makes the city of Big Rapids his home, giving much of his time and no little financial aid to the furtherance of the best interests of the city. He has, since coming into an independent fortune, done much to advance the commercial prosperity of the city, and prior to that time, he gave a sturdy allegiance to the city that has so long represented his home, doing all that one man could do along civic lines, and gaining a reputation for citizenship that is one of the notable points of interest about the man. Mr. Doe has served the city as mayor, and in that office proved himself a capable and efficient leader.

A native of Presque Isle, Maine, Calvin W. Doe was born on December 3, 1840, and is a son of Amzi and Lorana (Wade) Doe. The father was born in Parsonfield, Maine, in 1825, and died in 1867, while the mother was a native of Canada, born in 1835. She died in 1865. In 1842 they were married in Maine and there they spent their lives, subsequent to that event. Amzi Doe was a son of Bartlett and Mary (Sandburn) Doe, both natives of the New England states, where they spent their lives as farming people. The father was known widely as Colonel Doe, because of his activity in the drilling of troops for the War of 1812, and he was a prominent and popular man in his community.

Lorana (Wade) Doe was a daughter of Loran and Sarah Wade, natives of Maine, where they lived for years, their entire lives, barring a short period spent in Canada, being passed in their native state. The Doe and Wade families were both of English ancestry, and have long been established on American soil.

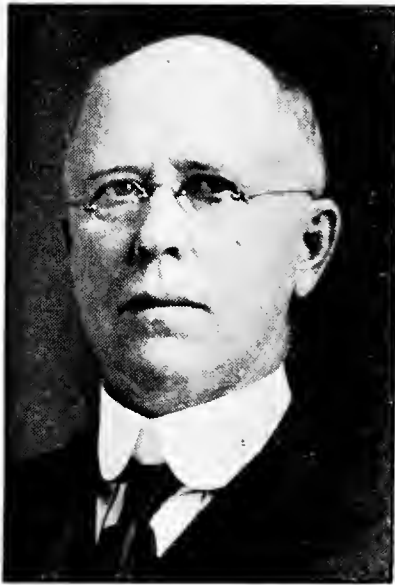
Amzi and Lorana Doe were farming people, as has been stated, and the father was a progressive and prominent man in his community. A Republican in later life, he was always active in politics, and held a number of offices in his community at one time or another. He was progressive in his ideas, and was a staunch abolitionist all his days. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living today. Arthur is a resident of Portland, Maine, and is there engaged in real estate activities. Calvin W. is the second living child. Loran is engaged in mining in California. Emma married a Mr. Moorhouse, of California. Nellie married George W. Boone, and lives in Waukesha, Wisconsin. Lucy is the wife of T. B. Hyde, a preacher of Toronto.

Calvin W. Doe had his education in Maine, completing his training in the Academy at Presque Isle, Maine. He began active work in a cabinet shop and learned the trade of a cabinet maker, being an acknowledged expert in his line, and he followed the trade for fully twenty-five years. He came to Big Rapids in 1870, and from that time up to the time in which he fell heir to a fortune on the death of his uncle, Charles Doe, a California millionaire, he carried on his cabinet making business. In 1900 he established a broom factory, in addition to his other enterprise, and terminated his manufacturing activities. In 1904 he retired from business. Today his only business activities are along the line of caring for his properties, and he makes an occasional deal in real estate, though he is practically and to all intents and purposes, retired from business life.

In October, 1869, Mr. Doe was married to Miss Edna Hughes, a Massachusetts girl, and to them were born two children: Edith, who married Homer Sly of Petoskey, Michigan, and Earl, who is deceased. In 1879 the wife and mother died, and three years later Mr. Doe married Miss Jennie Campbell, a native of this state. Their children are Edna, who married Ralph Binner of Big Rapids, proprietor of the Binner Machine Works, and Bartlett, who is at home with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Doe are members of the Congregational church and he is fraternally affiliated with the Foresters. He is a Republican, and has been fairly active in the politics of the city and county, though his only service of a political nature has been that of mayor of the city, to which office he was elected in 1904 and 1906, serving two terms.

WILLIAM A. GREESON. As the system of public education has each year been drawn more intimately into relation to the actual requirements of life, the responsibilities of the educator have likewise begun to assume the dignity of the greatest of social professions. Michigan as a state has always had reason to be proud of its educational institutions, but perhaps



WILLIAM A. GREESON

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nowhere in the state have the schools attained more complete development, have become more thoroughly "democratized" in meeting the requirements of future citizenship than in Grand Rapids. The public spirit of the city, the broad and effective work of its civic leaders, deserve great credit for this result, but Grand Rapids people on the whole are quite agreed that the lion's share of the achievements is due to William A. Greeson, for many years identified with the high school and since 1906 superintendent of all the educational institutions embraced under the municipal jurisdiction.

William A. Greeson was born at Alto, Indiana, January 30, 1853. His parents, David and Mary (Hodges) Greeson, now deceased, were natives of North Carolina, but spent the greater part of their lives upon their Indiana farm. On reaching the age of six years, William A. Greeson began attending about three months each winter, the district schools of his locality, and that part of his education was practically concluded when he was fourteen. He was in the public schools of Kokomo, and two years at Howard College. His introduction to the field of education came at the age of sixteen, and he received unusually high wages for the time, getting fifty dollars a month. For years he practiced setting his earning as a teacher against the expenses of continued education. After a time he entered the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, but stayed there only a short while, and then entered the University of Indiana at Bloomington, where he was a student for one term. At Ann Arbor, Michigan, during one year he took special studies in the high school, and on graduating from the high school in June, 1875, entered the University of Michigan in the arts department. At the end of one year in college, his funds again ran low, and he resorted to teaching for five months, then resuming his studies. In three and a half years' attendance at University, Mr. Greeson accomplished the regular five years' course, graduating with the degrees of A.B. and M.A.

His career as an educator has been one of continuous advancement to the larger responsibilities and opportunities of his profession. After a year and a half as principal of the Flint high school, he first came to Grand Rapids in 1881 and in June, 1885, became principal of the high school. Mr. Greeson was executive head of the high school in that earlier period of the city's school system for eleven years.

From Grand Rapids in 1890 he was called to Chicago to take the office of dean of the Lewis Institute, and the chair of mathematics. That pleasant and useful work kept him for ten years, and his name is spoken with the highest respect by old Lewis Institute men. At the end of that time he responded to a call that he should return to Grand Rapids and take charge of the entire city school system, and entered upon his duties in 1906.

Much has been written in the public press concerning the Grand Rapids schools, especially in the evolution of its specialized schools for vocational work, and those institutions which are properly included under the jurisdiction of education, but whose special care is for the socially defective and incompetent. Grand Rapids now has two modern and fully equipped high schools, together with a junior high school. The high school faculties number altogether eighty-eight instructors, and the enrollment of pupils in all high schools is 2,104. The total number of teachers employed in all the schools of the city is 590, and the school enrollment is 17,524. It would take too long to enumerate all the many changes that have been brought about under Superintendent Greeson's administration. Among other things the study of the Latin language has been introduced into the seventh and eighth grades, and it has been found that the younger pupils take hold of that branch more readily and effectively than the more

mature pupils of the high schools. Into the work of the grades have also been introduced courses of instruction which give girls an opportunity to take free-hand drawing, sewing, millinery, dress-making, and cooking. At the same time boys are allowed opportunities to acquaint themselves with drawing, shop-work, printing, and other skilled vocations. In the Union school all grades are found from the kindergarten to the twelfth. That building is one of the latest and is completely equipped for industrial work for both boys and girls. In the Central high school, which is the largest in the city, having an enrollment of fifteen hundred and twenty-one pupils, there are the various departments of vocational education, and the work done at the Central has been of such a character as to attract attention from educators all over the country. Realizing that education means a preparation for life, Superintendent Greeson, with the cooperation of a sympathetic school board and many able assistants in the teaching staff, has been able to make the Grand Rapids schools models of their kind, and to bring the system of local education up to the highest standards to be found anywhere in the United States. Of other institutions, really educational, but not usually classed in the group with public schools, Superintendent Greeson has charge of the school for the deaf, and that department has made commendable progress. He has also established three special schools, (1) in the Detention Home for boys and girls, (2) in the home for delinquent girls, and (3) the school for the feeble-minded. Twenty special teachers give individual instruction to the retarded and backward pupils. On January 3, 1892, Mr. Greeson married Mrs. Emma Lyon Withey, widow of Edward Withey, and daughter of T. Hawley Lyon, at one time proprietor of the leading hotel in Grand Rapids. Mrs. Greeson died February 7, 1893. Her two children, by her previous marriage, are: Marion, wife of Carl N. Adams of Cleveland, Ohio; and Edward L. Withey, who is married and is connected with the Michigan Trust Company at Grand Rapids. Mr. Greeson has no affiliations with secret orders, is well known in educational circles and organizations, is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational Church. His home is at 37 College Avenue, S. E., and his office in the City Hall.

HOWARD L. CAMPBELL. In the field of American law and jurisprudence, individual talent and merit are alone the things that count. In commercial and industrial lines and in agriculture a man may inherit a paying enterprise, one that has been founded and developed by his forefathers, so that all he is called upon to do is to continue it. But in the learned professions, and particularly in the law, the men who gain the high places, both in position and prosperity, are those who are possessed of inherent talent and industry, combined with determination and ambition, and who can direct their energies intelligently along well-defined channels. Howard L. Campbell is one of the recent acquisitions of the legal profession in Manistee county, yet his youth seems to be no bar to his success, for his rise in his chosen calling has been rapid and consistent, and today he occupies the office of city attorney of Manistee. He was born in Williamson county, Illinois, January 6, 1889, and is a son of Cyrus E. and Sarah (Lee) Campbell.

Oliver G. Campbell, the paternal grandfather of Howard L. Campbell, was born in South Carolina, and in 1874 brought his family west to Illinois, settling on a farm in Williamson county, in the vicinity of Marion. There he engaged in the live stock business as a dealer, an occupation to which he devoted himself during the remainder of his life. Cyrus E. Campbell was born in South Carolina in 1862, and there received his education in the district schools, being a lad of twelve years when he accompanied his parents to Illinois. There the public schools

of Williamson county furnished him with the balance of his education, and, having been brought up among livestock on his father's place, it was but natural that he should adopt that business as his own field of labor. His operations have been successful because of his good business ability, industry and enterprise, and in addition to carrying on a general dealing business in horses and cattle he owns a large sales barn at Marion. Mr. Campbell is known as one of that city's substantial men, and has been foremost among those who have aided the city in its development. Politically a Democrat, he has not been an office seeker, but has at all times shown his willingness to bear his share of the responsibilities of public service and citizenship. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which he united in young manhood. He was married in Marion to Miss Sarah Lee, who was born in Williamson county, Illinois, in 1869, daughter of William J. Lee, who was born in South Carolina, moved to Williamson county, Illinois, in young manhood, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout a long and active career. Mrs. Campbell died October 8, 1913, at Marion, in the faith of the Presbyterian church, having been the mother of five children, as follows: Clara, Howard L., Lora, Fannie and John, all of whom are still single.

Howard L. Campbell received his early education in the public schools of Marion, and there grew to sturdy young manhood. He was graduated from the Marion High school in 1907, and instead of taking up the business which his father and grandfather had followed, turned his attention to the law, for which he had always shown a decided predilection. Entering the University of Valparaiso, at Valparaiso, Indiana, he was graduated from the law school of that institution in 1911, and at that time began the practice of his chosen calling in the city of Chicago. Five months later an attractive opportunity presented itself at Manistee and Mr. Campbell came to this city, where his efforts were almost immediately rewarded by a full measure of success. It is seldom that a young attorney, practically entering practice, achieves instant recognition such as has been given to Mr. Campbell, but it is also true that every young lawyer is not so well equipped, either by education or natural talent, as he. His general practice has grown to large proportions, and at this time he has on his books the names of some of the leading companies and individuals in this part of the state. A Democrat in political matters, he has always shown a keen interest in public matters, and has been honored by election to positions of public trust and responsibility. For several years he served in the capacity of Circuit Court Commissioner of Manistee county, and in April, 1913, became the successful candidate of his party for the office of city attorney. He has conscientiously devoted himself to the duties of his office, in the discharge of which he has gained the confidence and commendation of the people.

Mr. Campbell is single. He is interested in fraternal matters, being a member of Lodge No. 250, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Masons, and Lodge No. 99, Knights of Pythias, in all of which he has many friends.

HENRY BEHRENDT. When, on May 5, 1914, President Wilson appointed Henry Behrendt, of Lansing, United States marshal for the Eastern District of Michigan, appreciation was given to the career of one whose public services had extended over a period dating from the time of the Spanish-American War. Mr. Behrendt had achieved country-wide reputation as a police officer, principally as chief of the Lansing department, and his appointment to his present position of responsibility came as no surprise to those familiar with the high character of his abilities.

Henry Behrendt was born in the city of Detroit, Michigan, May 31, 1869, and is a son of David and Tenna (Berger) Behrendt. His father was born near Berlin, Germany, in November, 1839, and came to the United States in 1864, while the mother was born in that city in 1842, and came to America a short time after Mr. Behrendt's arrival. They were married in New York City, and resided there for a time, subsequently removing to St. Louis, Missouri, and after a year or more to Detroit, coming from the latter city to Lansing in 1876. Here the mother died in 1904, while the father still survives and makes his home in Lansing. A cigarmaker by trade, he worked at that vocation in New York, St. Louis and Detroit, and then entered business on his own account as a manufacturer, continuing thus engaged for forty years. He is now living practically retired from the activities of life. Nine children were born to David and Tenna Behrendt, of whom two sons and two daughters are living.

Henry Behrendt was a lad of seven years at the time the family came to Lansing, and here his education was secured in the public graded and high schools. As a youth he learned the trade of cigarmaker, under his father's tutelage, and worked at that vocation with the elder man until the outbreak of the late trouble between the United States and Spain. At that time Mr. Behrendt enlisted in Company E, Thirty-first Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, an organization with which he continued to serve, with an excellent record, until the cessation of hostilities. Soon after his return to Lansing, Mr. Behrendt was elected police constable of the city, in which capacity he served for two terms, and was then appointed chief deputy sheriff of Ingham county, holding that office for four years. During this time, in 1904, he was the candidate of his party for the office of sheriff of Ingham county, but met with defeat at the polls. In July, 1906, Mr. Behrendt was appointed chief of police of Lansing, an office which he held continuously until he resigned to assume the duties of his present high position. At the time Mr. Behrendt took charge of the Lansing police, the department was in a deplorable condition, thoroughly disorganized and demoralized. Settling down to bring about the reorganization of the department and to bring it to an up-to-date condition of efficiency, Chief Behrendt demonstrated a marked administrative ability, and instilled a new spirit of earnestness and reform into the service. In an incredibly short time he had the department working smoothly and capably, its members performing their duties efficiently and conscientiously. Mr. Behrendt's reputation during his incumbency of this position spread rapidly all over the country, and eventually led to his appointment, by President Wilson, May 5, 1914, to the office of United States marshal of the Eastern District of Michigan, with official headquarters at Detroit, and residence at Lansing. Mr. Behrendt has continually strengthened his reputation as an officer, and upon the occasion of unusual disturbance of the public peace and in the unraveling of complicated mysteries, his coolness and bravery as an officer and his skill as a detective have been in high demand.

Marshal Behrendt has been prominent in Democratic politics for many years, and for two years was chairman of the Democratic City Committee of Lansing. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellow, Knights of Pythias and Elks fraternities, of the Royal Arcanum and of the Arbeiters Society. For years he was a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, attended all of the annual conventions of the association, and read several papers before these bodies upon the subjects of the causes of vice and the building up of efficient police forces.

In 1891 Mr. Behrendt was married to Miss Lena Allen, who was born in Lansing, the daughter of G. B. Allen, a well-known carpenter.

Mr. and Mrs. Behrendt have one daughter: Una Esther, who was born July 18, 1896.

WILLIAM D. HOPKINSON. An influential business man and citizen of Big Rapids. William D. Hopkinson has a long and varied relationship with his home city and with Mecosta county. He was county superintendent of schools for a time when the public schools needed the services of an organizer and a man of his zeal and ability. He also gave service to the county for a number of years in the office of register of deeds. Since locating in the county he has been almost continuously identified with public affairs. At the present time he conducts a large insurance, real estate business, and is also administrator and guardian for several estates. He is a director of the Big Rapids Electric Power Company, a director in the Building & Loan Association, and is the owner of farming property in the vicinity. All these things indicate substantial prosperity, and Mr. Hopkinson has well earned all he has, having started out in life a poor boy.

William D. Hopkinson was born in Dutchess county, New York, March 14, 1849, a son of William A. and Phoebe (Dutcher) Hopkinson. Grandfather Francis Hopkinson was born in the state of Vermont, a son of Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the declaration of independence. The Big Rapids citizen is directly related with the same family to which F. Hopkinson-Smith belonged, the noted novelist, painter, and litterateur. The maternal grandfather, Simeon, Dutcher, was one of the early settlers in Rensselaer county, New York, but moved west in 1856, settled on a farm in Mecosta county, Michigan, and combined farming with preaching as a minister of the Methodist church.

He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and thereafter drew a pension for his service. William A. Hopkinson, father of the Big Rapids business man, was born in Vermont in 1808 and died in 1860. His wife was born in Mohawk, New York, in 1816, and died in November, 1893. The father was a surveyor and civil engineer by profession, assisted in the federal survey in Michigan, and died while in the employment of the United States government. He was a Democrat in politics, was affiliated with the Masonic Order, and his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. They had four children; one of these is Benjamin A., who adopted the profession of chef and is with one of the big hotels in Ohio.

After a preliminary education in the public schools, he was a student in his native city of Poughkeepsie, New York. He then started life as a teacher, and was identified with that profession for fifteen years. He served as county superintendent in Mecosta county, and at the same time increased his income by clerking in stores. In 1902 Mr. Hopkinson was elected register of deeds and held that office by successive re-election for ten years. In the meantime he served on the city council and was mayor of Big Rapids in 1912, refusing another nomination. At the present time he holds the office of city assessor.

In 1873, Mr. Hopkinson married Mary Dodge, daughter of Luther Dodge of Mecosta county, a prominent lumberman in this section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkinson have two children: Luther W., who is agent for the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad at Big Rapids, and Francis Leslie, who graduated from the high school in 1912 and is now a student in the University of Michigan. The family worship in the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Hopkinson is affiliated with the Masonic Order, being past master of his lodge and past high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter. He is one of the local leaders in the Republican party and is a member of the State Central Committee.

ROYAL A. HAWLEY. During a period of more than thirty years' practice as a lawyer in Michigan, the home and activities of Mr. Hawley have been centered at Ionia, where his accomplishments and skill in the law have given him leading rank as an attorney, and where he has also enjoyed the distinction of public honors and responsibilities. He comes of good family stock and both his father and grandfather were substantial and useful citizens of Ionia county.

Royal A. Hawley was born March 21, 1857, in King township of Ionia county, a son of Willard and Caroline L. (Marble) Hawley. The paternal grandparents were Harvey and Elizabeth (Likens) Hawley, the former a pioneer farmer who came to this state from Canada. The grandfather died in May, 1891, and his wife in December, 1890. The grandfather was a Democrat in politics, but that political affiliation has not been characteristic of either his son or his grandson. Willard Hawley was reared in Canada, educated at Brantford, Ontario, and on coming to Michigan in 1852 settled on a farm in Keene township of Ionia county, and gained his business success through agriculture. As a Republican he was very active, was honored with the office of supervisor and was elected and served for two terms in the State Legislature, dying while still a member of the Assembly in 1901. He was married in November, 1855, and his wife passed away February 14, 1911. Their five children were: Royal A., Gilbert P., Florence H. Dutt, Grace H. Murphy and Willard E.

Royal A. Hawley is a product of Ionia county farm and acquired his education in that county. In June, 1876, he was graduated from the Ionia High School, and during 1878-79 pursued his studies in the literary department of the University of Michigan, then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. His career as a lawyer covers thirty-four years, and for the first ten years he was in practice at Saranac, but in April, 1890, returned to his early home at Ionia, and for a long time has been considered one of the leading lawyers of the county bar. A Republican, he served four years as Circuit Court commissioner and a similar period as prosecuting attorney of Ionia county. Mr. Hawley is a past master of the Masonic Lodge at Saranac, and also belongs to the Royal Arcanum.

On November 7, 1881, Mr. Hawley married Bernice A. Cromb. She died February 25, 1911. On August 4, 1912, he married Lila R. Pittman, who passed away November 4, 1913.

LEAVITT S. GRISWOLD, M. D. For more than thirty years Dr. Griswold has practiced medicine and surgery at Big Rapids, and in this time many of the better distinctions that come to the physicians and surgeons have been his, and his success has been in proportion to the length of his services. He has enjoyed an enviable reputation, especially in surgery, and is often called into consultation. He has had a prominent place in business, political and fraternal circles. Dr. Griswold was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, January 3, 1853. His parents were Jesse and Ellenor L. (McWilliams) Griswold. His father was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1800 and died in 1872, and the mother was born in Ireland in 1819 and died in 1868. They were married in Trumbull county, Ohio. The father was a farmer and stonemason by trade, and in later years moved out to Gardner, Illinois, where he died. He was a Baptist in religion, a Republican, while his wife belonged to the Methodist church. He was twice married, and Dr. Griswold was the youngest of the three children by the second wife, the others being: M. O. Griswold, an attorney at Greenville, Michigan; and Susanna J., the wife of George W. Elliott, a farmer at Gardner, Illinois.

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James M Davis

Dr. Griswold grew up in Ohio, attended country school at Mecca in that state, and in 1874 was graduated from the Greenville high school. Soon afterwards he entered the Detroit College of Medicine, and received his medical degree from that institution in 1879. After he was through taking his college course he first located for practice at Sand Lake, Michigan, and in 1881 moved from there to Big Rapids. Dr. Griswold does a general practice, gives much of his time to surgery, and is and has been for twenty years surgeon to the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, and for a number of years held the same post with the Pere Marquette Railway. In 1879 occurred the marriage of Dr. Griswold with Martha A. Liston. The two children of that marriage are: Carl C., who is in the merchandise business at New York City; and Roe O., who is an electrician at Portland, Oregon. In 1903 Dr. Griswold married Alice Scott, who formerly lived at St. Joseph, Michigan. The doctor and wife worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has been socially prominent in the Masonic Order. His affiliations are with the Lodge, the Chapter and Commandery. He has passed all the chairs in the lodge, and was made a Knight Templar on one Friday, and the following Friday night was elected eminent commander, while absent on professional duties. He held the post of commander for three years, and then after a three-years intermission was again elected and served three years more. The doctor had been past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and also affiliates with the Elks. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1895, was elected mayor of Big Rapids, and gave a thorough administration of the city's affairs. Dr. Griswold was a member of the County and State Medical Society, and at this writing is serving as president of the County Society, being also identified with the American Association.

JAMES NELSON DAVIS. One of the few living who has witnessed the entire growth and development of the city of Grand Rapids is James Nelson Davis, a pioneer, a veteran of the great war between the North and South, one of the early printers and newspaper men of Grand Rapids, long identified with the official affairs of the community, and a man whose life has always been lived in accordance with the strictest principles of honor and integrity.

Born in the Town of Wilson, Niagara county, New York, January 18, 1830, James N. Davis belongs to an old American stock, and one which has been liberally represented in the pioneer stages of western settlement and advancement. He is a lineal descendant from Robert Davis, who was one of the original settlers on Cape Cod. His birth occurred in England in 1609, and at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, he was recorded in 1643 as one of the men able to bear arms. His death occurred in 1693. Next in line of descent was his son, Joseph Davis, who settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts, and died there August 10, 1735. Gershom Davis, a son of Joseph, married Mary Hinkley, and so far as known they spent all their lives in Cape Cod. Next in line came Samuel Davis, who emigrated to the State of Maine, and located in what is now the town of Gorham. Their settlement there was previous to the Revolutionary war, and he spent his last years in that locality. He married Mary Gorham, and they were the parents of Ebenezer Davis, the grandfather of James N. Davis. Ebenezer was born in 1765, and on February 18, 1790, married Mary Paine. Ebenezer seemed to have inherited a desire for pioneer life, and early in his career moved out to western New York at a time when that portion of the state was a wilderness, and was one of the first settlers at the locality known as Wilson in Niagara county. There he bought land and improved a farm, and with his wife had his residence upon it until their death.

Ebenezer Davis, father of James N. Davis, was reared in western

New York on a farm, and engaged in tilling the soil at Wilson until 1836. Then the pioneer lust afflicted him also, and selling out his possessions and accompanied by his family he came out to Michigan territory. He drove a wagon and team to Lockport, there embarked upon a canal boat on the Erie canal, went to Buffalo, and took passage on the steambot United States, which was the second steamer which plied on the waters of Lake Erie. That boat landed the family at Detroit, and from there he drove an ox team through the woods and over the unbroken wilderness to western Michigan, finally arriving at Grand Rapids, which was then only a hamlet. He located on the west side of the river, where he bought sixty acres of land, every foot of which is now either covered with buildings or with streets. All the sixty acres are within the city limits, and the north boundary of this original farm is Leonard street. Many years ago the land was platted, streets and avenues have checkerboarded its area, and on every lot now stands a house. On settling there the father began improving the property and engaged in general farming. He has his pasture for his cattle, and grew crops of corn and potatoes on land where are now located a dense population of city dwellers. A few years after his settlement there he built a lime kiln, and burned great quantities of lime used in building construction in early Grand Rapids. In 1850 he sold out his land and moved to Granville, buying a farm and considerable tracts of timber land. There he continued farming and in the lumber business until his death in his ninety-second year. His wife was Eliza Baker, who was born in 1806 at St. Albans, Vermont, and came from Pilgrim ancestors. Her father, Charles Baker, moved from Vermont to Niagara county, New York, and bought land in the Wilson community, thus becoming neighbors of the Davis family. The mother died about six years before her husband, and she reared eight children, namely: Reuben E., Almira M., James Nelson, Jerome G., Horace W., Lucy J., Emeline B., and Eliza S.

James Nelson Davis was in his seventh year when the family emigrated from western New York to Grand Rapids. He was old enough to take note of most of the incidents which befell the party on their journey, and has a keen recollection of all the earliest scenes through which he passed on his way to this pioneer country. Grand Rapids was then a frontier town, far from railroads, and the only means of transportation in the dead of winter was by stage coach. Indians still lived in numbers in this part of the state, and while he was growing up Indian boys were frequently his playmates. The first school he attended was in a building originally erected by Baptist missionaries for the education of Indian children, and Indian boys and girls were his fellow students in that school.

When he was seventeen years old Mr. Davis entered the office of the Grand River *Eagle*, now conducted under the better known name of the Grand Rapids *Eagle*. That was an old-time newspaper office, with a hand press and all the type was set from the case by hand. He learned the art of printing in its every detail, and remained with the paper as a printer, news gatherer, and in other capacities until the breaking out of the war. In December, 1863, Mr. Davis enlisted in Company B of the Twenty-first regiment of Michigan Infantry. He joined the command at Chattanooga, Tennessee, was appointed sergeant of Company B, and was assigned to the quartermaster's department. He continued with his regiment until the close of the war, and on receiving his honorable discharge returned to Grand Rapids and once more was employed by the *Eagle*. Later he bought an interest in the Grand Rapids *Democrat*, and for two years was one of the publishers of that well known journal.

Much of Mr. Davis' time has been taken up with official duties. For nineteen years he served as supervisor of the eighth ward, and for six years was a member of the board of public works and has also been a

member of the board of aldermen. He is now living retired from active life, and in his earlier years acquired sufficient prosperity to enable him to pass his declining days in comfort and contentment. In 1892 he invested some money in land at Daytona, Florida, where he has since spent his winters. He has a fine orange grove and raises much other tropical fruits.

In his twenty-first year Mr. Davis married Sarah A. Nichols. She was born at Houghton Center in Canada, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Smith) Nichols, natives respectively of England and New York state. Mrs. Davis died April 21, 1910. They reared one son, Charles E. Davis, now a resident of Grand Rapids. Charles E. Davis married Wilhelmina Bancroft, and they have one daughter, Nellie Emma, wife of Clarence E. Fuller of New York city. Mr. Davis, on account of his Civil War record, affiliates with Custer Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also belongs to Valley City Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he has been a member fifty years and is now an emeritus member, and also belongs to Grand Rapids Chapter, R. A. M.

HARRY I. DRESCHER. A former mayor of Big Rapids, and now serving as probate judge of Mecosta county, Mr. Drescher has for a number of years successfully combined business with politics, and is one of the leading Republicans in his section of Michigan. His business record is that of a man who started out with little capital, and who by careful attention to his vocation has won a commendable success.

Harry I. Drescher was born in Centerville, the county seat of St. Joseph county, Michigan, March 27, 1870. His parents were Daniel and Martha (Rittenhouse) Drescher. Both families were originally of Pennsylvania. Grandfather Miles Rittenhouse was a prominent man in Philadelphia, and the Rittenhouse Square, a well known feature of the city was named for the same family. Daniel Drescher was born in Snyder county, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and died in 1912. His wife was born in Philadelphia, October 2, 1833, and they were married in their native state in 1852. About 1854 they came west and settled near Centerville in St. Joseph county, on a farm. Daniel Drescher was a man of considerable enterprise, and finally traded his farm for a wagon factory in Centerville, and for many years conducted that as an important local industry. He was a Republican in politics, and a man who performed his part with regard to public affairs, chiefly through his diligent attention to private business, and his kindly interest in his neighbors. His wife belonged to the Methodist church. They reared a family of four children: Miles R. is agent for the Pere Marquette Railway at Petoskey; William E. was for many years connected with the Michigan Central Railway service, and some years ago paid fourteen thousand dollars for a flat building in Detroit, where he now has his home; Charles N. is a stock farmer in Indiana. Judge Drescher, the youngest of the family, was educated in the common schools at Centerville, and began his career as a telegrapher in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad. Stationed at different points he followed that vocation for seven years, and for two and a half years was employed by the Michigan Central in Chicago. At Centerville, he had learned the business of undertaking, and in 1898 came to Big Rapids, where after two and a half years he bought John Wiseman's undertaking establishment. He acquired the business largely on credit, and in a few years was sole owner and now has a very prosperous business.

On June 30, 1903, Judge Drescher married Miss Clara I. Bennett, daughter of Thomas T. Bennett, of Newaygo, Michigan. Mrs. Drescher was a teacher in the Big Rapids schools before her marriage. They are the parents of one child, Leona, now in school. Mrs. Drescher is a mem-

ber of the Episcopal church. Judge Drescher takes a prominent part in fraternal affairs. He is past exalted ruler of the Elks lodge No. 974, is affiliated with Lodge No. 171, A. F. & A. M., with the Royal Arch Chapter No. 42, the Knights Templar Commandery No. 23, with Saladin Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and is past worthy patron of the Eastern Star. Also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Subordinate and Encampment Degrees of Odd Fellowship, with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Maccabees, the Modern Romans, and the Royal Neighbors.

He has always taken more or less interest in Republican politics, and served as mayor of Big Rapids for two terms. In the campaign of 1912 he was elected judge of probate, for Mecosta county, and now gives a large proportion of his time to the responsibilities and duties of that office.

CHESTER E. MORRIS. A young attorney who has entered upon practice with youth, ambition and energy, together with a broad sense of responsibility, and who has flattering prospects of usefulness before him, is Chester E. Morris, of White Cloud.

Mr. Morris was born in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, September 11, 1889, a son of George W. and Lucy (Brown) Morris. His father was born in the State of Iowa, in 1864, and died in 1896. By trade he was a carriage maker, and was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Woodmen of the World. The mother, who was born in Kalamazoo county, in 1863, died in 1914. She was a daughter of George F. Brown, who was born in New York City, and came to Michigan and settled on a farm in Kalamazoo county in 1854. There were two children, and the daughter, Maude, is the wife of H. W. Shannon, a traveling salesman living at Davenport, Iowa.

Chester E. Morris graduated from the Kalamazoo High School in 1908, and at once entered the Detroit College of Law, where he graduated and took his degree of LL. B. in 1912. After one year of experience in Detroit, he located at White Cloud on June 15, 1913, and began his career in partnership with Fred W. Riblet. Mr. Morris is a Republican in politics and is one of the better known of the younger men in the law and in affairs.

EDWARD DRESSER. One of the most popular citizens of Mecosta county is the present county clerk, Edward Dresser, who has lived at Big Rapids and vicinity most of his life, and by his capable citizenship and industry has made himself a valued factor in local affairs. Edward Dresser was born in Ottawa county, Michigan, December 11, 1876, a son of Sylvester and Mattie (Bogue) Dresser. Both parents are still living, the father a native of Muskegon county and the mother of Ottawa county. Grandfather Charles Dresser was a native of Vermont, a state which furnished a large proportion of the early Michigan lumbermen. He was one of the pioneers along the Muskegon River, going there at a time when almost the only inhabitants aside from the Indians were hunters and trappers and a few lumbermen. He followed the woods for nearly all the active years of his life. The maternal grandfather, Mathew Bogue was an early settler in Ottawa county, but subsequently moved out to Oklahoma where he died. Sylvester spent many years as a lumberman and mill operator. He acquired five hundred and twenty acres of timberland in Mecosta county, and gradually sold off the timber and finally the land for farming purposes. He is still owner of a highly improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Mecosta county, and lived on that estate, being a general farmer. He and his wife were mar-

ried in 1876, and had two children, Edward being the first, and his sister Effie is now the wife of B. F. Reed, of Cadillac. Sylvester Dresser is a Republican in politics, and has held several minor township offices.

Edward Dresser grew up in Mecosta county, had a common school education, and was also a student in Ferris Institute. His first regular work was as a sawmill hand, and subsequently he bought a farm to which he devoted his time and energy, until called to the county seat by his present official duties. A Republican in politics, he has interested himself in party affairs, and in all public matters from an early age, and has served as supervisor and township clerk. He was on the Republican ticket in 1912, as candidate for clerk of the county, and received a plurality of the votes for that office. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order. Mr. Dresser was married July 28, 1897, to Elma Halpine, a daughter of John and Nettie Halpine of Mecosta county.

DR. CLYDE F. KARSHNER, specialist in treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, has been engaged in the general practice of medicine here since 1910, and since April, 1913, has been associated in his work with Dr. W. T. Dodge. He is one of the younger medical men of the city, but his success thus far has been excellent, with promise of a wide future practice and a high place in his profession. Dr. Karshner was born in Seneca county, Ohio, on January 12, 1879, and is a son of Charles F. and Cora F. (Smith) Karshner, both of them born in Seneca county, in the years 1856 and 1855 respectively, and both of them are yet living. They were married in 1876.

Charles F. Karshner has been a successful man in his life-work, which has been that of a carriage maker. He carried on that trade in Ohio for years and in 1880 came to Michigan, settling in Big Rapids. He was for a time associated with the Big Rapids Wagon Company, and he has since been engaged in the manufacture of a spring seat after a patent of his own, which is meeting with a wide sale. He is a son of George and Mercy (Smith) Karshner, natives of Ohio, the former a successful mill and lumberman of the state for a good many years. The maternal grandparents of Dr. Karshner were Theodore and Elizabeth D. (Buchtel) Smith, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania in an early day and settled in Republic. Mr. Smith was a shoemaker by trade, and became prominent and well-to-do in his community in Ohio. He was a leader in politics in his district and held a number of state offices from time to time. He served as assistant warden of the state prison for some time, and served four years in the Civil War as a member of the Forty-ninth Ohio, with the rank of lieutenant. He was seriously wounded at Pittsburg Landing and was sent home several times on sick leave. A Republican in politics, he was prominent in his section, and was a member of the G. A. R. and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The children of Charles and Cora (Smith) Karshner were two in number,—Clyde F. of this review, and Rolla G., now a student in the medical department at Ann Arbor.

Dr. Karshner was educated in Big Rapids and when he had finished the high school in 1895 he entered the University of Michigan where he continued for one year. When the Spanish-American war broke out he entered the service, and was active in his regiment in Cuba until 1898. They saw service near Santiago, and his regiment served as a support to the Twenty-fourth Infantry at San Juan Hill. After the war he returned home and for a time was engaged as a teacher in the Big Rapids High School. He then kept books for Hood & Wright of this city for about three years, and at the end of that time again entered the University of Michigan, bent upon continuing his college work. He was

graduated A. B. in 1905 and M. D. in 1908, after which he went to Brainard, Minnesota, and for six months was engaged in practice there in the Northern Pacific Hospital. Illness for the period of a year caused his retirement from practice then, and when he was able to return to work he took up his practice in Iowa, continuing there for a year. In 1910 he located in Big Rapids, and continued alone until April, 1913, when he became associated with Dr. W. T. Dodge, and they have since been affiliated in their work together.

In September, 1910, Dr. Karshner was married to Mary E. Hedden, the daughter of Joseph Hedden, of Bala, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer, now retired from work.

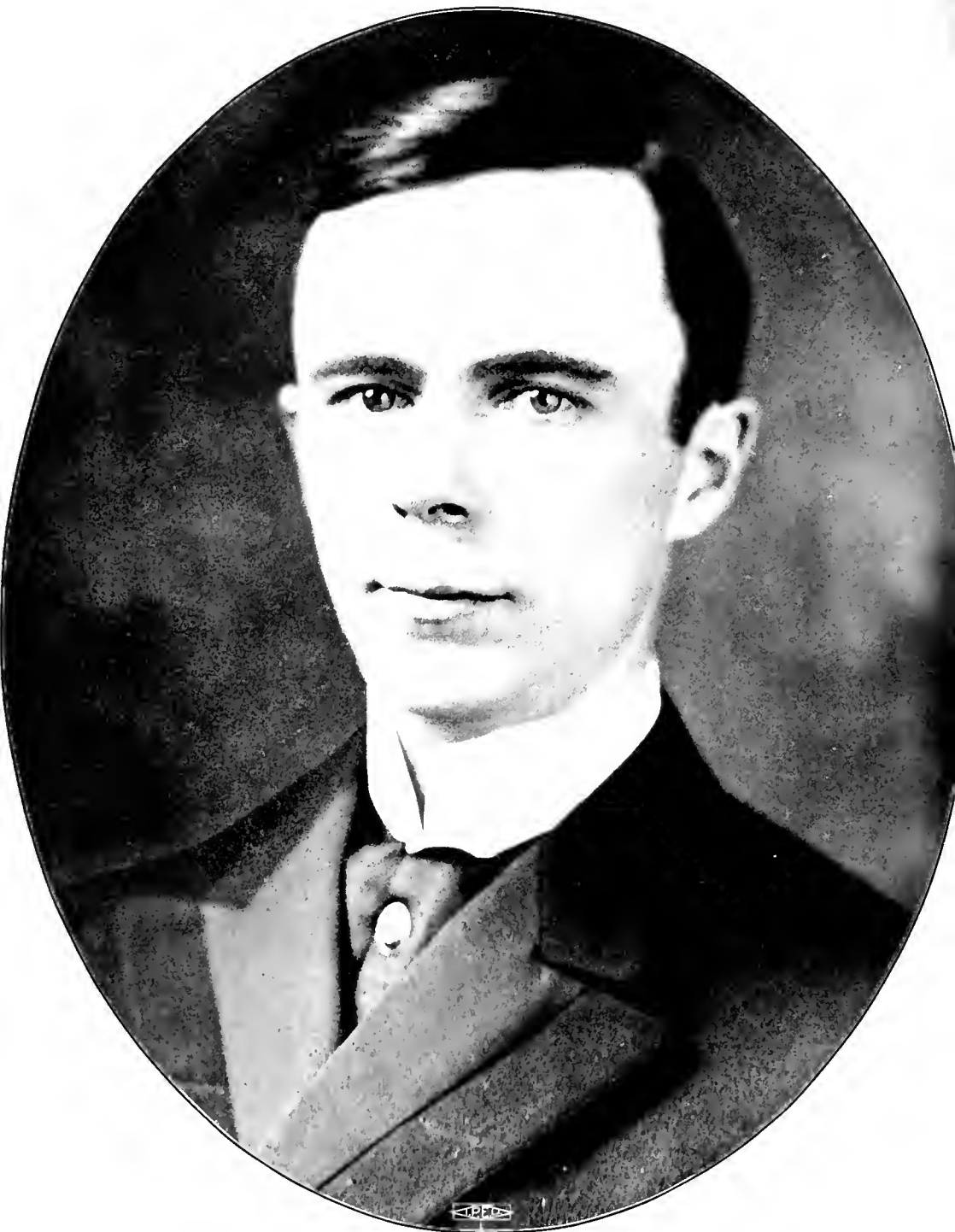
Dr. Karshner is one of the busiest men in his community today, for with his practice he combines a live and healthy interest in civic affairs in the city. As president of the Board of Education he has shown himself well qualified for service there. He is a Mason and a Pythian Knight, and it is worthy of mention that already he has spent two summers in post graduate work,—one in Boston and one in Philadelphia. It is believed, and with excellent reason, that Dr. Karshner will make a lasting name for himself in his branch of the profession to which he is devoted, his advancement thus far being of an order to amply support that assumption.

ALBIN JOHNSON. The present county treasurer of Mecosta county has the distinction of being the youngest man chosen in the general election of 1912 to that important and responsible office in the state of Michigan. At the time of his election, Mr. Johnson had recently celebrated his twenty-fifth birthday. He has been active in politics, and has held office since he became of age, and is regarded as a young man of exceptional ability and one of the most popular citizens of Mecosta county.

Albin Johnson was born in Big Rapids township of that county, September 5, 1887, a son of Andrew and Eva (Peterson) Johnson, both of whom were natives of Sweden, where the respective grandparents spent all their lives. Andrew Johnson was born in 1849 and his wife in 1851, and they now live in Big Rapids. They came to America in 1871, and in the same year were married in New York. Moving to Connecticut, Andrew Johnson learned and follows the moulders' trade in that state until 1876, when he went west and spent a short time in Wisconsin, and in 1887 located in Big Rapids, Michigan. He moved to a farm in 1884 and was successfully identified with local agriculture until the spring of 1913. He still owns a well improved and valuable country estate of eighty-eight acres. They are the parents of seven children, five of whom are living, Albin Johnson being the fifth in order of birth. The others are mentioned as follows: Emma C., wife of C. D. Bergman, and living in Mount Vernon, Washington; Anna, wife of John Nelson, of Greenville, Michigan; Charles, whose home is in Big Rapids; and Arthur B., a stenographer at Ionia, Michigan.

Albin Johnson grew up on a farm in Mecosta county, attended the district schools and also the city public schools, and finished his education with a business course in the International Correspondence Schools. His working career has always identified him with agricultural affairs, and it was through his active relations with the rural community that he acquired his large acquaintance and demonstrated his capabilities in the management of public matters. In politics, a Republican, he manifested an active interest in party affairs before reaching his majority, and at the age of twenty-one was elected clerk of his township. Mr. Johnson took a prominent part in the organization of the fraternal society of

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Edward P. Phelps.

Gleaners, in Mecosta county, and in that way acquired a large acquaintance. He was also prominent in farmers institute work, and served two years as secretary of the Mecosta County Institute. For three years he was a member of the Michigan National Guards. In November, 1912, came his election to the office of county treasurer, by a good majority, though he had a close contest in the primaries.

In 1908 Mr. Johnson married Amelia Schroeder, a daughter of Emil Schroeder, a native of Germany, who was identified with the building trade in New York City for twenty-three years, and had his home in Mecosta county for nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of two children: Emma A., and Andrew E. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the German Lutheran church. Mr. Johnson's fraternal affiliations are with the Order of Gleaners, the Knights of Pythias, and the A. F. & A. M.

EARL F. PHELPS. Kent county has never had a more vigorous and effective prosecuting attorney than Earl F. Phelps, who has held that office since early in 1913. Mr. Phelps has shown an iron determination to prosecute criminal offenses against the state and community, and the records of his office show a long list of successful prosecutions, the influence of which has been felt in a more salutary public conscience and in a notable decrease in crime. His work in prosecuting the murder of the Thompsons at Grand Rapids in September, 1913, has attracted attention outside of Grand Rapids and Kent county, and his handling of that case shows the intrepid and vigorous character of the man.

Earl F. Phelps comes from a family of lawyers, both his father and grandfather having practiced as attorneys, and many others of the name having been identified with the profession at different times. Mr. Phelps was born at Triangle, New York, October 4, 1875, a son of Joseph J., a grandson of Fred Phelps, and a great-grandson of Joseph Phelps. The last named was a native of New York and a cabinet maker by trade. Fred Phelps, also born in New York, spent all his life there, and was an active attorney at Elmira. Joseph J. Phelps was born in New York in 1841, and is still living, being now retired after a successful professional and business career. He saw service for three and a half years during the Civil war, having entered the Union army when he attained his majority, and afterwards returned to New York and took up the practice of law. After a few years in that profession, he turned his attention to the ministry of the Baptist church, and was devoted to that profession in New York and in Michigan, until 1898. In the latter year he engaged in the banking business in Montcalm county, and continued active as a banker until 1910, since which time he has lived retired at Stanton. He has lived a long and useful life, and at the same time has prospered in a financial way. He was married in 1864 to Miss Frances E. Angle, who was born in New York State in 1844, a daughter of Israel Angle, a New York State farmer. They were the parents of four children, three of whom are living: Lula, the wife of Dr. Bentley, a practicing physician in Stanton; Earl F.; and Floyd A., who is connected with the Ohio Dairy Company at Toledo. The father is a member of the Baptist church, a Republican in politics, and in 1894 served as adjutant general of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the Michigan department.

Earl F. Phelps was reared chiefly in Michigan, was educated in the public schools and graduated LL. B. from the University of Michigan in 1899. When he came here he began practice at Howard City, and continued there in private practice until elected prosecuting attorney of Montcalm county in 1906. He then moved to Stanton, and after more than two years of service resigned during his second term. In 1909 Mr. Phelps located in Grand Rapids, and became a partner in practice with M. L.

Dunham. They were partners until January, 1912, when Mr. Phelps withdrew to accept the appointment as prosecuting attorney of Kent county. In the fall of the same year he was elected to the office and now devotes practically all his time to its duties.

On June 19, 1903, occurred the marriage of Mr. Phelps to Miss Grace O'Donnell of Howard City, a daughter of Richard H. O'Donnell, a prominent citizen and banker of Howard City. They have one child, Marion, now in school. Mr. Phelps affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a Consistory Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. A Republican, he has been active since reaching his majority, and has done much valuable work to promote party success.

WILLIAM T. JONES. Among the Big Rapids men who have achieved success in their chosen field of activity the name of William T. Jones stands out boldly, and in writing of those men who have promoted the commercial and industrial prosperity of the city failure to mention Mr. Jones would be a mistake indeed. He came to this city in 1887 and engaged in a manufacturing business that has been extended in its scope from year to year until the plant of the Jones & Green concern stands today among the leading industrial establishments of Big Rapids.

Mr. Jones is a Canadian by birth, born in Waterdown, Wentworth county, Ontario, on March 10, 1847, a son of Ezekiel and Jane (Thompson) Jones, natives of Ireland and Ontario, respectively, the father born in 1818 and died in 1855, and the mother, born in 1823, lived until 1907. They were married in Ontario, to which place Mr. Jones came from his native land when he was eleven years of age. He was a lumberman in the years of his business activity, and he came to Croton, Michigan, in 1852, at which place he passed away in 1855. He was a Republican in politics, active in the party ranks in the few years of his residence there, and prominent in the citizenship of his community.

Ezekiel Jones was a son of Thomas Jones, who was born in Ireland and there ended his days. The maternal grandfather of William T. Jones was Richard Thompson, a farmer in Canada, in which community he passed his life. To Ezekiel and Jane Jones were born six children, only one of whom yet lives, the subject of this review.

William T. Jones received his early education in his native community, and was graduated from the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Toronto in 1860. He began life as a clerk in a general store, and for four years was thus occupied, after which experience he engaged in business on his own responsibility. He organized the firm of Jones & Burns in Waterdown, Canada, and for three years conducted a mercantile business with fair success, after which he moved to Morley, Michigan, and engaged in a lumber and shingle business with Messrs. Cook and Pendleton, under the firm style of Cook, Pendleton & Jones. After a year the firm's name was changed to Cook & Jones, and they were very successful in the handling of lumber and in the manufacture of shingles. He was also in partnership with William Hugh in a grist mill, business being conducted under the firm name of Jones & Hugh. Mr. Jones became a member of the firm of D. W. Stewart & Company, engaged in a mercantile business, but in 1887 withdrew therefrom and removed to Big Rapids, where he engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds and in the retail lumber business. In 1893 he received G. W. Green into partnership, forming the firm of Jones & Green, and they have since added to their plant the manufacturing of hardwood flooring. They have enjoyed a pleasing degree of business success, and have a trade that reaches throughout the United States. The firm also owns and conducts a flooring plant at Dighton, Michigan, which is a

successful adjunct to the Big Rapids business. Their principal business, however, is the manufacturing of maple and beech flooring, with a retail lumber business in addition, the latter phase being conducted from Big Rapids. The product of both their plants are of a superior quality that fully warrants the success of the enterprise and proves the members of the firm to be men of genuine business ability.

Mr. Jones is a Republican, and he has been more than ordinarily active in politics in Michigan. He was active in the town of Morley during the years of his residence there, and served there for several times as township treasurer, as president of the village and as supervisor. He served four years as a representative from his district to the State Legislature, between the years of 1885 and 1889, and for sixteen years was judge of probate of Mecosta. Progressive ideas have characterized his career from his earliest business activities, and as a public servant in any of the numerous offices he has held, the same trait has made him invaluable to his constituency. He is a director of the Citizens State Bank, and has various other affiliations with prominent and prosperous financial and industrial concerns.

In 1880 Mr. Jones was married to Miss Elizabeth Cook, of Morley, Michigan, a daughter of John T. Cook, a one time business associate of Mr. Jones in his lumber operations. She was a prominent member of the Episcopal Church, and her death occurred in 1908. In 1912 Mr. Jones was married to Mary M. Zimmerman, a daughter of Henry P. and Nancy (McKerlie) Zimmerman. Her father was the owner and operator of the lumber and grist mills of Zimmerman, Ontario, the town having been named for his father, Peter Zimmerman. Mr. Jones is one of the popular men of his city, and has a host of good friends.

SAMUEL W. BAKER. It is on his long and admirable record as a public educator that Mr. Baker's distinction as a citizen of Michigan rests, and during the greater part of his twenty years' residence in the city he has been at the head of the public school system of Manistee. His career as a teacher began more than thirty-five years ago, and though he subsequently qualified for the law and practiced a time and has also occasionally diverted his energies in other fields, education has been his best loved vocation, and his services have been of a splendid character.

Samuel W. Baker was born at Port Perry, Ontario county, Ontario, September 2, 1849, a son of Dr. M. S. and Rachel M. (Brown) Baker. His father was a native of England and his mother of Ontario. When Samuel W. Baker was about eight years old the family moved to Michigan, and he grew up in Shiawassee county, attending the public schools of Corunna. He subsequently graduated from the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and early in his career, more than thirty-five years ago, he received his first certificate and taught his first term of country school. Mr. Baker has long held a life certificate as a teacher in Michigan. For several years he was superintendent of the public schools of Ovid, took up the study of law while in that work, was admitted to the bar, and practiced the profession in Clinton county for two years. The school board of Ovid then prevailed upon him to again take charge of the local schools, and he remained there until elected superintendent of schools at Big Rapids, and remained in that city for eight years. On locating at Manistee in 1893, Mr. Baker opened a business college, and two years later was elected director of the Normal Training School of that city. This was followed in two years by his election as superintendent of the public schools of the city. After ten years Mr. Baker resigned in November, 1908, to become district manager of a life insurance company, with headquarters in Manistee. Neither business nor the law

have been able to absorb his attention and energies. In April, 1910, he responded to a call to resume his former office as superintendent of the city schools, and his administration still continues. What Manistee as a community has accomplished in the way of educational development in the past twenty years is largely to be credited to Mr. Baker's vigorous leadership and broad qualifications as a teacher and school executive.

Mr. Baker has always been a Republican in politics, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, a charter member of the Modern Romans, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Baker was married at Corunna, Michigan, to Miss Ellen L. Gillett, who was born and reared in Michigan, and her father, Jason C. Gillett, now deceased, was a master mechanic and a soldier in a Michigan regiment during the war. Mrs. Baker, a woman of culture and thorough education, was a popular teacher for a number of years before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are the parents of four sons and two daughters, all of whom have been well educated, and several of whom have shown talent in different lines. The children are: Ethel, Ray C. and Lee, both of whom are well qualified artists in the theatrical profession; Ward, a professional violinist, and Eva and Donald.

CLARENCE F. LEIDY. During his active career of nearly twenty years, the late Clarence F. Leidy was regarded as one of the ablest and most popular newspaper men in Michigan, and the older members of that community still have kindly memories of his abilities as a journalist and especially of his genial wit and humor. He followed newspaper work practically all his life, and for some years until his death was managing editor of the *Detroit Journal*.

Clarence Fruit Leidy was born at Danville, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1852, and died in Grand Rapids, Michigan, February 11, 1893. His parents were Paul and Jane Fruit (Kitchen) Leidy. The Leidys were a distinguished family in Pennsylvania, and Hon. Paul Leidy was a lawyer, newspaper man and represented his district in the United States Congress, where he gained fame as a splendid debater, and had few peers in eloquence. He was a cousin of the noted Dr. Joseph Leidy, of Philadelphia.

Clarence F. Leidy received his education in Pennsylvania schools, finishing in the Lafayette College at Easton, and then took up the work which became a life-long profession. At the age of twenty-four he had become owner and publisher of a newspaper at LeMars, Iowa, and after selling out seven years later, took a position with one of the leading Detroit papers. Mr. Leidy finally became managing editor of the *Detroit Evening Journal*, and was just in the full vigor of his successful career when removed by death. His old friends and associates remember Mr. Leidy as the soul of wit and humor, and the possessor of all the companionable virtues which made his friendship a prize to all who knew him. He bore a noted resemblance to the noted Bill Nye, and the two were intimate friends. It is recalled how Mr. Leidy one time appeared before a Detroit audience, which had assembled to greet and be amused by Nye, and with such success impersonated the great humorist that he held the attention of the people fully ten minutes before Nye himself appeared, and it was only then that the audience realized that they had been "taken in by Nye's double, C. F. Leidy."

As to his personal stand in politics, the late Mr. Leidy was a Democrat, as his father had been, but always conducted his paper on Republican lines, and had little individual part in politics. For many years he was a member of the City and State Press Club, and his church was the Presbyterian.

Mr. Leidy was married in 1876 at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, to Matie Phippen, who died in 1883. She was a daughter of William and Elizabeth Phippen. At Toledo, Ohio, on August 21, 1887, Mr. Leidy married Emma Brown, a daughter of Allen and Mary E. Brown, of Toledo. Miss Brown was for ten years before her marriage a teacher in the Toledo schools, and after the death of her husband resumed her profession, and is still engaged in educational work, having been principal of a school for nearly twenty years. The late Mr. Leidy had no children by his first wife, and two sons by the second marriage: Paul and Bruce. The son Bruce died in infancy and Paul Allen Leidy, who is unmarried, is serving as secretary of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce.

MILTON D. BRYANT. As president and treasurer of the Grand Traverse Automobile Company, with headquarters at Traverse City, Mr. Bryant has made an admirable record of generalship in handling the business with which he has identified himself and in which his success has been unequivocal. For years he has represented the Ford Automobile Company, of Detroit, as a traveling salesman, and since 1911 has been the agent for this great company at Traverse City, with an assigned territory of northern Michigan. In this territory his sales have from the beginning always exceeded the contract stipulations, and it may be said without fear of legitimate contradiction that a greater number of the popular Ford cars is used in this part of the state than that of any other manufacture. Mr. Bryant has identified himself closely with the civic and industrial activities of northern Michigan and has made judicious investments in farm lands and other real estate.

Milton Daniel Bryant was born in Greenfield township, Wayne county, Michigan, on the 3d of March, 1876, and is a son of Melvin Samuel and Martha J. (Bench) Bryant, being sixth in order of birth of a family of seven sons and three daughters. He is indebted to the public schools of his native county for his early educational discipline, and in 1898 was graduated in the Detroit Medical College, with the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy. He is a registered pharmacist in his native state but has found it altogether expedient to turn his attention to other lines of enterprise than that represented in the profession for which he thus fitted himself. He showed his initiative energy when a lad of fourteen years, by renting a small portion of his father's farm and giving his close attention to its cultivation, the result being that he proved his self-reliance and youthful spirit of enterprise, with a resultant success of appreciable order. For three years he was engaged in the creamery business in his native county, and finally he directed his attention to the automobile business, in which his success has been distinctive and pronounced. He is thoroughly progressive and public-spirited in his civic attitude and in politics is found aligned under the "Bull Moose" banner, having become a supporter of the Progressive party at the time of its formal organization, incidental to the national campaign of 1912. He has completed the circle of York Rite Masonry and is affiliated also with its adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, besides which he is identified with Traverse City Lodge, No. 323, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with the United Commercial Travelers. Of buoyant and genial nature, Mr. Bryant has the fine social qualities that invariably beget objective confidence and esteem, and both he and his wife are popular factors in the leading social activities of their home city, both being communicants of the local parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On the 15th of May, 1912, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bryant

to Miss Bernice Robertson, who was born and reared in Michigan and who was graduated in the high school at Traverse City, where her father is identified with the dry goods department of the mercantile establishment of the Hannah-Lay Company. Mrs. Bryant is a daughter of Alexander and Agnes (Swan) Robertson.

ROBERT WINTERS KANE. The dean of the Charlevoix county bar, Robert Winters Kane has been engaged in the practice of law at Charlevoix since 1888, and during this more than quarter of a century had steadfastly advanced in reputation in his profession and the emoluments pertaining thereto. It is not alone, however, as a legal practitioner that he has won the confidence of his community, but as a citizen who has been at all times ready to advance the public welfare and as a capable and conscientious public servant who has made the city's interests his own.

Mr. Kane was born at Galesburg, Illinois, June 5, 1856, and is a son of Robert S. and Mary (Winters) Kane, the latter of whom died shortly after his birth. His father was a soldier during the Civil War and fought four years in an Indiana Volunteer Regiment in the Union army, being discharged with the rank of second lieutenant. Robert Winters Kane was reared in the home of his uncle and aunt, Levi and Margaret (Kane) Blackman, and secured his primary education in the public schools. Subsequently, he entered Kalamazoo (Michigan) College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1879, and at that time commenced his legal studies in the office of Judge H. C. Briggs and Hon. Charles S. May, of Kalamazoo. In addition he put in several years in working in the real estate office of J. Milo Eaton, at Charlevoix, Michigan, which was conducted as a side line to Mr. Eaton's legal practice, and here secured much valuable experience, his entire time out of working hours being devoted to assiduous application to his legal studies. In 1888 Mr. Kane was admitted to practice by Hon. J. G. Ramsdell, Judge of the Circuit Court of Charlevoix county, and for one year following was associated with Judge Mayne in practice. Since that time he has practiced alone building up a reputation that extends all over the county, where he is the oldest legist in point of practice. His law practice has been general and of a very important character, for involved litigated interests are never placed in unskilled hands. His marked ability is recognized by the public and the profession, and is the result of close study, thorough preparation of his cases, keen analysis of the facts and a logical application of the law that bears upon them. Mr. Kane generally gives his support to the Republican party, but is inclined to be independent in his choice of candidates, and does not allow party politics to interfere with his judgment where important issues are at stake. He has at various times served in positions of public trust, being circuit court commissioner for two years and city attorney for four terms, has been a member of the board of education for three terms and is now its president, and is also secretary of the library board.

On May 7, 1884, Mr. Kane was married at Ionia, Michigan, to Miss Alice Flora Hart, a native of Illinois, and daughter of James P. and Emily Hart, natives of the Prairie state and settlers of Ionia county, Michigan, during pioneer days, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kane are the parents of two children; Forrest Hart, born at Charlevoix, March 22, 1886, a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College, in mechanical engineering, class of 1912; and Emily Doris, born October 5, 1890.

EUGENE F. SMITH. The field of real estate and fire insurance is one that holds out a chance for the ambitious and quick seeing and acting man



James S. Smith

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to gain success without the outlay of any considerable amount of capital, and it has proven to be such in the case of Eugene F. Smith, who engaged in that enterprise in the year 1905. He has continued steadily on and in the years that have passed has come to realize a generous measure of success in his business activities. He has gained a secure place in the business and political life of the city of Grand Rapids, and stands well to the front among his fellows.

Mr. Smith is a native son of Michigan, the University town of Ann Arbor having been his birthplace. He was born there on January 16, 1870, and is a son of Frederick and Caroline (Benz) Schmid, who were both born in Germany. The name, in the second generation of American life, has been Anglicized, and no longer bears the old, distinctive German form. Frederick Schmid was born in 1834, and he died in 1910, while the wife and mother was born in 1836 and lived until 1899. They came to America as children with their respective parents, and the Schmid family settled in Washtenaw county, Michigan, while the Benz family took up their residence in Detroit, then a struggling hamlet. Frederick Schmid learned the trade of a confectioner, and when he reached young manhood he took up his abode in Detroit, then the more prosperous field for his activities, for already had the embryo metropolis begun to forge ahead of her sister cities. Mr. Schmid continued there in business for a good many years, and in 1875 located in Grand Rapids, where he carried on a successful business for some years, but retired a while before his death, having acquired a competency and feeling entitled to a season of rest and quiet life. He was the father of ten children, six of whom are living today, and Eugene F. was the seventh born of that goodly family. Of the others it might be said in passing that Emma married Charles Schufler and is a resident of Grand Rapids; Edward L. is a deputy in the Internal revenue office at Grand Rapids; Julia married a Mr. Wagner and lives in Grand Rapids; Albert is a resident of Cadillac, and is engaged in the bakery business; and Ida, who married a Mr. Simonette and has her residence in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Frederick Schmid was a Democrat in his political faith, but he was never known to aspire to office, being content to let his influence work what benefit it would in his community, without becoming active in the political turmoil. He was a son of Peter Schmid, who settled in Washtenaw county, as has been stated previously, and one of his brothers was the first Missionary who ever labored in the Michigan field. He was a German Lutheran, and in the interests of the church and his fellow man he traveled over the entire civilized part of the state, making his long and tedious journeys on horseback and experiencing many of the discomforts and misfortunes that would attend such a life of self-abnegation in those early days. He was prominent in the state and well beloved by those with whom he labored.

Frederick Benz, the maternal grandfather of the subject, settled in Detroit and there pursued his trade as a tin and copper smith. He prospered there and was well known and highly esteemed of all. His son, Louis Benz, served throughout the Civil war.

Eugene F. Smith attended the schools of Grand Rapids and was graduated from the high school in 1887. He began work on leaving school as a clerk in a store in Grand Rapids, and for some years was occupied thus. It was in 1904 that he turned his attention to real estate and fire insurance, and in 1905 he joined forces in the business with Mr. L. S. Sponsler, and the two have continued since with most excellent success.

Mr. Smith has for years manifested a wholesome interest in the civic affairs of his city, and in 1907 was elected to the office of alderman from his ward. He served in the office for six years, and in 1912 was elected

county treasurer. He entered upon the duties of that office on January 1, 1913, and is now discharging the duties of the position in a manner that is characteristic of him, and which promises a most satisfactory administration of the affairs of the county. His political activities have extended through a period of about eighteen years, and he is known to be one of the most public-spirited and unselfish participants in affairs of that nature that might be found in the city. A staunch Republican, he has done good work for his party and he is held in high esteem by the people of Grand Rapids.

In 1890 Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Alice Kent of Grand Rapids, a daughter of Williams Kent, a well known agricultural man of Kent county. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith. LeRoy E., the eldest, is in the west; Howard W., a resident of Detroit, Michigan, is engaged successfully in the advertising business; and Arthur R. is yet in school.

The Smiths are members of the Baptist church, with affiliations with the Fountain street church, and are active in the various branches of the work of that denomination. Mr. Smith is a Mason and a member of the Modern Woodmen, in the latter order having passed all chairs of office. He is popular and prominent with his fellows, and his position in his home city is one of which he may well be proud.

GUY MCK. JOHNSON, M. D., has shown versatility of genius and achievement, for he has not only gained secure place as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of his native state, but also as a progressive business man, and formerly as a redoubtable figure of prominence in connection with the national sport, baseball. He was for some time a member of the medical staff of the Northern Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Traverse City, and since relinquishing this post he has been engaged in successful private practice in this city, where he gives special attention to the surgical department of his profession.

Dr. Guy McKevitt Johnson was born at Middleville, Barry county, Michigan, on the 24th of June, 1875, and is a son of Dwight W. and Mary (McKevitt) Johnson, both of whom were born in the State of New York. The parents still reside at Middleville, where the father is now living retired, at the venerable age of seventy-four years. He was for many years successfully engaged in business as a buyer and shipper of live stock, and his operations were carried forward on an extensive scale. He was a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, as a member of Company H, Twenty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry, with which he served two and one-half years and took part in a number of important battles. He was taken prisoner at one of the engagements in which he took part, but he escaped serious wounds during the period of his faithful and gallant service, the more gracious associations of which he perpetuates through his affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic. His father, William Johnson, was one of the sterling pioneers of Kent county, this state, where he established his home in 1850, taking up a tract of wild land, in Grattan township, and there reclaiming a farm from the virgin forest. He endured the full tension of the pioneer epoch in Michigan history and both he and his wife continued to reside in Kent county until their death. The mother of Dr. Johnson was born at Truxton, Cortland county, New York, and she formed the acquaintance of her future husband while she was visiting her brother, James H. McKevitt, who was at that time sheriff of Barry county, Michigan. Of the two children the Doctor is the elder, and the younger is Charles H., who was born at Middleville on the 1st of April, 1882, and who is now a resident of Oakland, California, where he is an interested principal in a wholesale drug business.

Dr. Johnson is indebted to the public schools of his native town for his early educational advantages, which included the curriculum of the high school. After his graduation in the Middleville High School, in 1892, he turned his attention to the pedagogic profession, and for one year he was a successful teacher in the schools of his native county. He then went to the city of Grand Rapids and there he was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1894, after which he prosecuted higher branches of study for two years in Kalamazoo College. For the ensuing year he was a teacher in the public schools at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, and he was then chosen principal of the public schools at Eau Claire, that state, where he served in this capacity for four years and made an admirable record. His ambition as a student was not yet satiated, as is evidenced by the fact that his next decisive action was to enter the literary department of the University of Michigan, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1905, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In preparation for his chosen profession he thereafter completed the prescribed curriculum in the medical department of the Northwestern University, in the city of Chicago, in which he was graduated in 1908 and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the meanwhile he also carried forward for one year a special course of study in physiology and anatomy of nervous systems, in the medical department of the great University of Chicago, besides which he acquired most valuable clinical experience by serving about three years as interne in Mercy Hospital, while still an undergraduate in the medical school.

After leaving the great western metropolis, Dr. Johnson returned to Michigan and during 1908-9 he was a member of the medical staff of the Northern Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Traverse City. Since 1910 he has been engaged in the private practice of his profession in this city, specializing in surgery and nervous diseases, and it can readily be understood that one who has been so appreciative and close a student and so thoroughly fortified himself for an exacting profession, success has come as a natural sequence. The Doctor has a large and representative practice and his professional ability has given him high reputation and a prestige that transcends mere local limitations. He is a member of each the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the Grand Traverse County Medical Society. Observing punctiliously the unwritten ethical code of his chosen calling, he has the respect and esteem of his professional confreres, and he has shown his civic loyalty in his ready support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of his home community.

In politics Dr. Johnson inscribes his name on the roster of the stalwart supporters of the cause of the Republican party, and in addition to being affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Mystic Workers, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, he is also a member of the Wequetong Boating Club, a representative organization in his home city.

Through his own exertions Dr. Johnson paid the expenses of his collegiate and professional courses of study, and his resourcefulness was shown in his having achieved this end largely through his skill and prowess in the game of baseball. He was for some time a member of the Boston team in the National League, later played with the Wilkesbarre (Pennsylvania) team of the Eastern League, and with the New Bedford team of the New England League and Johnstown Tri-State League, in the post of pitcher. For two years he served the University of Michigan ball team as coach, and he gained marked reputation in this field of sport. He now subordinates all other interests to the exigent

demands of his profession and very rarely can he be prevailed upon to attend a ball game.

Aside from his professional work, which claims virtually his entire time and attention, Dr. Johnson is proprietor of a renovating preparation known as the "Earthquake Renovator," this being a most admirable agent for the cleaning of carpets, lace curtains and other fabrics utilized in similar ways, but the entire active supervision of this thriving enterprise is placed in the hands of a capable manager, and employment is given to an average corps of thirty persons in the sales department of the business, which has thus far been confined principally to Michigan and Wisconsin, though its ramifications are being constantly expanded, as the value of the preparation becomes more widely known through practical introduction. The enterprise has proved a wonderful success and its headquarters are maintained at Traverse City. The Doctor is the owner of an attractive residence property at the corner of Wellington street and Webster avenue, Traverse City, and the home is made a center of generous hospitality, with Mrs. Johnson as its gracious and popular chatelaine, she being a member of the Universalist Church and prominently identified with the Traverse City Ladies' Club.

The 21st of December, 1908, recorded the marriage of Dr. Johnson to Miss Madge Lesure, the nuptial ceremony being performed in the city of Grand Rapids. Mrs. Johnson was born at Menomonic, Wisconsin, and is a granddaughter of Capt. Andrew Tainter, who is prominently connected with the lumber industry in Michigan and Wisconsin. Mrs. Johnson is a daughter of Harvey and Sarah (Whitcher) Lesure, the latter of whom died in 1883, and the former of whom now resides at Port Angeles, Washington. Dr. and Mrs. Johnson have one daughter, Joan, who was born on the 18th of May, 1913.

JESSE W. FOX. In Grand Rapids, a city which has been his home from his boyhood days, Mr. Fox has gained, entirely through his own ability and well ordered endeavors, a place as one of the representative manufacturers and citizens of the beautiful "Valley City." Here he is engaged in the manufacturing of excelsior, with a large and modern plant, and his establishment is one of the most important of its kind in the Union, with a trade that is widely disseminated. Through fire and flood Mr. Fox has encountered severe financial losses within the period of his long and active business career in Grand Rapids, but courage and determination have enabled him to make good these reverses and to establish himself firmly as one of the substantial manufacturers of the city.

Jesse W. Fox was born in the state of Pennsylvania, on the 31st of March, 1857, and in the same old Keystone commonwealth were born his parents, George and Maria (Miller) Fox, the date of the former's nativity having been 1836 and the latter having been born March 1, 1840, her father having been a successful contractor in Pennsylvania, where he met his death as the result of injuries received in falling from a scaffold on which he was working. George Fox, a man of upright character and excellent business ability, came with his family to Michigan in 1863, and thus the family name has been identified with the annals of this state for more than half a century. George Fox established his home in Ottawa county and for a number of years thereafter he was actively identified with lumbering operations, in which this section of the state then claimed pre-eminence. He finally removed to Grand Rapids and here he met a tragic death within a short time thereafter, as he was drowned in the Grand river, in 1871, when but thirty-five years of age. His wife survived him by many years and was a resident of Grand Rapids at the time of her death, which occurred March 1, 1903, both having been consistent members

of the Methodist Episcopal church and the father having been a stalwart Republican in his political adherency. Of the seven children Jesse W., of this review, was the firstborn, and of the others only three are living—Elizabeth, who is the wife of William Woodruff, of Chicago; Albert E., who is a skilled machinist, residing in Grand Rapids; and Oliver W., who is a prosperous farmer of Kent county, this state.

Jesse W. Fox was a lad of about six years at the time of the family removal from Pennsylvania to Michigan, and he gained his early educational training principally in the public schools of Ottawa county and the city of Grand Rapids. Owing to the death of his father he early faced responsibilities that otherwise would not have devolved upon him, but, in the light of ultimate results, it can not be doubted that this discipline was most valuable and timely. As a boy he began work in a Grand Rapids barrel factory, and in this connection he developed his distinctive mechanical ability. His ambition was equalled by his careful conservation of his earnings and finally he initiated his independent business career by forming a partnership with Frank D. Day and engaging in the manufacture of excelsior, a line of industrial enterprise to which he has since given his attention and along which he has won definite and merited success. Since 1885 he has individually conducted the business and he has retained his plant continuously in the one location. Through recurrent fires he lost fully \$52,000, and the great Grand river flood of 1904 entailed to him a further loss of \$12,000. He has made good the losses, however, and his plant is now essentially modern in its equipment and facilities, which make possible a large annual output, the trade extending into the most diverse sections of the United States as well as into Canada and Mexico. Mr. Fox began life a poor boy and is now at the head of a large and substantial business, his success being the more pleasing to note by reason of its having been won by his own efforts. The excelsior manufacturing business is conducted under the title of the J. W. Fox Excelsior Company, and Mr. Fox remains as the able and popular executive head of the corporation, of which he is president and general manager.

Loyal and liberal in his civic attitude, Mr. Fox gives his co-operation in movements for the general good of the community and his political support is given to the Republican party, though he has never manifested any ambition for political office. He is affiliated with the lodge and chapter bodies of York Rite Masonry and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both he and his wife are communicants of St. Paul's church, Protestant Episcopal.

In November, 1905, Mr. Fox wedded Miss Sarah Maybell Sthoonfield, daughter of John Sthoonfield, a prominent real-estate dealer of Grand Rapids, and they have a most attractive home, known for its generous hospitality.

LOUIS FRANCIS PERKETT. When Louis Francis Perkett came to Traverse City, in 1883, he had little save his ambition to assist him in gaining a position among the business men of this growing community. He had some short experience as a school teacher, and had worked for a few years in the lumber business, but at that time he gave little promise of developing into one of the foremost factors in the commercial life of the community. However, he was content to begin in a humble capacity, and where opportunities were lacking to make opportunities of his own, and thus in a few years he had started upon a career that has subsequently brought him to the very forefront. Today his connections in the commercial world have reached large proportions, and it is doubtful if there is an individual who has done more to build up Western Michigan.

Mr. Perkett is of French lineage, and was born April 18, 1857, at

Lewis, Essex county, New York, his parents being Louis and Flavia (Sharon) Perkett, natives of Clinton county, that state. His father, who was engaged in agricultural pursuits in the Empire State throughout his active career, passed away in 1912, at the age of eighty-three years, while his mother resides with a daughter, Rose, who is Mrs. William Fortune of Saranac Lake, New York, aged eighty-two years. There were eight children in the family: Philomena, who died at the age of twenty-seven years, as Mrs. C. E. Bassett, her husband now being the operator of the old homestead place in Essex county; Oliver P., who was employed as a bookkeeper and died at the age of twenty-eight years, being buried in Essex county; Margaret, who is single and a resident of Essex county; Louis Francis; Peter T., who has been employed in the United States mail service during the past twenty years, and makes his home in Chicago; Odelia, who lives with her mother and sister; Rose, the wife of William Fortune, of Saranac Lake, New York, and Charles H., who is employed in the equipment department of the Erie Railroad Company, at Goshen, New York.

Louis Francis Perkett attended the public schools of the vicinity of his father's farm in Essex county, New York, and subsequently graduated from the high school at Keesville, following which he worked on the home farm until 1879. At that time he left the parental roof, determined to make his own way in the world, and came to Tustin, Michigan, where for one term he taught school. He then secured employment with the lumber firm of Dewing & Son, of Kalamazoo, with which concern he worked two years as a scaler, and so thoroughly familiarized himself with the business that he was able to secure the position of manager with the M. J. Bond Lumber Company, of Cadillac. It was not in Mr. Perkett's nature, however, to work for others. From the outset of his career, when he came to Michigan without means or influential friends, he had determined that some day he would be at the head of his own business enterprise, an employer instead of an employe. Accordingly, in 1883, when his opportunity appeared, he gathered together his little savings, came to Traverse City, and invested them in a modest grocery establishment on Front street. Two years later this was merged into a wholesale produce business, and within three more years Mr. Perkett had purchased the interest of his two partners, and found himself the directing head of a decidedly promising enterprise. The little grocery store, with its small and incomplete stock, has since grown into the largest wholesale produce business in Grand Traverse county, shipping in carload lots to all parts of the United States, in connection with which Mr. Perkett has built and maintains large modern warehouses located on the tracks of the N. E. & P. M. Railroad.

While Mr. Perkett has given a great deal of attention to the development of his produce business, he has also found the time and inclination to engage in other lines of business activity. He has dealt largely in farm lands, has a well developed property devoted to general farming in Grand Traverse county, and has contributed materially to the upbuilding of Traverse City, owning much valuable income property, including his own \$10,000 residence. But probably the most important of his achievements in adding to his community's prestige, has been the founding of the Western Michigan Development Bureau, the product of his own brain and enterprise. In 1909, in company with a Mr. Sawyer, of Ludington, this state, he called the first meeting of this association at Ludington, when Lieutenant Governor Ross was elected the first president, and Mr. Perkett the first vice president. This is an association of progressive citizens of twenty counties in Western Michigan, including Antrim, Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Kent, Lake, Lee-

Ilanau, Manistee, Mason, Mecosta, Missaukee, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Osceola, Ottawa and Wexford. It is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Michigan, not for a pecuniary profit, and as an organization has no land to sell. It represents every diverse interest of the twenty counties comprising its territory, and during the five years of its successful existence has been kept clear and free from the influence of the real estate promoter. It maintains a statistical department which gathers reliable facts concerning the industries already established in the various counties and keeps in close touch with what is being done for the betterment of agriculture in the world; it maintains also a department for the building up of the home market to keep pace with the increased production of the farms, and has established an inspection service which is available to any one who desires to pack fruit under the brand "Sunnyripe" adopted by the bureau. This has done much to secure better prices for Western Michigan products. The work of the bureau is diversified, and each department has had the helpful advice and wise counsel of Mr. Perkett. He ships and handles over one-half of the No. 1 apple crop of Grand Traverse and Antrim counties, as well as Leelanau county, and has taken a leading part in bringing about a reduction of freight rates within this district, all important documents referring to this matter passing through his hands. Through his activities a saving of 1½ cents per hundredweight has been secured between Michigan points and Chicago markets, as well as a large reduction on fruits, and thus a saving of \$75,000 annually to the shippers and growers has resulted permanently. Mr. Perkett is a stockholder of the First National Bank of Traverse City, a director of the Traverse City Refrigerator Company, and organizer and president of the Traverse City Humidity Regulating Company, manufacturers of electric cigar moisteners and electric incubators. He is a charter member of the executive board of the Michigan Shippers' Association. Formerly Mr. Perkett was actively engaged in politics, and served as alderman and supervisor, offices to which he was elected on the Republican ticket, but of recent years his great business interests have been such as to preclude any idea of his being active in the political arena. At this time he supports the principles of the Progressive party. With his family, he attends the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Perkett was married first to Miss Mary Kilty, at Tustin, Michigan, December 1, 1881. She was a native of Western New York, and died April 14, 1899, having been the mother of two sons: Louis Raymond, born at Marquette, Michigan, September 29, 1893; and Oliver, born at Traverse City, Michigan, April 10, 1899. On May 2, 1906, Mr. Perkett was married at Traverse City, to Miss Florence I. Jackson, a native of Grand Rapids, Michigan, daughter of William and Katherine (Tarback) Jackson. Mr. Jackson is owner of the Jackson Iron Works of Traverse City, and inventor and patentee of the machine for the manufacture of climax baskets.

BURTON F. BROWNE. In his native state of Michigan Mr. Browne is one of the widely known newspaper men, and as editor and publisher of the Harbor Beach *Times* possesses one of the model weekly papers of the state, and one that ably exploits and furthers the interests of Huron county. Having almost grown up in the newspaper profession, Mr. Browne has been associated with the Press fraternity for the past twenty-five or thirty years, and enjoys an esteem among Michigan newspaper men that has resulted in several important associations. For three years Mr. Browne was president of the Eastern Michigan Press Club, and for two years was president of the Wolverine Press Association, from which latter office he retired in February, 1914. Locally Mr. Browne is one of the

foremost business men and civic leaders in Harbor Beach, and since 1896 has been continuously postmaster and a public-spirited worker for every movement that will increase the general welfare of the community.

Burton Fulmer Browne was born at Lexington, Sanilac county, Michigan, August 12, 1865. A native of the "Thumb" District of Michigan, he has always retained a strong interest in the growth and development of that section, and has a close association with the citizens and activities of its various counties. His parents were Ery and Mary (Rider) Browne. His father, a native of London, Ontario, Canada, and his mother of Limerick, Ireland. His parents were married in London, Ontario, and in the early fifties, soon after their marriage, established a home in the village of Lexington, Michigan. Ery Browne became one of the leading contractors and builders in Sanilac county, and was a pioneer in that field of enterprise. At the same time he was influential in the development and upbuilding of Lexington, and was especially active in local politics, having given his allegiance to the Republican party since he acquired American citizenship. In 1888 Ery Browne moved to Port Huron, St. Clair county, and there developed an extensive business as a contractor and builder, and now, venerable in years, is retired, enjoying the secure rewards of former years of fruitful endeavor and secure in the regard of all who know him. His wife passed away in 1907, and had long been a devout member of the Congregational church. Of the six children, Robert O. and Charles S. are deceased; Elizabeth is the wife of Shubal D. Runnels of Port Huron; Frances is the wife of Frank H. Balkwell of Almont, Lapeer county; Burton F.; and Asa H., who, long an influential factor in the Republican party in Michigan during the administration of Governor Rich, was private secretary to the deputy secretary of state of Michigan, and is now in an executive position in the United States Customs House at Port Huron.

The public schools of his native town afforded Burton F. Browne his early educational advantages, and at the age of eighteen he began an apprenticeship at the printer's trade, a discipline that has properly been termed the equivalent of a liberal education. At the conclusion of his apprenticeship Mr. Browne became associated with his brother Asa H. in the publication of the Cass City *Enterprise* at Cass City in Tuscola county. Eighteen months later the plant and business were sold, and in 1891 the brothers established their home in Harbor Beach and became editors and publishers of the Harbor Beach *Times*, a paper founded by Jos. W. Selden in the year 1881. These brothers continued in joint management for six months, until Asa sold his interest to his brother to take up the official duties already mentioned. Since that time Burton F. Browne has been sole proprietor of the *Times* and it is a matter of proper pride that his paper is now one of the model weeklies of the state. Both the news and job departments are exceptionally well equipped, and under the efficient management of Mr. Browne the *Times* has raised its circulation from about four hundred copies to more than seventeen hundred copies a week, and at the same time the journal has become one of the best advertising mediums in this section of Michigan. The work of a country newspaper office never lacks interest, even though it is one of rigid detail, and those who succeed must expend almost unlimited application and care. Anyone familiar with the arduous duties of a newspaper office will easily understand how closely Mr. Browne applied himself in his earlier years at Harbor Beach, when his duties comprised not only the dignity of editor but also those of compositor, and his labors at "the case," often extended far into the night in order that his paper might make its prompt and creditable appearance. His success in the newspaper field has been the result of hard work and determined purpose, and as a result he now owns one of the best newspaper and job plants in the Thumb dis-

trict of Michigan, with a supporting patronage that justifies the investment. The *Times* has always been a strong advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, has wielded much influence in local affairs, and has promoted every movement for the social, moral, educational and material welfare of Harbor Beach and vicinity.

The many varied services rendered by Mr. Browne in the cause of the Republican party brought him only a just recognition when, in 1896, after the election of President McKinley, he was appointed postmaster of Harbor Beach. There has never been a more popular appointee nor a more capable administration of the local office than Browne's, and that is shown by his successive reappointments, so that he has been postmaster for the past eighteen years, and his present term expires in April, 1916. During this time he has assisted in the inauguration of various new departments of service, including rural free delivery, parcels post and other improvements of a local nature. Mr. Browne is president of the official board of the Presbyterian church of Harbor Beach, and his wife is an active member of the same church. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees of the World.

At Jackson, Michigan, on October 23, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Browne to Miss Grace Greenwood Winches, who was born at Kalamazoo, a daughter of A. J. Winches, who has been a well known and representative citizen of Michigan for many years. Mr. Winches was a gallant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, was with the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and a member of the same company with Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. As soldiers they became close friends, and this friendship with the great agnostic was continued until Colonel Ingersoll's death. The father of A. J. Winches was a native of Holland, and made a military record in that country of which his descendants are proud. He fought with the Netherlands in the war with Belgium, and King William presented him two gold medals in recognition of his bravery and efficiency as a soldier. Mr. A. J. Winches and wife still maintain their home at Jackson, and Mrs. Winches represents the American colonial stock, several of her ancestors having fought as soldiers in the Continental lines in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Browne, who is a woman of distinctive culture and well trained intellect, was graduated from the Spring Arbor Seminary in Jackson county in the literary and scientific course in the class of 1888, and later was graduated from the Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti in the class of 1893. For several years she was a popular teacher in the public schools of Jackson, and in Cheshbrough Seminary in New York State. In 1893 and 1894, before her marriage, she was principal of the public schools of Harbor Beach. Mrs. Browne is one of the leaders in local literary and social circles, and her talent as a writer has given her a reputation in many parts of the United States. For four years she has served as Great Editor and advertising director of the official magazine, "The Lady Maccabee," published by the Ladies of the Modern Maccabees, which has a circulation of fully 75,000 copies and has subscribers throughout the United States and in many other parts of the world in which the fraternal organization has representatives. Mrs. Browne is associate editor of the Harbor Beach *Times*, which position she has held for a number of years, and is also chairman of the press department of the Michigan State Federation of Woman's Clubs, and has served as corresponding secretary, vice-president and as president of the Michigan Woman's Press Association, of which she is now a member of the board of directors. Mrs. Browne is also affiliated with the Daughters of Veterans, being a member of Eva Gray Tent No. 2 of Grand Rapids, being eligible to that order by reason of her father's services in the Civil war. Besides serving in the capacity of

worthy matron of Miriam Chapter No. 233, Order of the Eastern Star, for six years she has filled an official position as a grand officer in the State Grand Chapter of Michigan O. E. S., and at the last school election in her city was elected a member of the board of education for a term of three years. Mrs. Browne, together with Mrs. R. C. Allen, are the first women to serve as members of a school board in Huron county, both being elected at the same meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Browne are the parents of three children, all of whom were born at Harbor Beach: Eiladian Alberta, Vivian Odessa, and Burton Wayne. The older daughter is a member of the class of 1915 in the Harbor Beach high school.

JAMES B. MARTIN, M. D. As a physician and surgeon Dr. Martin's work in northern Michigan has continued for more than thirty years, and for a quarter of a century he has been identified with Traverse City. While his best services have been rendered through his professional capacity, Dr. Martin has also taken a large part in local affairs, both in business and in public life. He is a man of broad experience, thorough culture, and the value of his service has been commensurate with the length of years in practice.

James B. Martin was born in the city of Scranton, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1855, the third in a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, born to Daniel and Margaret (Barry) Martin. His parents were both natives of Ireland, were reared in that country, but were married after coming to America. From Pennsylvania about 1860 they emigrated to the west, found a new home in St. Joseph county, Michigan, where Daniel Martin gave his labors to the clearing up of a farm and was a substantial agriculturist through the rest of his life. His closing years were spent in the village of Mendon, where his death occurred at the venerable age of eighty-three years. He and his wife were active members of the Catholic church, and her death occurred at the age of sixty-six. The oldest of their children was Catherine, who married Robert Millman and died in 1911; William T. Martin is a prosperous farmer of St. Joseph county; John W. was for twenty-five years in the United States railway mail service and is a resident of Kalamazoo, where he has been in the postoffice during the past twenty years; Ella is the widow of Jay Hinkle of Mendon; Mary is the widow of Bernard McDermott of Mendon; and Daniel Martin, who was a farmer near Mendon, was killed by lightning in 1904.

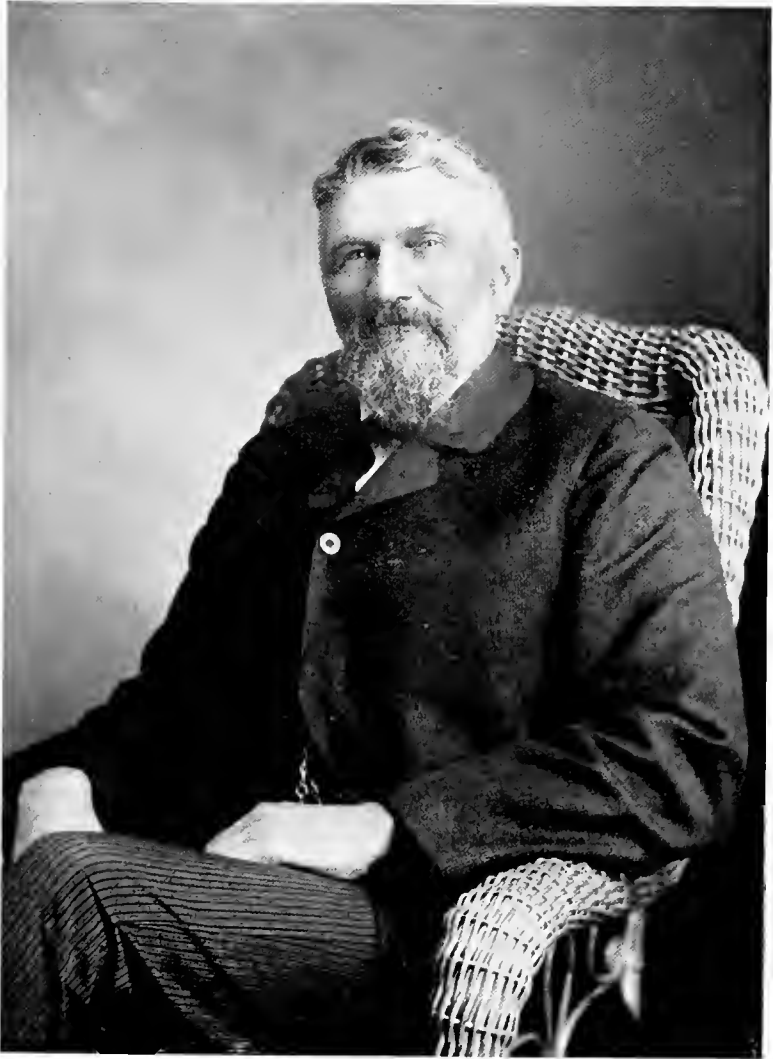
Dr. Martin was about five years of age when the family moved to Michigan, and grew up on a farm and had the wholesome and stimulating influence of country life to mold his character and mind and body for a professional career. The ambition was early formed to enter the medical profession, and soon after reaching his majority he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan and was graduated M. D. in the class of 1881. In October following his graduation Dr. Martin went to Northern Michigan, then almost a wilderness, and did his first work in the village of Manton in Wexford county. He had the experiences and the hardships of a frontier doctor, and in his practice gained many friends and became one of the influential men in that community. While at Manton he served as village clerk and for three years president of the village council, and also as township clerk for two years. Dr. Martin in 1889 moved to Traverse City, and in a few years his reputation for ability and professional character had extended all over Grand Traverse county. In Traverse City likewise he has taken an active part in affairs, served three terms as health officer, and for two terms during the Cleveland administration was pension agent. Dr. Martin represents nearly all the old-line life insurance companies at Traverse City as examiner, and probably does more professional service along that line than any other physician in

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his part of the state. Dr. Martin has membership in the Grand Traverse Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

He is likewise a business man and farmer. He was one of the organizers and is a director and vice-president of the People's Bank of Traverse City, organized in 1909, is a stockholder in the Peninsular Life Insurance Company, and is interested in a fire insurance organization. A special object of pride and a source of recreation and profit to Dr. Martin is his fine stock farm, located four miles from Traverse City. There he has been very successful in raising thoroughbred Jersey cattle and Poland China hogs, but his chief diversion and pleasure is in thoroughbred trotting horses, and his stable contains two fine trotters, among the best in northern Michigan. Dr. Martin is a Democrat in politics, and has fraternal affiliations with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Wequetong Club of Traverse City.

Dr. Martin was married November 1, 1882, to Miss Mary J. Shepard, who was born and reared at Middleville, Berry county, Michigan. Her father was a Baptist minister and Doctor of Divinity, and was related as second cousin to the famous Boss Tweed of New York. Mrs. Martin was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her death occurred March 30, 1901. On December 20, 1910, Dr. Martin was married at St. Joseph, Missouri, to Miss Mabel Bullock, a daughter of David Bullock. Mrs. Martin is an active member of the Congregational church, is identified with the work of the Ladies Aid Society, and is an active exponent of woman's rights and suffrage.

WILLIAM GAVIN MORRICE. A history of Michigan will best fulfill its purposes which preserve in enduring record the life and career of those men who as pioneers laid the foundations of the solid prosperity and affluence which the state now enjoys as a harvest from the early toil and hardships borne by the first settlers. Among the names in Shiawassee county most entitled to distinction of such record is that of Morrice, the oldest of the name being William Gavin Morrice, whose life has been lived almost entirely within the limits of this section of Michigan, and over a period of more than seventy years. The work and influence of himself, of his father and uncles have left an enviable reputation and may justly be a source of pride to their descendants. Probably the name Morrice is more closely identified with the history of Shiawassee county than that of any other one family. One prominent memorial in the geography of the county is the town of Morrice, which was incorporated in 1877, and named in honor of William Morrice, father of William G. Morrice is now a thriving town with a population of six hundred people, and much business and trade are concentrated in that locality.

William G. Morrice was born in Shiawassee county, September 9, 1830. His birthplace was only a short distance from his present home. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Henderson) Morrice, both natives of Scotland. The father came to Michigan in 1836, the year the territory was granted the privilege of entering the Union. In 1837 he married at Detroit his boyhood sweetheart and schoolmate. Then, in 1838, he came to Shiawassee county, and was first employed in the construction of a mill race. In the meantime he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in the midst of the wilderness and was one of the pioneers in the development and clearing and improvement of this section. With increasing prosperity as a farmer he added to his acres until he became one of the largest land owners in Shiawassee county. His quiet, reserved disposition caused him to refuse the many political honors offered to him, and the only office of which he was incumbent was that of justice of the peace.

A typical pioneer, his was the character which we like to associate with the early settlers, that of a brave, industrious man, possessing a rugged character, and as his years increased so likewise did the esteem in which he was held among a large community. He was born in 1800 and died in 1873. His wife passed away in 1891 at the age of eighty-eight. Both now rest in the Rose Lawn Cemetery, at Perry. Their children numbered four: William G. was the oldest and the only one now living; John Anderson Morrice, the second, a farmer of Shiawassee county, died March 27, 1900, at the age of fifty-eight. He married Elizabeth Walker, who now lives in the village of Morrice, and her children are: Dustin Morrice and Agnes, the latter the wife of Earl Rann, a merchant at Morrice. The third child was Francis George Morrice, who was a farmer, held the office of sheriff in Shiawassee county from 1882 to 1892, was supervisor of Bennington township and prominent in the fraternal orders of the Elks and the Masons. Francis G. Morrice was married August 11, 1869, to Irene Waters, a native of Shiawassee county, and their four children were: Anna, the wife of Samuel G. Fields of Detroit; Maud Morrice, a special teacher of art in the Owosso high schools; Ward Morrice, a farmer in Bennington township; and Mabel, who died in January, 1891, at the age of eleven years.

The boyhood of William G. Morrice was spent during the decades of the forties and fifties, and for that reason his school advantages were very limited, being confined to a brief attendance at the country schools during the winter months. When little more than a boy he became his father's active assistant in the management of the various farms owned by the latter and scattered in different sections of the county. Though he married and was ready to establish a home of his own when he was twenty-one years of age, it was impossible to leave his father, on account of the scarcity of hands, owing to the Civil war. Thus he remained at home until he was twenty-three years of age.

In 1860, soon after reaching his majority, Mr. Morrice married Miss Ellen Smith. She was born in Scotland, and was ten years of age when her parents came to the United States. Her father located in Shiawassee county in 1854. His had been a career of unusual activity and experience. A hardy Scotch sailor, in 1841 he joined his brother, Captain Alexander Smith, on a whaling expedition to Greenland, and the voyage was one of innumerable hardships, the ship being frozen in ice for eighteen consecutive months. After leaving the sea and coming to the inland state of Michigan, Mr. Smith proved a successful farmer, and was a man of high character and greatly esteemed. For a number of years a large amount of his time and money were devoted to establishing a just claim as heir to the George Ames Stow Estate in England and Scotland. His life as a farmer in Shiawassee county was interrupted nine different times, when he made trips to England and Scotland for the purpose of securing evidence and otherwise promoting the long-drawn out chancery case. The case involved an estate whose estimated value in 1840 was twenty million pounds. The suit is still in the chancery courts of England, and the present defendants are Lord and Lady Ray, Lord Ray having at one time served as viceroy to India. The expectation is that the trial will be concluded in the near future.

To the marriage of William G. Morrice and wife were born seven children: Emma died in 1898 at the age of seventeen; Lena is the wife of George Winegar, a farmer of Shiawassee county, and operating a part of the old Morrice homestead; Mary Edith and Ethel May are twins, the former being the wife of Dr. I. W. Norrice of Corunna, while Edith is the wife of James Hubbard, a miller in Williamston, Michigan. Lillian is the wife of Morton Rann of Perry, Michigan; Bessie Morrice is a teacher in Bozeman, Montana; William Hugo Morrice is associated with his father in the management of the latter's large estate of three hundred

acres, comprising lands that in cultivation and improvement have no superiors in Shiawassee county. The son is the individual owner of ninety-one acres, which he cultivates in addition to the assistance he gives his father. William H. spent several years in Agricultural College, and he and his father conduct farming on scientific methods, and the splendid results justify all their improvements and innovations. William Morrice, the son, was married in 1907 to Miss Beulah Alling, a native of Morrice, and a daughter of Henry Alling. They have one child, Rachael Morrice, aged four years.

Mr. William G. Morrice from the years of his early manhood has been a staunch supporter and voter of the Republican party. Fraternaly he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the family are members of the Presbyterian church. In the management of his extensive interests in farming Mr. Morrice has always been liberal in the use of his means and has afforded employment to a great many people and has helped many young men get a start in the world. One interesting feature of the Morrice household is that the family have never set what is known as a servant's table, and the relations between the hands and the employer have never been marked by any social discrimination. Mr. Morrice and wife in recent years have found great pleasure in travel. During 1912 they made an extended trip to Yellowstone Park, and it is their present intention to go out to the Coast during the San Francisco Exposition of 1915. Both Mr. and Mrs. Morrice are people of the old school, generous hearted, beloved by all their friends and acquaintances, and employees, and in looking back over their lives they can say that their lines have been laid in quiet places. While prospering themselves they have helped many others and have taken pains to give their children the best advantages of schools and college.

ROBERT CALDWELL. Since the beginning of the world travel has always been the medium through which civilization has been extended, and travel has always necessitated some means of transportation. The occupation of wagon manufacturing is, therefore, one of the oldest of the time-honored callings, and through the ages men of prominence have found their success in this field. For forty-one years Robert Caldwell has been a resident of Traverse City, Michigan, and for thirty-four years of this time has been engaged in the manufacture of wagons and sleighs, being the pioneer in this line of manufacture, and has also carried on a general blacksmith business. He is a native of Scotland, and was born at Ardrossen, Ayrshire, December 25, 1848, son of John and Florrie (Brown) Caldwell. The parents spent their entire lives at Ardrossen, where for many years the father was in charge of the horse department of the railroad running out of the harbor. They were the parents of six children, of whom three survive: Duncan, who is a resident of Greenock, Scotland; Daniel, who lives at Vancouver, British Columbia; and Robert.

Robert Caldwell was reared and educated at his native place, and there learned his trade. He there followed his chosen vocation for several years, and was married in young manhood, and when he emigrated to the United States, in 1873, left his wife and first-born child in Scotland. Mr. Caldwell's first location in this country was the city of Chicago, but was not favorably impressed with the prospects for success in the Illinois metropolis, and after four months came to Traverse City, Michigan, which has since been his home. Here he secured employment with the Hannah & Lay Company, a firm which practically founded Traverse City, and, showing himself a skilled workman, was able to command good wages, so that after preparing a home he sent for his wife and child, who arrived in this country eight months after he had come. Mr. Caldwell continued with the Hannah & Lay Company for a period of

seven years, and during this time carefully saved his earnings, with the end in view of entering business on his own account, an ambition which was realized in 1880 when he became the proprietor of a modest blacksmith and wagon manufacturing establishment. From that time to the present his business has steadily advanced in scope and importance, and today is the leader in its line in the city. From fifteen to twenty practical mechanics are employed and trade is attracted from all over this part of the state, the product of the factory having met with unqualified favor because of its honest workmanship and superior quality. Mr. Caldwell is known all over the county as a man of upright and honorable business principles, who has won his own way through the exercise of good judgment, consecutive effort and making the most of his opportunities. He is a director in the Traverse City Electric Light & Power Company, and has other large interests here, owning valuable city realties and fine farm lands in Grand Traverse county. All that Mr. Caldwell possesses he has earned himself, for when he came to this country he was possessed only of his ambition and determination to succeed, backed by inherent business ability and a willingness to start in a humble capacity and take his chances with others in the opportunities offered by a growing community. He has taken an active part in the upbuilding of Traverse City, which has grown under his eye from a small hamlet to a manufacturing center of importance, and through his activities as a business man and as a citizen has contributed greatly to this section's prestige. He is a Republican in his political views, but has never allowed political matters to take him from his business, and has preferred not to accept public office. As a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic fraternity and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, he is widely known in fraternal circles, and his religious connection is with the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Caldwell was married in 1871, in his native city, to Miss Mary MacMillan, a native of Arran, Scotland, who died at Traverse City, Michigan, April 2, 1903. She was always an active church member. To Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell there were born seven children, as follows: William, born in Ardrossen, Scotland, who was brought to the United States as an infant, was educated in the public schools of Traverse City, and later graduated in civil engineering from the University of Michigan, now being successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Detroit; Robert, born at Traverse City, who died at the age of twenty-seven years; Duncan, now a resident of Chicago, where he is engaged in business as an engineer and machinist; John, who has spent his life in Traverse City and is now a mechanic employed by the Traverse City Chair Company; Florrie, who resides in Traverse City with her father; Albert C., who died at the age of twenty-seven years; and Jessie, a resident of this city. All the children received good educational advantages, as the father is a firm believer in the value of schools, and has given his hearty support to movements along this line. Although he has reached an age when most men who have gained a well-earned success are willing to retire, Mr. Caldwell is still actively engaged in looking after his manifold interests. During his long residence in Traverse City it has been his fortune to acquire a wide acquaintance, and in it he numbers many warm and appreciative friends.

CHARLES PATCH. A Detroit banker whose name is well known in financial circles of that city and of Michigan, Mr. Patch is vice-president of the Security Trust Company, has been identified with Detroit for the past five years, and for many years was in business and banking in Cleveland, Ohio.

Charles Patch is a native of Illinois, born at Kewanee, August 19,

1868. His parents were Rev. Orin Drew and Emma Louise (Christie) Patch. His father, a native of New Hampshire, was for a long period of years an active minister of the Baptist church, having come west at an early day and filling pulpits in Illinois and Ohio, but finally returned east and died in Greenville, Rhode Island, in 1912. His wife was a native of Vermont, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1904.

Charles Patch spent his youth in a number of different localities, acquiring his education in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, at Greenville, Rhode Island, at the high school in Leviston, Maine, and in the Cleveland Law School. His attention was directed from the profession of law to business, and in 1888 he became cashier of the Cleveland Provision Company, remaining with that concern two years. His banking experience began in 1890 as teller of the Woodland Avenue Savings & Loan Company of Cleveland, and he was with that institution five years. In 1895 Mr. Patch became teller of the Cleveland Trust Company, and was successively assistant secretary, secretary and treasurer and vice-president. His active relations covering a period of fourteen years, until 1909, which year marked his removal to Detroit in order to take up his duties as vice-president of the Security Trust Company. This position has brought him into prominence in banking circles in Detroit and in the state at large.

Mr. Patch is a member of the Episcopal church, and belongs to the Detroit, the Detroit Country, the Hunt, the Bankers and Union Clubs, the last being in Cleveland. On June 25, 1896, Mr. Patch married Mary Seymour Greene of Cleveland; they have one son, Charles Patch, Jr.

CHARLES G. SHERWOOD. As manager of the Traverse City flouring mills of the Hannah-Lay Company, one of the greatest of the industrial corporations of Northern Michigan, and as a man of such marked executive ability and sterling character that he has been called upon to accord service in many other capacities of distinctive trust and responsibility. Mr. Sherwood has secure vantage place as one of the representative citizens of Grand Traverse county and his progressiveness has been potent not only in connection with the business activities with which he has been identified but also in touching those things that tend to advance the social and material welfare of the community in general.

Charles Grant Sherwood claims the fine old Keystone State as the place of his nativity, and the family of which he is a representative was early founded in America, the lineage being traced back to fine English origin. Mr. Sherwood was born on the old homestead farm of his father, in Waterford township, Erie county, Pennsylvania, where he was ushered into the world on the 7th of June, 1865. He is a son of Frederick W. and Mary M. (Fellows) Sherwood, both of whom were born and reared in the state of New York, where their marriage was solemnized and whence they soon afterward removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania, where the father became a substantial agriculturist and a citizen of influence in his community. Both he and his wife continued their residence in Pennsylvania until the close of their long and worthy lives, Mr. Sherwood having passed away in 1905, at the age of eighty years, and his widow having been summoned to the life eternal in 1913, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. Both were earnest and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and their lives were replete with kindly thoughts and kindly deeds. They afforded to their children excellent educational advantages, and the gracious influences of the home will ever be cherished by their sons and daughters, who revere the memory of the loved and devoted parents. Of the six children the subject of this review was the fourth in order of birth.

Charles G. Sherwood found the days of his boyhood and youth compassed by the invigorating and benignant conditions and influences of the home farm, in the work of which he early began to assist. After availing himself fully of the advantages of the public schools he further fortified himself by completing a course in a business college, and in 1886, at the age of 21 years, he came to Michigan and established his residence at St. Ignace, the quaint old city situated on the Upper Peninsula, on the Strait of Mackinac. There he found employment in the office of the Martell Furnace & Smelting Company, with which he continued for seven years, during the latter part of the period having had entire charge of the books of this important corporation. In 1893 he resigned his position and removed to Traverse City, where he assumed the position of bookkeeper for the Hannah-Lay Company, and during the twelve and one-half years he remained with this influential corporation he served also, save for the first years, as private secretary to the late Perry Hannah, the honored head of the company. In this capacity he had charge of the extensive real estate investments of Mr. Hannah, and his position was one of distinctive trust and responsibility, giving evidence of the great confidence placed in him by one of the most prominent and successful capitalists and business men of the state. In 1904, after the death of his honored employer and patron, Mr. Sherwood became one of the executors of the great estate of Mr. Hannah, his appointment having been in consonance with a provision made in the will of Mr. Hannah. After having given careful and effective attention to the settling of the affairs of the large estate, Mr. Sherwood, in the autumn of 1905, while still continuing his residence in Traverse City, formed a partnership with Henry B. Garner and engaged in the logging and lumbering business in Mackinac county, under the firm name of Sherwood & Garner. They did a large and successful business, in connection with which they gave employment to an average force of eight men, and special attention was given to the manufacturing of cedar lumber and shingles. The firm retired from business prior to the financial panic of 1907, as Mr. Sherwood had measureable prescience as to the unfavorable business conditions that were to exist and that the successful prosecution of the enterprise would demand specially large capital, even with which reinforcement operations might prove hazardous.

In 1908 Mr. Sherwood was appointed receiver for the National Wood Dish Company, of Thompsonville, Benzie county, this preferment coming to him as a result of his well established reputation for executive ability and impregnable integrity. He brought the business of this company to a successful adjustment, and then was made receiver for the Traverse City Canning Company, a connection in which his interposition was equally effective, affairs being brought to an issue that was satisfactory to all persons concerned. The next fiduciary post to which Mr. Sherwood was called was that of auditor for the Stearns Salt & Lumber Company, of Ludington, with which corporation he remained thus engaged for two years. Since 1912 Mr. Sherwood has had the entire supervision of the fine flour mills of the Hannah-Lay Company, and here he has proved again his splendid administrative powers. These mills, of the most modern type in all details of equipment and service, have an output capacity of 150 barrels a day, and the product is well known throughout Northern Michigan, where an extensive and profitable trade is controlled.

Mr. Sherwood was one of the organizers of the Gifford Electrical Manufacturing Company, in 1907, and he is a member of the directorate of this corporation, which contributes definitely to the industrial and commercial prestige of Traverse City. He is the owner of his attractive

home property, at 614 Union Street, and also of a well improved and productive fruit farm, which lies contiguous to the corporate limits of Traverse City and in the supervision of which he finds much pleasure and diversion.

In politics Mr. Sherwood has not wavered in his allegiance to the Republican party; he attends and supports the Central Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife and children are members; and in his home city he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of the Modern Maccabees. The family home is known for its gracious hospitality and Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood and their children are prominently identified with the representative social activities of Traverse City, Mrs. Sherwood being an active member of the Ladies' Aid Society.

On the 9th of April, 1891, at St. Ignace, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sherwood to Miss Emma Ackerman, who like himself is a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania, and who is a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Loesel) Ackerman. Concerning the five children of this union the following brief record is entered: Willis L., who was born at St. Ignace, on the 11th of February, 1892, is now a resident of the city of Grand Rapids; Harry A., who was born at St. Ignace on the 2d of February, 1893, remains at the parental home; Margaret, who was born in Traverse City, on the 25th of October, 1894, was graduated in the local high school and is now a student in the Grand Traverse County Normal School; the two younger children are Dorothy, who was born April 4, 1896, in Traverse City, and Donna, who was born in the same city on the 18th of September, 1902.

ARCHIBALD BROOMFIELD was born on a farm in Isabella county, Michigan, July 3, 1875, a son of William and Elizabeth (Malloy) Broomfield, both of whom were natives of York county, Ontario. His paternal grandfather, Neil Broomfield, a native of Scotland and of a staunch old Scottish family, emigrated to Canada and settled on a farm in Ontario in 1831. The maternal grandfather, Malcolm Malloy, was also a native of Scotland, and settled in Ontario, on a farm which he reclaimed from the wilderness and which remained his home until his death. William Broomfield, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born on a farm in York county, Ontario, in 1833. He came to the United States in 1853, and in 1861 moved to Isabella county, where he lived until his death in 1911. In 1908 he discontinued farming and his last years were spent in a comfortable home near the village of Millbrook. A Republican in politics, he at one time served as deputy highway commissioner of the State. For fourteen years he held the office of township supervisor, and his home township in Isabella county is named in his honor. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a member of the Masonic Fraternity and also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. After the death of his first wife he was married to Elizabeth Malloy in York county, Ontario, in 1870. To this union, two children survive, viz.: Archibald Broomfield, the Big Rapids lawyer, and Neil, who for twenty years has been identified with the heavy hardware firm of Roehm & Davidson of Detroit.

Archibald Broomfield grew up on a farm and largely through his own work as a teacher and in other lines of employment acquired a liberal education. From April, 1896, to April, 1899, he took normal and collegiate work in the Ferris Institute, and in the meantime had taught school thirteen months in the country and in the village. In September, 1899, he entered the University of Michigan and in June, 1902, was graduated in law. Mr. Broomfield began the practice of law in Big Rap-

ids on July 7, 1902, in partnership with Mr. Albert B. Cogger. This partnership continued until March, 1911, when Mr. Cogger was elected Circuit Judge. Mr. Broomfield then formed a partnership with Mr. Alpheus A. Worcester, under the firm name of Broomfield & Worcester. They have a splendid general practice, and Mr. Broomfield during the past ten years has handled many important cases in the local and state courts.

Mr. Broomfield was a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the present constitution of Michigan, during 1907-08. At the present time he is serving as a member of the Commission appointed by Governor Ferris to compile the laws of Michigan and digest the decisions of the Supreme Court. He is also a member of the State Board of Accountancy. Mr. Broomfield served five years as city attorney of Big Rapids, is a director of the Big Rapids Savings Bank, and has membership in the State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

On June 1, 1912, he was united in marriage with Miss Nettie Voorhees, of Detroit. Mr. Broomfield is affiliated with the Masonic Order in the Blue Lodge, the Royal Arch Chapter and the Knights Templars at Big Rapids, and with the Mystic Shrine at Grand Rapids. He is secretary of the local Masonic Temple Association.

MERRITT W. UNDERWOOD. Grand Traverse county claims its full quota of able and successful lawyers, and he whose name initiates this paragraph has clearly defined status as one of the representative members of the bar of this attractive and progressive county, his success offering evidence of his professional talent and of his possession of those sterling attributes that ever beget popular confidence and esteem. He has been engaged in the practice of law at Traverse City since 1892 and is now circuit-court commissioner for Grand Traverse county.

Merritt Walter Underwood was born in Middlebury township, Wyoming county, New York, on the 17th of September, 1860, and is a son of Walter and Elvira (Brown) Underwood, both of whom continued their residence in the old Empire State until their death, the father having been a prosperous farmer and honored citizen of Wyoming county. Of the four children Merritt W., of this review, is the eldest; George Almond is engaged in the mercantile business in the city of Buffalo, New York; Carrie is the wife of Redford Hopkins, a representative agriculturist of Middlebury township, Wyoming county, New York; and Mary B., who is a professional nurse, maintains her home in Buffalo, that State.

The public schools of Attica, in his native county, afforded to Merritt W. Underwood his early educational advantages, and as a youth he formulated definite plans for his future career. He determined to prepare himself for the legal profession, and his preliminary discipline in the study of law was gained under the direction of private preceptors in the village of Attica. In 1884 he came to Michigan and established his residence at Flint, where he entered the law offices of the firm of Durand & Carton, where he continued his technical studies until he proved himself eligible for admission to the bar, his examination having been conducted before Judge Newton, presiding on the bench of the circuit court. After his admission to the bar he continued in the general practice of his profession at Newago for eight years. He then, in 1892, removed to Traverse City, where he formed a partnership with William H. Umler, with whom he has continued to be associated in practice during the long intervening period of nearly a quarter of a century, the firm having maintained high standing at the bar of this part of the state and its practice having been essentially of representative order. Mr. Underwood has appeared in connection with a large amount of important litiga-

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W. D. Wiseloge

tion, and his wide and varied experience has fully matured and solidified his professional ability. He is an appreciative and valued member of the Grand Traverse County Bar Association, is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, has held since 1912 the office of circuit-court commissioner, and is one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of Traverse City. Both he and his wife attend the Protestant Episcopal church, and are active in the affairs of their home parish, even as they are popular factors in the social life of the community. Both are devotees of the automobile and through its medium find their chief source of recreation.

At Newago, Michigan, in the year 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Underwood to Miss May Graham, a daughter of William and Amanda (Cutler) Graham, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom, at the venerable age of eighty-one years (1914), resides in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Underwood, where she is assured of the most loving filial solicitude. Mr. Graham was for many years prominently identified with lumbering operation and contracting and building in this section of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Underwood have no children.

WILLIAM F. WISELOGEL. A successful business man and public spirited citizen of Muskegon, William F. Wiseloge has been identified by residence with this part of Michigan for upwards of half a century. Before he had fairly attained to manhood he was a soldier for the Union during the Civil war, and afterwards began his career as a worker for others, and by industry and ability became master of his own circumstances, and now for many years has enjoyed prosperity in business and a distinctive place in the civic activities of his home city.

Stark County, Ohio, was his birthplace, on May 28, 1843. His parents were Michael and Elizabeth (Snyder) Wiseloge, both of whom were natives of Strassburg, Germany, the father born in 1819. The grandparents, George and Mary Wiseloge, left Germany early in the nineteenth century, located on a farm, and there spent the rest of their days. George Snyder, the maternal grandfather, also emigrated to America at an early date and settled in Ohio, where he followed the trade of wagon making during most of his active career. The parents came to America when children, the father in 1824 and the mother in 1826, and grew together in the vicinity of Massillon, Ohio, where they were married in February, 1838. The father was at first a wool weaver, later learned the trade of molder, and followed that until he moved to Michigan in 1855. After that he was one of the pioneer farmers in Calhoun county, and before his death had acquired a considerable estate and was a man of means and influence. He and his wife worshipped in the Lutheran church, he had fraternal affiliations with the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was a Republican in politics, held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years, and was also honored with the position of supervisor in his township. Seven children were born to the parents, and of the six now living William is the second, the others being mentioned as follows: Fred G., who is an inventor, living in Indianapolis; Louis, whose home for a number of years has been in Marianna, Florida, where he has been honored with various official places, having been post-master at Marianna for nine years; Carrie, widow of William H. Ford of Albion, Michigan; Cris D., of the Peerless Wire Goods Company of LaFayette, Indiana; Emile E., who married E. Bryant, a contractor in St. Louis.

William F. Wiseloge grew up in the states of Ohio and Michigan, being twelve years of age when the family moved to the latter state. The common schools of those states supplied his early advantages, and on Octo-

ber 1, 1862, when nineteen years of age, he entered the service of the Union in Company D of the Third Michigan Cavalry. His service with this gallant Michigan regiment of Michigan cavalry took him throughout the Mississippi Valley, and among the more important points at which he touched and in which he was engaged in actual conflict were the Siege of Corinth, Water-Valley, and Holly Springs, Mississippi, Jackson, Tennessee, Clarendon, Arkansas, and Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Mobile, Alabama, and at Coffeyville he was captured but made his escape three days later. His service continued until about a year after the close of the war, and his discharge was delivered at San Antonio, Texas, in 1866. After being mustered out at Jackson, Michigan, Mr. Wiselogel worked at the trade of carpenter in Albion for three years, in 1869 came to Muskegon, and followed his trade as millwright and contractor, and operated a planing mill until it was burned in 1897. Following that misfortune he resumed contracting, and only retired from that business in January, 1913. In 1905 Mr. Wiselogel established a general supply house at Muskegon, supplying general materials used in the mason's trade, including cement, lime, sand, coal, etc., has built up a large business.

In 1867 Mr. Wiselogel married Alsameda V. Dyer, a daughter of Francis J. Dyer, who was born in Vermont, but was a Michigan farmer for many years. Mrs. Wiselogel is a member of the Christian Science church. Mr. Wiselogel is well known in fraternal circles, especially in Masonry. He has taken many of the Scottish Rite degrees, belongs to the Mystic Shrine, and is very prominent in Odd Fellowship, being past grand master of the State of Michigan, has represented the sovereign grand lodge twice, one time in Boston and again in Detroit. A Republican in politics, his political activity has been chiefly along the line of promoting good and efficient government in his home city. He has served as alderman, as supervisor and as city treasurer. Mr. Wiselogel belongs to Phil Kearney Post No. 7, G. A. R., and is past commander of his post. He owns considerable property in Muskegon and is interested in fruit farming in this vicinity.

WILLIAM H. UMLOR. The members of the legal profession, with an inherent love of what they are taught to revere as the beauties of the technique of the profession, are proverbially conservative and have a steadying influence on society, so that they may consistently be termed the balance wheel of the social mechanism. The best traditions and highest ethics of the profession have been well exemplified by the constituent members of the Michigan bar during the entire history of this commonwealth, and the standards that obtain today are such as to maintain fully the high prestige of Michigan jurisprudence. He whose name initiates this review is not only a representative member of the bar of the state but is also a native son of Michigan, within whose gracious borders he has found ample opportunity for the proper and effective utilizing of his excellent technical powers. He is engaged in the successful practice of law at Traverse City, the judicial center of Grand Traverse county, where he is junior member of the well known firm of Underwood & Umlor. His coadjutor is Merritt W. Underwood, concerning whom individual mention is made on other pages of this publication. He has served as prosecuting attorney of Grand Traverse county, and his election to this office occurred shortly after his admission to the bar, this popular preferment showing the strong hold he has ever maintained on the confidence and esteem of the people of his home county.

William Henry Umlor was born in Ottawa county, Michigan, on the 4th of February, 1867, and is a son of Michael and Mary (Schoenborn)

Umlor, the former of whom was born in Alpena township, Kent county, Michigan, and the latter in the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany. The parents now reside in Traverse City, where they have maintained their home since the father retired from active life as one of the agriculturists of this section of the state. In the '40s, during the administration of President James K. Polk, the paternal great-grandfather of William H. Umlor immigrated with his family from Germany to America and settled near Canton, Stark county, Ohio, where he became a farmer and a citizen of prominence and influence. His son, Theobald, grandfather of the subject of this review saw military service in the Fatherland. Theobald Umlor was about twenty-one years of age at the time of the family immigration to the United States and he was one of four brothers who finally came from Ohio and settled near Grand Rapids, Kent county, Michigan, about the year 1842. Theobald Umlor learned also the carpenter's trade, and to this he gave considerable attention after numbering himself among the pioneers of Kent county. He also obtained a tract of wild land and from the same reclaimed a productive farm, his success having been on a parity with his energy, ambition and recognized integrity of purpose. Both he and his wife continued to reside in Kent county, Michigan, until their death, and their names merit enduring place on the roster of the sterling pioneers of the state.

Michael Umlor was, as already noted, born in Kent county, Michigan, and the date of his nativity was April 5, 1847. There he was reared under the conditions and influences of the pioneer days, and after the outbreak of the Civil war he made three attempts to enlist and go forth in defense of the Union, his efforts in this direction having been frustrated by his mother, who opposed the action on account of his youth, as he was a mere boy at the inception of the war. For twenty years he continued to be actively engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-growing in an independent way, and he was known as one of the enterprising and substantial farmers of Ottawa county, where he continued to reside until his removal to Traverse City, his present home. He is a staunch Democrat in his political allegiance and both he and his wife are earnest communicants of the Roman Catholic church. Of their eleven children four are deceased and of those surviving William H., of this review, is the eldest; Richard J. is a prosperous farmer near Cadillac, Wexford county; Leonora C. is the wife of John F. Hayden, and they reside in Highland Park, a suburb of the city of Detroit; Michael A. is a shoe manufacturer in Traverse City and is an expert in the manufacturing of shoes for crippled or deformed feet; George P. is identified with business interests in Traverse City; Maude M. is the wife of Stephen J. Lautner, a successful farmer of Grand Traverse county; and Karl F. is employed in the offices of the People's Outfitting Company in the city of Detroit.

William H. Umlor gained his preliminary education in the district schools and supplemented this by attending the Traverse City high school and by higher academic study under the direction of a private preceptor of exceptional ability. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching in the district schools, and for four years he continued as an able and popular representative of the pedagogic profession, though his efforts in the same were exerted as a means to an end, his plans having in the meanwhile been formed for entering the legal profession. He finally entered the law department of the great University of Michigan, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891 and with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He had previously studied law while engaged in teaching, and he was indefatigable in fortifying himself

for the vocation of his choice—the one in which his success has been pronounced and unequivocal. As previously intimated in this context, Mr. Umlor had the distinction of being elected prosecuting attorney of Grand Traverse county while he was still a student in the law department of the university. This preferment came without solicitation or effort on his part, and he was the popular choice on the fusion ticket made up of adherents to the Democratic and Prohibition parties and that known as the Patrons of Industry. Immediately after his graduation and admission to the bar Mr. Umlor thus entered upon the discharge of most important official duties, and he made an admirable record as public prosecutor, though his professional novitiate was served simultaneously. Since his retirement from the office of prosecuting attorney he has given close attention to the general practice of his profession, and since May 15, 1896, he has been junior member of the representative law firm of Underwood & Umlor, which has controlled from its inception a large and important law business.

Mr. Umlor finds satisfaction in knowing that he has never wavered in his allegiance to the now dominant political party, and he has been an effective exponent of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. He was judge of the recorder's court for two terms. As a citizen and man of affairs he has been liberal and progressive, and he was one of the leading promoters of the organization and incorporation of the Manistee Power Company, the productive enterprise of which was finally squelched or absorbed by the power trust of the state, an organization that has profited greatly from the incidental operations since that time. Mr. Umlor is the owner of valuable farm land in Grand Traverse county, and the same is devoted principally to the raising of fruit. Mr. Umlor is past chancellor of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and is affiliated also with Traverse City Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His wife is a member of the Congregational church in Traverse City and is an active and popular factor in the leading literary and social affairs of her home city.

On the 16th of December, 1891, at Traverse City, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Umlor to Miss Julia Stephenson, who was born and reared in Grand Traverse county and who is a daughter of Frederick H. and Rosa C. (Burlingame) Stephenson, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom now resides in Traverse City. Mr. and Mrs. Umlor have no children.

THOMAS QUINLAN. The history of Petoskey as a growing town and commercial city covers hardly more than forty years. Throughout this period the name Quinlan has been closely identified with the business and civic development of the city, and there are few firms in northern Michigan better known than the Thomas Quinlan & Son Company, under which title the principal activities of the family are now concentrated.

The first American representative of the name was John Quinlan, who was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, and lived to the good old age of eighty-two. When a young man he emigrated to America on a sailing vessel, went from New York to Vermont, began as a farmer and for thirty-eight years was engaged in buying and shipping livestock to the old Brighton and Cambridge markets. He was also honored in citizenship, was a Democrat in politics, and at one time served in the Vermont legislature. He married a native of that state, Elizabeth Flood, and his second wife was Margaret Harney, a native of Ireland. The five children of the first union were: Michael, who now resides on the old homestead in Vermont, enlisted in the First Vermont Cavalry Regiment during the Civil war, participated in the many engagements of that

regiment, and was under the command of Generals Banks and Phil Sheridan; William, for many years a merchant at Albany, New York, is deceased; John, who lived near Rutland, Vermont, served throughout the war with the First Vermont Sharpshooters; Martin, is now a prominent farmer in western Wisconsin; and the youngest is Thomas, head of the Thomas Quinlan & Sons Company of Petoskey. By the second marriage there were three sons and three daughters, and those still living are Joseph, a livestock man in Vermont; Nellie, Mary, Frank and Kate.

Thomas Quinlan, son of John and Elizabeth (Flood) Quinlan, was born at Charlotte, Chittenden county, Vermont, December 22, 1848. His early schooling was obtained in a school house located on his father's farm, and at the age of fourteen he went to work as clerk in a general store at Ferrisburg, Vermont. Three years later he was clerk with the McWilliams Bros. firm at Burlington, Vermont, and two years later on account of failing health returned to his father's home to recuperate. In October, 1871, at the age of twenty-three, a son of Judge Meech, who had given the emigrant John Quinlan his first work on coming to Vermont, sent young Thomas Quinlan out to Michigan to take charge of a business at Norwood, and he superintended the Fred Meech store there for three years. He then went into business for himself, first as a wholesale buyer of potatoes, which he shipped to Chicago markets, making his purchases in Charlevoix, Norwood and Torch Lake. In this way he became acquainted with the firm of Fox, Rose & Butters, Charlevoix merchants, and in November, 1874, was made manager of their branch store at Petoskey, being connected with this firm for five and a half years.

In the spring of 1878, with Philip B. Wachtel, Mr. Quinlan established the first banking house in Petoskey, known as Wachtel & Quinlan, bankers. His interests were later sold to W. L. Curtis of Kalamazoo. Mr. Quinlan then engaged in the real estate and insurance business until 1908, when the firm of Thomas Quinlan & Sons Company, Ltd., was organized to take over the large interests acquired by his individual activities. Thomas Quinlan is chairman of the Board of Managers of this company, and others on the board are C. C. Quinlan, M. M. Burnham, William T. Quinlan, John F. Quinlan. The company handle mortgage securities, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, and all the officers therein are directors or officers in various improvement and development associations in Michigan.

Thomas Quinlan has from his early years of residence in Petoskey been one of the chief factors in the upbuilding of that city and vicinity, and has been the means of introducing to Emmett county many farmers who have succeeded and are men of substantial means today. Mr. Quinlan is a Democrat, and in 1880 was elected registrar of deeds for Emmett county and served two terms of four years. He has also served as township treasurer or village treasurer of Petoskey. He and his family are members of the Catholic church and fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. A large and important branch of his business, which is also his chief recreation and hobby, is the ownership and cultivation of over six hundred acres of land in this part of Michigan, and he is noted as a breeder of registered Durham cattle, O. I. C. hogs and Shropshire sheep. Incidentally it should be noted that Mr. Quinlan was the first boarder taken into the Cushman Hotel at Petoskey. He now spends most of his winters in the South.

Thomas Quinlan was married September 23, 1870, to Miss M. Bar-

bara Wachtel, who was born in Pennsylvania. Their four children are John F., William T., Carlos C. and Edith M. William T., who is treasurer of the above named company and an official in several corporations, married Miss Florence Peck, of Chicago. The son, Carlos C., who is one of the most prominent men in financial circles in Michigan, has the distinction of having written more than five hundred thousand dollars worth of life insurance before he was twenty-one years of age, was the organizer of the Detroit Life Insurance Company, and the Detroit National Fire Insurance Company, is also vice-president of Thomas Quinlan & Sons Company and is actively interested in other corporations. The daughter, Edith M., died September 21, 1913.

John F. Quinlan, oldest of the sons, and living in Petoskey associated with his father, was born at Petoskey, November 1, 1880, was educated in the public schools and in the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids. For four years worked in the postoffice under his uncle, P. B. Wachtel, was bookkeeper with the Belding-Hall Manufacturing Company, for four years had charge of the Pellston office of the Bogardus Land & Lumber Company, at Pellston until 1908, when he assisted in the organization of the Thomas Quinlan & Sons Company, Ltd. He is president of the Petoskey-Mackinaw Real Estate Company. He has been very active in city affairs, having served as city treasurer and alderman of Petoskey, is a Republican in politics, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On November 28, 1904, John F. Quinlan married Miss Grace Witherspoon, of Grand Rapids, a daughter of Dr. P. E. and Lydia (Hosler) Witherspoon, her father having been a prominent physician of Grand Rapids. They are the parents of one child, Grace Edith Quinlan, born at Pellston, Michigan, September 30, 1905.

THOMAS TOMLINSON BATES. In Northern Michigan, and particularly in the Grand Traverse region, the name Bates has such distinguished associations as cannot fail to make it one of significance in future history as it has been in the past. There was Morgan Bates, Sr., the pioneer newspaper man of northern Michigan, and journalism has to a peculiar degree been the vocation of the family. A nephew of Morgan Bates was the late Thomas Tomlinson Bates, whose son, George Gilbert, now has the active management and control of the large publishing business at Traverse City.

Morgan Bates, Sr., who established the first newspaper of northern Michigan by founding the Grand Traverse *Herald* in 1858, was born at Queensbury, Warren county, New York, July 12, 1806. He was a boy apprentice at the printer's trade and at the age of twenty established the *Gazette* at Warren, Pennsylvania. While at Warren, Horace Greeley worked with him as a journeyman printer, and their friendship, formed at that time, was continued until the close of Mr. Greeley's life. Morgan Bates subsequently was foreman in Greeley's New York office, *The New Yorker*, later changed to *New York Tribune*.

In 1838 Morgan Bates went to Detroit, and after working a year as foreman in the office of the *Advertiser*, now the *Tribune*, bought that journal in company with George Dawson, and later became its sole proprietor. In 1844, after the defeat of the Whig party, he sold the paper, and in 1849 went out to California, remaining two years. In 1852 he again sought fortune on the Pacific coast, and during his residence in California established and until 1856 was for over a year owner and publisher of the *Alta Californian*, a daily and weekly paper. It was the only daily paper published then west of the Rocky Mountains. During

his early newspaper experience he floated a printing outfit down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and established the New Orleans *Picayune*.

Not long after his return from the west Morgan Bates moved to Traverse City in 1858. There he issued the first number of the *Grand Traverse Herald*, November 3, 1858, and from the first identified his paper with an uncompromising opposition to slavery and an earnest support of the integrity of the Union. After the Republicans came into power Mr. Bates was appointed by President Lincoln in 1861 as Register of the Land Office at Traverse City. His outspoken condemnation of the policy of President Johnson led to his removal from office in 1867. President Grant reappointed him Register, and he continued to hold that office until his death. He was four times elected treasurer of Grand Traverse county, and in the fall of 1868 and 1872 was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket. Morgan Bates died March 2, 1874, at the age of sixty-eight.

Thomas Tomlinson Bates, a nephew of Morgan Bates, became identified with northern Michigan journalism in 1865, and eventually came into virtual control of the press of Traverse City, and was one of the best known and most influential journalists of northern Michigan. His death occurred in 1912 at the age of seventy-one years. During his career as a journalist and man of affairs he had the distinction of making and unmaking United States congressmen, senators, and held a power and influence such as is seldom wielded by individuals. Among his personal friends were such figures as Governor Alger, Zach Chandler, and many other notables of the time, who often sought his advice on important political issues. At the time of his death he also enjoyed the distinction of being one of the oldest railway officials in the United States, having been connected with the Traverse City Railroad branch of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company for more than forty years.

Thomas T. Bates was born December 13, 1841, at Keesville, Essex county, New York, a son of Rev. Merritt and Eliza A. (Tomlinson) Bates. His father, a Methodist minister, was an uncompromising anti-slavery man, possessed with abilities in the pulpit and among people, held a high place in his church, and lived until the war had vindicated the cause for which he so long and earnestly strove. The Tomlinson family was prominent in New York City during Revolutionary times.

Thomas T. Bates had a public school education. At the age of sixteen he was working as a clerk at a dollar a week and boarding himself, and a year later was the bookkeeper in a bank at Glens Falls, New York. At the age of eighteen he was in a responsible position in a Memphis banking house, but came north about the beginning of the war. In 1863 he became cashier for the firm of Hannah, Lay & Company at Traverse City, and two years later resigned to open a real estate office with Hon. D. C. Leach, whose interest he bought in 1871.

In the meantime Mr. Bates had become identified with journalism. His uncle, Morgan Bates, in 1867, had sold the *Grand Traverse Herald* to D. C. Leach, who in turn sold the paper to Thomas T. Bates in 1876. Mr. Bates became connected with the management of the *Herald* in 1865, and was editor and controlling factor in the destinies of that and several other northern Michigan papers from 1876 until the time of his death. In 1897 the *Evening Record* was established, and in 1904 the entire business was incorporated as the *Herald and Record Company*, with Mr. Bates as president. In 1910 the *Eagle Press* was acquired and consolidated with the *Herald and Record Company*, and two other weekly papers published in the county were also brought under the same general management.

The late Thomas T. Bates had many other interests. When only fif-

teen years of age he was a member of a youthful Republican organization known as "The Rocky Mountain Boys" in eastern New York, and after casting his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864 he never missed voting a straight Republican ticket until the close of his life. Practically his only political office was that of postmaster at Traverse City during 1881-83, which he resigned because of the increasing responsibilities of his newspaper business. He was chairman of the township and county organizations of his party, in 1880 became a member of the state central committee, and his consecutive service of ten years was the longest consecutive service performed by any member of the party in the state. He was a delegate to the national convention in 1892, and in 1904 was a member of the executive committee having in charge the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Republican party "under the Oaks" at Jackson. In 1885 he accepted a place on the board of trustees of the Northern Michigan Asylum, now the Traverse City State Hospital, an institution opened to patients in that year. Re-appointments in 1889, 1895, 1901 and 1907 kept him continuously on the board until his death, and it is stated that his was the longest service ever rendered by any member of any board of managers of any state institution in Michigan. He was president of the board from 1886 to 1892, and again from 1907 to 1910, and in 1885-86 was chairman of the board of building commissioners for that institution until its work was finished. His long connection with the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company has already been mentioned. He became secretary of the Traverse City Railroad Company on its organization in 1871 and held that office until the road was leased to the Grand Rapids & Indiana, at which time he went on the board of directors of the Traverse City Railroad Company, and including several years of service as president of the company, continued a director until his death. He was also a member and president of the board of liberty trustees of Traverse City, and was long president of the Traverse City Business Men's Association, an organization instrumental in securing the establishment of important industries in that community. In 1909 Mr. Bates was one of Michigan's representatives on the Lincoln National Memorial Association for the arrangement of the proper observance of the centennial anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

Thomas T. Bates was married in 1867 to Martha E. Cram, daughter of Jesse Cram, who for many years was identified with the early history of Wayne and Genesee counties, and was also a pioneer of Grand Traverse county. Mrs. Bates died in 1905. There were two daughters: Mrs. Mabel Bates Williams and Miss Clara Bates. The only son is George Gilbert.

George Gilbert Bates since the death of his father in 1912 has been President and Manager of The Herald and Record Company in Traverse City. He has been more or less closely associated with newspaper management and publishing business since early youth.

He was born at Sand Lake, New York, July 23, 1861. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Traverse City, and at the age of fifteen he entered the newspaper office under his father and began an apprenticeship of the printer's trade. After mastering the business he had a varied commercial experience and routine in Grand Rapids and Chicago. While in Chicago he became interested in the publication of trade journals, and there acquired the ownership and took the editorial control of the American Poultry Journal, a publication which he made a splendid success. The American Poultry Journal under his management became recognized as the largest journal of its kind in the world. Selling his interests in Chicago he returned to Traverse City, and since the death of his father has been President and Manager of The Herald

and Record Company, of which he had previously been vice-president. He has brought the circulation of the daily *Record-Eagle* to about 4,000, while the weekly *Herald* goes to about 3,000 subscribers.

Fraternally his affiliations are with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Moose. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association.

In 1896 he married Miss Mayme Fairbanks, daughter of Zelotas C. and Eunice (Grant) Fairbanks, now deceased, both of whom were prominent early settlers of Traverse City. Mr. and Mrs. Bates have one daughter, Janet Fairbanks Bates, born in Chicago, May 5, 1907.

NEAL MACMILLAN. The present postmaster at Rockford in Kent county represents one of the oldest and most prominent pioneer families of this section of Michigan, and during his own long and active career has held office after office as the gift of his fellow citizens, and his record has been without a blemish and marked with vigorous efficiency and fidelity to all the ideals of a public servant.

Neal MacMillan was born in 1845 at Huntington, Canada, a son of Archibald and Jeannette (McNaughton) MacMillan, who were born in Scotland. His grandparents, Archibald and Mary MacMillan, emigrated from Scotland in 1820, and both died in Canada. The parents left Canada in 1847 and settled on government land in Kent county in Western Michigan. The father was a self-made man, had never attended a school until he was twenty-three years of age, but with all his handicaps prospered and gained a substantial position in his community. He was a Republican, and his death occurred in 1888 while his wife passed away in 1883. Of their eight children five are still living, the four besides Neal being Archibald, Margaret Headley, Mary Turner and Jeanette Russell.

Neal MacMillan had a high school education, and early turned his attention to farm work and to teaching. For ten years his vocation was teaching in the winter, and farming on the old homestead in Kent county during the summer. His chief business has been as a druggist, and for forty years he was proprietor of a well patronized establishment at Rockford.

His public career, under the auspices of the Republican party, has been one of unusual importance. He represented his district for two terms in the legislature, and under appointment from Governor John T. Rich served two terms as state oil inspector. For twelve years Mr. MacMillan was United States consul at Sarnia, Ontario. He is now in his third year as postmaster at Rockford, and has administered this office to the complete satisfaction of its patrons. The confidence placed in him by his fellow citizens is indicated by the fact that he has held every official honor in the township of Algoma. Mr. MacMillan is prominent in the Masonic Order, being a past master of Lodge No. 246, A. F. & A. M., has held all the chairs including that of grand master in the Grand Lodge of Michigan, in 1902; is a Knight Templar and also a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. MacMillan has been married three times, first to Florence Dockery, deceased, and the one child by that union is Earnest D. By his marriage to Jeanette Blake, deceased, Mr. MacMillan is the father of two living children: Mrs. Katherine Holden and Grace Watson. His present and third wife was Myrtle Hyde. The son, Earnest, who graduated from the Rockford high school and studied law in the University at Ann Arbor, instead of following that profession went on the stage, and has been very successful in the dramatic art. He was a soldier in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, and after returning from the

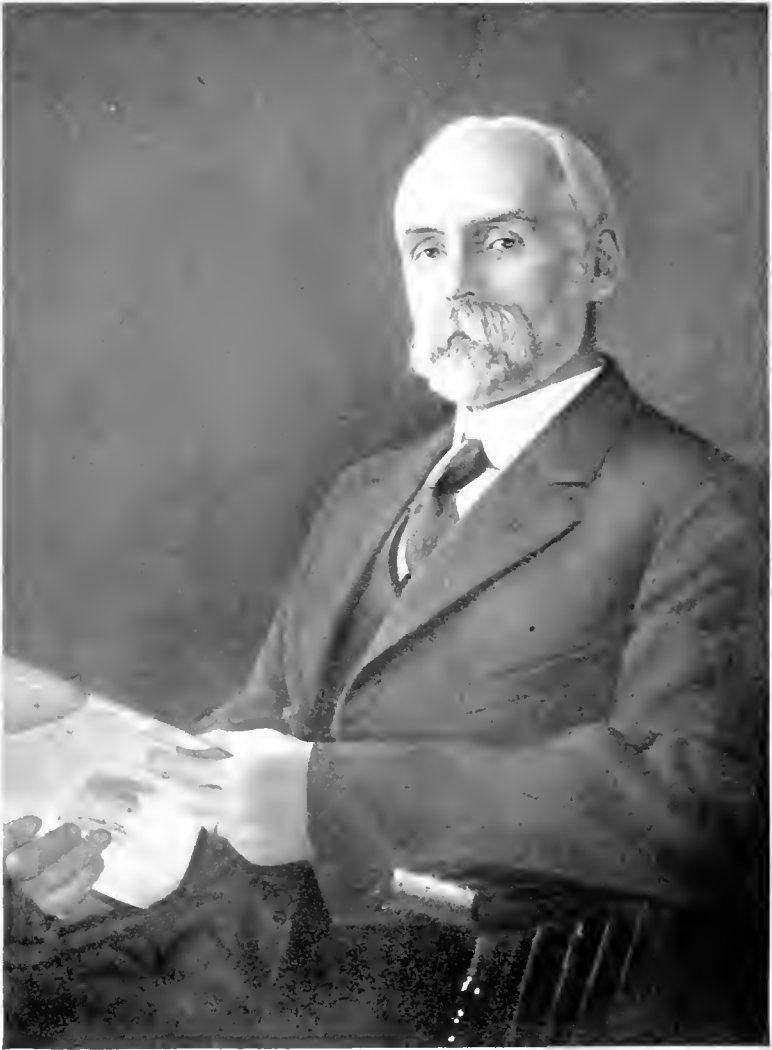
South married Bessie Sheldon of Lansing. The daughter, Katherine Ethel, is a graduate of the Thomas Normal school of Detroit, while Grace graduated from the Ypsilanti Normal school. In 1906 Mr. Mac-Millan married for his present wife Myrtle Hyde.

GEORGE ALLEN SMITH. One of the best known officials of Grand Traverse county, who, during the ten years he has been connected with the public life of this section has established a reputation for earnest effort and conscientious devotion to duty, is the popular and efficient sheriff, George Allen Smith. Mr. Smith has been an eye-witness to the great growth and development of the vicinity of Traverse City during more than a quarter of a century and has contributed materially to this advancement through his activities in the field of agriculture and surveying, and has gained personal advancement through steady and industrious labor and capable handling of his opportunities. Sheriff Smith, like many of his fellow-citizens, is a native of the Empire state, having been born in Cicero township, Onondaga county, January 22, 1864, a son of Dr. James A. and Charlotte R. (Smith) Smith.

Dr. James A. Smith was reared in New York, where he grew to sturdy young manhood, a man of splendid physique and the best of health. During the Civil War he enlisted as a private, at Syracuse, New York, in the 185th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Union army. One year later he was discharged for disability, absolutely broken in health, his form emaciated and the dread germs of disease having a firm hold upon him. When he had recovered somewhat—he never fully regained his health—he took the little means that he had been able to save from his pay as a soldier, and began the study of medicine, finally graduating from the University of Pennsylvania with his degree. At that time he began to practice in his native county, and there continued until 1876, when he came to Traverse City, and here continued in the enjoyment of an excellent professional business until the disease that he had contracted in the swamps of Virginia undermined his constitution entirely and he was forced to give up his practice. His death followed soon thereafter, in 1890, when he was but fifty-four years of age. Doctor Smith was the discoverer of various valuable proprietary formulas, which, had he lived would have doubtless made him independent as to fortune and have gained him fame in medical circles. His life, however, was sacrificed upon the altar of his country's honor. A Republican in his political views, he took an active interest in the success of his party, and was prominent in civic affairs. Both he and his wife, who passed away at the age of fifty-five years, in 1897, were active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church, and were laid to rest side by side in the Traverse City cemetery. They were the parents of five children, as follows: George Allen; Lily A., who is the wife of Frank Whipple, a resident of Coloma, a suburb of San Francisco, California; Lottie J., who is the wife of Ray Lilly, private secretary to Judge Montgomery, of Washington, D. C.; Mary Lois, who died in 1900 at Grand Rapids, after her marriage to George Henderson; and William Albert, who died at Traverse City, at the age of twenty-one years.

George Allen Smith attended the public schools of Onondaga county, New York, until he was twelve years of age, at which time he accompanied his parents to Traverse City, and here completed his education. He laid aside his books at the age of nineteen years, at which time he began assisting his father, and continued to be so engaged until his marriage, March 20, 1887, when he located on 100 acres of wild land in Springdale township, Manistee county, which had been entered by his father. On this he erected a log house, and for the following five years

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Leslie W. Keyes

concentrated his energies upon the development of a productive farm, experiencing all the hardships and being forced to overcome all the obstacles which fall to the lot of those who hew a home out of the forest. Constant application and abounding faith finally won the battle, and Mr. Smith was entitled to rank among those who have contributed to the development of one of Michigan's most fertile sections. After receiving his patent to his land, Mr. Smith sold his first farm and purchased another in Grand Traverse county, to which he moved, and on which he resided until 1893. In the winter of that year he joined a party of civil engineers, and for eight years continued to be identified with this kind of work, rapidly learning the principles of the calling, and being promoted from axeman to the trenchman and then to the position of assistant to the chief engineer, a capacity in which he served throughout Northern Michigan for four years. In the fall of 1904 Mr. Smith returned to Traverse City and began his connection with official life, in the office of city constable, a position which he capably filled for three years. He was appointed deputy state game and fish warden February 1, 1908, and held that office for five years when he resigned to accept the office of sheriff of Grand Traverse county, to which he had been elected on the Republican ticket. Mr. Smith is a man of fine physique and athletic build, and has proved a most brave and efficient officer. His service has been characterized by zealous devotion to duty, and it is doubtful if the county has had a more popular sheriff or one who held in greater degree the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Smith was married to Miss Eva N. Lyon, of Traverse City, Michigan, daughter of Edwin L. and Fannie (Brokaw) Lyon, natives of Centerburg, Ohio, and to this union there have come two sons: William J., born on the farm in Traverse county, May 25, 1889, who has served four years on the U. S. S. South Dakota as an able seaman, and has visited China, Japan, the Philippines and Mexico; and Edwin E., born at Traverse City, November 11, 1891, a member of the United States Cavalry, located at Washington, D. C., whose term of service expires in the fall of 1914. Both sons were educated in the graded and high schools of Traverse City.

LESLIE W. KEYES, M. D. A native of the old New England commonwealth of Massachusetts, and since 1887, with the exception of five years, a resident of Muskegon county, Dr. Keyes, by his eminence in his profession, his skill in his practice, and his high character and sterling manhood, reflects credit alike on the land of his nativity and the state and county of his adoption. He is one of the leading physicians of Whitehall, well known in the city and vicinity, has a large private practice, a beautiful home and an interesting family, and stands high in the estimation and good will of the people.

Leslie W. Keyes was born near Worcester, Massachusetts, October 5, 1855, a son of Everett E. and Jane (Ames) Keyes. Both parents were natives of New York, the father born March 12, 1815, and the mother in 1817. His death occurred February 21, 1857, and the mother survived many years until April 21, 1888. Grandfather Nathan Keyes was born July 17, 1774, and died February 20, 1860, spent all his life as a farmer in New York State. The Keyes family is of English descent, and many years ago two brothers of that name left England and founded the stock in the American colony. Everett Keyes was an operative in the Massachusetts Cotton Mills. There were ten children, six of whom are living, the doctor being the youngest, and the others are as follows: Mittie, widow of Ed. Pearce, of Cardiner, Kansas; Everette A., a fruit grower in Excelsior, Minnesota; Libbie, wife of Jacob Brubaker, of

Breckenridge, Missouri; Lucius J., a retired farmer at Barron, Wisconsin; and Benjamin F., a farmer at Blue Springs, Missouri.

Dr. Keyes received a portion of his preliminary education in Hillsdale College of Michigan, and in 1882 was graduated M. D. from the Columbus Medical College in Columbus, Ohio. At that time his age was twenty-seven, and his experience had been a varied one up to that time. His family was not in affluent circumstances, and it was necessary at an early age that he should get out and earn his own way. He accordingly earned a living, and secured the means for a higher education as worker on a farm, and also in teaching school. After graduating from medical college, his practice began in Pickaway county, Ohio, and five years later he moved to Montague, in Muskegon county, Michigan, and with the exception of five years, two of which were spent in Kansas, his home has been in this section of Michigan ever since. The doctor enjoys a splendid practice, has the confidence of his entire community, and gives all his attention to his professional work, being a member of the County and State Medical Societies.

On August 28, 1882, Dr. Keyes married Celia Idell Keyes, a daughter of Rev. James and Sallie (Peters) Keyes, her father having been for years an active minister of the Free Baptist church. Rev. James Keyes was born in 1811 and died August 12, 1896, while his wife was born August 17, 1814, and died November 19, 1901. Mr. Wellington, great-grandfather of Mrs. Keyes, was a drummer boy in the American army during the Revolutionary war. Dr. Keyes and wife have one son, Carl Leslie Keyes, who graduated in dentistry from the University of Michigan in 1907, and is now practicing at St. Joseph, in this state. He married June 25, 1913, Erma Seelye. Dr. Keyes and wife take a prominent part in the activities of the White Hall Methodist Episcopal church. He has passed all the chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics is a Progressive Republican.

RICHARD W. ROUND. Prominent among those who have exerted large and benignant influence in connection with the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of Traverse City, the fair metropolis and judicial center of Grand Traverse county was the late Richard W. Rounds, who was long and prominently identified with the iron manufacturing industry in Michigan and whose fine ability in mechanical lines was on a parity with that which he displayed in an executive and constructive way. He was one of the influential and highly honored citizens of Traverse City at the time of his death, which occurred in 1906, at which time he was sixty-five years of age.

Mr. Round was born near Birmingham, England, one of the greatest industrial centers of Great Britain, and the date of his nativity was May 29, 1842. He was a son of Daniel and Rebecca (Ward) Round, both of whom passed their entire lives in their native land. Mr. Round attended private and parochial schools in Birmingham until he was ten years of age, when he found employment in the iron and steel rolling mills of that city, where he served a thorough apprenticeship to the moulder's trade, in the meanwhile showing his ambition by attending night schools after his days of arduous application. He continued to be employed at his trade in Birmingham until 1869, when, at the age of twenty-seven years, he came to America and worked as a journeyman in different cities in Canada, where he passed the first two years. Thereafter he was similarly employed for one year in the city of Detroit, Michigan, and in 1871 he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, John Rudge, and engaged in the foundry business at Port Huron, this State. They built up a prosperous business and at the expiration of eight years Mr. Round sold his

interest to his partner and returned to Detroit, where he became a member of the firm of Jackson & Round and continued in the foundry business for two years, when he sold his interest in the enterprise to accept a responsible position with the Industrial Iron Works of Bay City, where he remained for some time. In 1882 Mr. Round formed a partnership alliance with his son-in-law, William Malpass, and established a foundry business at East Jordan, Charlevoix county, and after four years of successful operations at that place he sold his interest to his partner and made an extensive trip through the Southern States. He then accepted a position in the Traverse City Iron Works, and one year later he purchased an interest in the business, which, under his effective management, became the largest and most important of its kind in Northern Michigan. At the expiration of six years Mr. Round severed his association with this concern and purchased another foundry in Traverse City, the new enterprise having been by him developed into one of most successful order and his connection with the same having continued until his death. He was familiar with every detail of the foundry business and his practical skill as an artisan was equalled by that which he exemplified in the directing of administrative policies. He finally admitted to partnership his son Henry W., the present head of the business, and thereafter the enterprise was conducted until his death under the title of Round & Sons, foundry and machine shops.

Mr. Round made judicious investments in local real-estate, including his pleasant home property, and he was known and honored as a citizen of public spirit and utmost personal rectitude, exemplifying those sterling characteristics that invariably beget and justify proper confidence and esteem. He served as a member of the city council and the board of education, was a Democrat in his political proclivities, and was a consistent communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, as is also his widow, who still resides in Traverse City. He was a Knight Templar Mason and was affiliated with Traverse City Lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, besides which he was for many years an active member of the National Iron Moulders' Union.

In the year 1863, Mr. Round wedded Miss Frances Mary Higgins, who likewise was born and reared in Birmingham, England, and who is now seventy years of age, in 1914. Concerning the children of this union, which was marked by mutual devotion and ideal relations, the following brief record is entered: Alice is the wife of William Malpass, who still continues in the foundry business at East Jordan; Miss Florence Round is now a resident of the city of Tacoma, Washington; Marion is the wife of Harry Harris, and they reside in the State of Montana; Emily is the wife of William Brown, of Traverse City; Henry W. is made the subject of more specific mention in later paragraphs; and Daniel is a representative farmer of Leelanau county, this State.

Henry Wooten Round was born at Port Huron, St. Clair county, Michigan, on the 16th of February, 1874, and his early education was received in the public schools of Detroit and Traverse City. At the age of thirteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship to the moulder's trade, in the Traverse City Iron Works, with which his father was then identified. After he had completed his apprenticeship he left the parental home and set forth as a journeyman at his trade. He was employed in different cities in Michigan and incidentally gained much valuable experience. At the expiration of four years he returned to Traverse City and became associated with his father in the conducting of the well established foundry business, their grateful partnership continuing until the honored father was summoned from the stage of life's mortal endeavors. Since that time the son has been in control of the business, and the plant

is now one of the best modern equipment and facilities for the manufacturing of all kinds of castings, varying in weight from one pound to twenty tons, and the machine shops also have all needed facilities for the handling of the large general machinist business that is controlled, the entire business having its basis on high-grade work and fair and honorable dealings.

In politics Henry W. Round is an Independent Republican, and, like his father, he is a progressive and loyal citizen, commanding the high esteem of all who know him. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and attends and supports the local Protestant Episcopal church, of which his wife is a zealous communicant. In his home city he is an appreciative and valued member of the Wequetong Club.

In the year 1895, Mr. Round wedded Miss Mabel Misener, of Traverse City, who was born at Port Arthur, Canada, and the six children of this union are: Frances Charlotte, Richard, Charles, Marguerite, Clifford and Dorothy, the two elder children being students in the Traverse City high school at the time of this writing, in 1914.

Mr. Round is a man of indefatigable industry and applies himself closely to his business, as is evident when it is stated that he has not in a period of ten years indulged in a definite vacation. Though he shows a loyal interest in all that touches the welfare of his home city he has had neither time nor inclination for public office. Mrs. Round is an active and popular member of the Pythian Sisters, an adjunct organization of the Knights of Pythias.

ROLLA W. ROBERTS. In the engineering and constructive enterprises that have been a preliminary to the planning and laying out and improvement of all the street and other public improvements in the city of Saginaw, Rolla W. Roberts through his long service as assistant or as city engineer has done more important work than any other individual. Mr. Roberts has been a resident of Saginaw for more than thirty years, has followed surveying, civil and construction engineering, and has long been regarded as one of the leaders of his profession in the state.

Rolla W. Roberts was born in New York State, November 14, 1858, a son of Charles W. and Hulda (Lanes) Roberts. Both parents were natives of New York State, and the father, who followed farming in his early life, later engaged in real estate and died at Oakville, New York, in 1904. He was born in 1835. The mother died in 1905 at the age of seventy-one. The family on both sides has a long history, in the various sections of New England but chiefly in Vermont and Massachusetts. They were five children, and Rolla W. was the oldest. His early education was received in the public schools of his native states, and early in his career he started out to make his own way by teaching school. He learned surveying in a practical way by working with a skilled professor of that craft, and when he came to Michigan and located at Saginaw in 1881, he was already possessed of a thorough ability in that line. He followed surveying and general engineering work for several years, being employed by the Pere Marquette Railroad Company up to 1886. In that year came his appointment as assistant engineer for the city of East Saginaw. His work as assistant engineer continued until 1888, at which date he was appointed to the full office of city engineer, and gave his services to the community, until 1897. For the following five years he was engaged in handling a large private practice, and in 1902 was again appointed city engineer, and filled that post up to 1912. Since leaving public office he has devoted his attention to the private practice, and has some extensive professional connections in the city and state. While engineer, Mr. Roberts built and

laid out nearly all the streets and sewer system comprised within the consolidated city of Saginaw.

In politics he is Democratic, he has taken the various degrees in York Rite of Masonry, including the Chapter and Commandery and Shrine, belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, to the East Saginaw Club, and his church is the Methodist Episcopal. On January 22, 1884, Mr. Roberts married Miss Ora Tinkham. They were married at East Shelby, New York. Her parents were Morris and Julia Tinkham, her father now deceased, while her mother is living. To their marriage were born five children as follows: Charles Robert, born at East Shelby, New York, in 1885, and now in business at Saginaw; Miss Julia H. Roberts, born at Saginaw in 1887, a graduate of the Saginaw high school and the Chicago Art Institute, and now teacher of drawing and designing in the Saginaw high school. Miss Flora T. Roberts, born in Saginaw in 1888, a graduate of the high school, and two years in the Michigan Agricultural College; Rolla W. Jr., born at Saginaw in 1891, a graduate of the high school, and now in his second year in the University of Michigan; Helen E. Roberts, born at Saginaw in 1895, and still in high school.

WILLIAM F. CALKINS. A native son of Michigan who has shown distinctive initiative and executive ability, as well as broad technical knowledge along mechanical lines, is William Fenelon Calkins, who has been essentially the architect of his own fortunes and who has risen to secure status as one of the representative captains of industry in his native State. He has been a resident of Traverse City since 1887 and is one of its honored and influential citizens, with large interests in connection with a number of the leading manufacturing enterprises which lead to the industrial precedence of Grand Traverse county, as further data in this context will fully reveal. He has been dependent upon his own resources from his boyhood days, and in his character and achievement he has signally honored the State that gave him birth and to which he accords unfaltering loyalty and appreciation.

Mr. Calkins is a scion of a sterling pioneer family of Michigan and was born at Battle Creek, this State, on the 26th of November, 1855, the present fine metropolis of Calhoun county having been at that time a mere village. He is a son of Fenelon and Louise (Pierce) Calkins, both of whom were born and reared in Wyoming county, New York, and he is a posthumous child, as his birth occurred six months after the death of his father, the other child of this union being Emma, who is the wife of Oscar F. Walrath, of Glen Ellyn, Dupage county, Illinois. The mother finally contracted a second marriage, becoming the wife of John C. Dykman, and she continued her residence in Michigan until the time of her death. William F. Calkins, owing to the death of his father, early faced the battle of life on his own responsibility, and while he thus had following with toil and adversity in his youth the discipline proved valuable in developing and maturing a strong and resourceful nature and in prompting that ambition and self-reliance that have made him a successful man of affairs and a progressive and useful citizen. He attended the public schools until he had attained to the age of twelve years, and he then went to the State of New York, where he remained for several years on the old homestead farm of his paternal grandparents. His broader education—and he is a man of large information and mature judgment—has been gained principally through self-application and through the lessons received under the preceptorship of that wisest of all head-masters, experience.

At the age of nineteen years Mr. Calkins went to California, where he was variously employed, but within a few years he returned to Michigan

and became actively identified with the great lumbering industry, which was then in its zenith. He had already acquired a considerable amount of practical experience as a millwright, and after passing three years at Big Rapids, in saw-mill work, he went to Muskegon, where he entered the employ of the firm of Stimpson, Fay & Company. He there remained as superintendent of the saw mills of the firm for six years, and had supervision of the work of a corps of eighty-five men. His early experience at Muskegon and Traverse City included the supervision of the manufacturing of more than two million feet of white-pine lumber, during the twelve years of his connection with the firm mentioned. After the closing down of the mills of this representative firm Mr. Stimpson earnestly importuned Mr. Calkins to join him in lumbering operations in the State of Oregon, where Mr. Stimpson became a prominent and successful operator in the manufacturing of lumber. Mr. Calkins was tendered flattering overtures to assume the superintendency of the Stimpson mills on the Pacific coast, but he had promised to remain in Traverse City and has never had cause to regret this promise, for here he has found ample opportunity for the achieving of distinctive success.

In 1887 Mr. Calkins went to Traverse City in company with John J. Fay, with whom he became associated in the operation of the saw mill at that time known as the "Big Mill" of the firm of Hannah & Lay. The mill was later purchased by John F. Ott, who operated it until the business was closed down, owing to the lack of adequate supply resources, with the virtual exhaustion of the timber of this section. After having the management of this mill for a period of six years, during which he was still in the employ of Stimpson, Fay & Company, Mr. Calkins identified himself with the Traverse City Iron Works, then operated by the late William Holdsworth, who was succeeded by the firm of Thrilby & Jackson. Upon the retirement of Mr. Jackson his interest was purchased by the late Robert W. Round, and in 1894 Mr. Calkins himself became one of the interested principals, whereupon the title of the firm was changed to Thrilby & Calkins. Under this firm name the business was successfully continued until 1908, when its expansion in scope and importance rendered expedient the incorporation of the Traverse City Iron Company, which bases its operation on a capital stock of \$100,000 and the executive corps of which is as here designated: William Thrilby, president; William F. Calkins, vice president and treasurer; and George Thrilby, secretary. Mr. Calkins not only gives close attention to his executive duties as vice president and treasurer but also has general superintendence of the plant, as a man of fine technical ability and as an expert artisan. Concerning his association with this enterprise the following pertinent statements have been made: "He is thoroughly conversant with every branch of the business and is considered an authority on many subjects in connection therewith. The plant builds gas-producing engines of the highest grade, and a specialty is made of the installing of heating plants, besides which the enterprise includes divers other lines of work common to industrial concerns of this order." A more recent phase of enterprise taken up by the company is in the erection and equipment of electric-light and water-power plants, and the corporation has assumed large and important contracts of this kind in Midland, Barry, Missaukee and other counties of the State. In this special department of the large and substantial business the company give employment to a force of thirty men.

Broad-minded and enterprising as a citizen, Mr. Calkins has ever been ready to lend his influence and co-operation in measures and undertakings projected for the general good of the community, and while he is a staunch adherent of the Republican party and has had no ambition

for public office, his civic loyalty prompted him to accept the position of member of the Traverse City board of public works, an office to which he was elected in April, 1897, and concerning his connection with which the following estimate has been given: "He served on this board for seven years, as its chairman during his term of office, and within his regime was completed the first street paving in the city, and it was largely through his efforts that the splendid work thus done on Front street was ordered by the city council. He retired from office with an excellent record and much to the regret of many representative citizens, who would have been glad to have him remain in the position indefinitely."

Mr. Calkins is a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Traverse City and a stockholder in the People's Savings Bank. He is president of the Brown Lumber Company and also of the Potato Implement Company, which latter represents one of the important industrial enterprises of Traverse City. Of this corporation he was one of the organizers, and he has been its president from the beginning, besides which he is president of the Traverse City Brick Company, of which likewise he was one of the organizers. He has a wide acquaintanceship among the representative figures in manufacturing circles in his native State and his broad and intimate knowledge of mechanics makes his judgment virtually authoritative, the while he has ordered his course upon a high plane of integrity and honor and fully merits the unqualified esteem in which he is uniformly held. A reader and student, Mr. Calkins has become a man of wide mental ken, and well fortified views, and he has taken special pleasure in the study of astronomy, besides delving into other scientific subjects. He is a member of the National Geographic Society and a member of the Northwestern Bankers' Club.

In the city of Muskegon, on the 7th of November, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Calkins to Miss Annie C. Royce, who was born at Pembroke, Renfrew county, Province of Ontario, Canada, and who is a daughter of Isaac B. and Susan Royce, her father having been a pioneer fur dealer and later becoming prominently identified with lumbering operations at Muskegon, this State. Mrs. Calkins is an influential and popular factor in social, church and club affairs in her home city, where she is a zealous member of the Central Methodist Episcopal church, and prominent in its missionary work, as is she also in leading social and literary clubs in Traverse City, where she is also secretary of the board of trustees of the public library. Mr. and Mrs. Calkins have one daughter, Lulu, who was born at Muskegon, in 1883, and who is now the wife of Frederick A. Noteware, a member of the editorial staff of the Chicago Inter Ocean, now under the same control as is the Chicago Herald. Mr. and Mrs. Noteware have a daughter, Margaret, who was born in 1904.

WALTER H. WEBER. The National Brewery of Saginaw, is one of the oldest established institutions of the city, and its management has gone on successfully through three generations from the founding by the grandfather to the present proprietorship by the grandson. Walter H. Weber, now at the head of the brewery knows his business both as a science, and as an industry, and has a prominent place among the younger business leaders of his city.

Walter H. Weber was born in Saginaw in March, 1885, a son of W. F. and Bertha (Rocky) Weber. Both parents were natives of New York State, and were brought to Michigan at an early age. Grandfather Weber established the National Brewery at Saginaw many years ago, and on his death W. F. Weber succeeded to the proprietorship and man-

agement of the concern, and carried it on with growing success until his death in October, 1909, when fifty-six years old. Mrs. Bertha Weber, who grew up in Michigan is still living in Saginaw at the age of fifty years. The only other child is Chester Weber, now a young Saginaw business man.

Walter H. Weber grew up in his native city, attended the local schools, and in preparation for the responsibilities which were to devolve upon him he entered the Wahl-Henius School of Fermentology at Chicago, and completed a thorough course in the brewing art and its kindred branches. Returning to Saginaw he took charge of the National Brewery and since his father's death has had the entire management of the plant. Twenty experts are employed in the manufacture of the brew, which goes out under the National Brand, and the plant is modern in its equipment in every respect.

Mr. Weber is affiliated with the various Masonic bodies, is an Independent in political affairs, and has shown himself a very progressive and public spirited man. On March 18, 1910, in Saginaw, Mr. Weber married Miss Mary E. Wynes, and they are the parents of one child, Walter H. Weber, Jr.

BIRNIE J. MORGAN. The late Birnie James Morgan, who died at his home in Traverse City on the 23d of July, 1910, was a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Grand Traverse county and was a lad of about fifteen years when his father here established a home, in the year 1861. He had his full quota of experience in connection with pioneer life in Northern Michigan and here found opportunity for large and worthy achievement. He became one of the prominent business men and influential citizens of Traverse City was the founder and developer of the Morgan Fruit Farm, recognized as one of the finest in the State, and he so ordered his course as to merit the unqualified esteem that was uniformly accorded to him by all who knew him. At the time of his death he was one of the representative citizens of the county that was his home during virtually his entire life, and it is but consonant that in this history be incorporated a tribute to his memory and a brief review of his earnest and upright life.

Mr. Morgan was born on a farm in Carroll county, Ohio, on the 24th of September, 1846, and his mother died in 1851. He acquired his early education in the district schools of his native county and when about fifteen years of age, as previously noted, he accompanied his father to the wilds of Grand Traverse county, Michigan, where he was reared to manhood under the conditions of the pioneer days. His father settled on a tract of wild land in the vicinity of Silver Lake, and after devoting several years of arduous labor to the reclaiming of the farm to cultivation he sold the property and returned to his old home in Ohio, where he passed the residue of his life—a man of strong individuality and honest worth of character. Birnie James Morgan did not accompany his honored sire on the return to the old Buckeye State but in Traverse City, which was then but a straggling village, he assumed the position of clerk in the Gunton Hotel, then a prominent hotel of this section of the State. In 1869, when twenty-three years of age, he here engaged in the livery business, and though he initiated operations on a modest scale he made the enterprise so successful that he was soon enabled to engage extensively in the buying and selling of horses. He gained wide reputation as an authoritative judge of horses and his business grew to be one of wide scope and importance, as shown by the fact that in his commodious sales stables it was no unusual thing for him to have from fifty to one hun-

dred head of fine horses. His love for horses was of the most insistent order and he ever resented with vigor the abuse of any animal. He continued to be actively engaged in the livery business and the handling of high-grade horses until his death, and his establishment was long one of the foremost of its kind in this section of the State.

Quick to discern opportunities, Mr. Morgan was among the first to initiate the development of fruit-growing in Grand Traverse county, and he became the owner of 120 acres of land, now lying contiguous to Traverse City. Here he began to plant cherry and peach trees on a large scale, and before the close of his life he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had developed one of the finest fruit farms in Northern Michigan, nearly the entire tract of 120 acres being in productive orchard and the Morgan Fruit Farm being held as a model in connection with this interesting and important field of industrial enterprise. At 505 West Eighth street, Traverse City, Mr. Morgan erected one of the most modern, commodious and attractive residences in the city, and in the same, he found his greatest measure of happiness and satisfaction, as the home associations were ever of ideal order and his pride being to provide with all of devotion and lavishness for the comfort and happiness of his wife and children.

In politics Mr. Morgan was found aligned as an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and for a number of years he served as county sheriff. He was a man of mature judgment and invincible integrity of purpose, so that he was naturally resourceful and progressive in connection with his private business affairs and in his attitude as a loyal and public-spirited citizen. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Traverse City and was a member of its directorate at the time of his death. At the climacteric period of the Civil war Mr. Morgan enlisted in a Michigan Volunteer Regiment, but he was not called into active service at the front. In the Masonic fraternity he completed the circle of the York Rite and was affiliated with the local commandery of Knights Templars, besides holding membership in the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He attended and gave liberal support to the Congregational church, of which his widow is a devoted member. Mr. Morgan commanded the confidence and high regard of all who knew him, was earnest and liberal in supporting those things which conserved the development and upbuilding of Traverse City, and the entire community manifested a sense of loss and regret when he was summoned from the stage of life's mortal endeavors, at the age of sixty-two years.

In Traverse City was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Morgan to Miss Caroline M. Gunton, whose acquaintance he had formed in the old Gunton Hotel when he was a lad of about sixteen years. She is a daughter of James and Henrietta (Baxter) Gunton, both of whom were born in Leeds county, Province of Ontario, Canada. Mr. Gunton, who was a carpenter and cabinetmaker by trade, was one of the early settlers of Grand Traverse county, Michigan, where he established his residence in the late '40s, when this section of the State was virtually an untrammelled wilderness. At Old Mission, this county, one of the earliest settlements of this section he formed the acquaintance of Miss Henrietta Baxter, and here their marriage was solemnized on the 24th of January, 1852. As a contractor and builder and as a man of much energy and ability, Mr. Gunton played an important part in the civic and material development of the village of Old Mission, as did he later in the upbuilding of Traverse City. In this city he built the Gunton House, one of the first hotels in the town, and under the management of himself and his

gracious wife this hotel became widely known and exceptionally popular. Mr. Gunton continued his operations as a contractor and builder and many of the best buildings erected in Grand Traverse county in the early days attested his skill both as an architect and builder. He also planned and constructed a number of the pioneer saw mills in this section of Michigan. He was born on the 5th of September, 1830, and his name merits a high place on the enduring roll of the honored pioneers of Grand Traverse county. His widow, who was born August 27, 1834, still resides in Traverse City, and is one of the venerable and loved pioneer women of the county that has been her home since girlhood. Mr. and Mrs. Gunton became the parents of twelve children, of whom four are deceased. Caroline M. is the widow of James B. Morgan, to whom this memoir is dedicated, and she still resides in Traverse City; Luette is the wife of Nathan White and they reside at Alma, Michigan; Mrs. Jessie Philipps likewise is a resident of Alma, Michigan; James R. is a representative citizen of Newberry, Luce county, Michigan; Thomas G. is identified with business activities in the city of Detroit; Isabelle is the wife of Frank Meads, of Los Angeles, California; Charles is a resident of Traverse City and Walter maintains his home at Turlock, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan became the parents of four children, all of whom were born and reared in Traverse City: Evaline is the wife of Robert J. McDonald, of Atlanta, Georgia, and she was graduated in Forest Glen College, in the District of Columbia, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; Harry died at the age of four years; Grace remains with her widowed mother in the beautiful family homestead in Traverse City; and Theron B. is the youngest of the children, following paragraphs giving further data concerning him, for, as the only surviving son, he is well upholding the honors and prestige of the family name.

Theron Birnie Morgan was born in Traverse City on the 21st of May, 1882, and after completing the curriculum of the Traverse City high school he attended Detroit University until he had attained to the age of seventeen years. He then went to the State of Oregon and settled on a timber claim in Klamath county, his claim having been seventy miles distant from a railroad. There he remained two years, working arduously in cutting timber and making other improvements on his land, and he then sold the property to advantage. Upon his return to Traverse City he became associated with the various business activities of his father, who died two years later, and he was then appointed administrator of the family estate, a position in which he has shown marked ability and discrimination and the important duties of which still demand the greater part of his time and attention. Mr. Morgan has a wide circle of friends in his native State, is a Republican in politics, holds membership in the Wequetong Club, and both he and his wife are popular figures in the leading social activities of Traverse City, where also he is affiliated with the lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity and the lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Associated with fine horses from his boyhood days, he has a special fondness for equestrian exercise and keeps most excellent saddle horses, besides which he indulges himself in hunting and fishing as a means of recreation.

On the 25th of October, 1913, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Morgan to Miss Della M. Gillette, daughter of James M. Gillette, a pioneer lumberman of the Grand Traverse region, and he and his wife reside with his widowed mother.

HENRY SAMUEL COLE, M. D. President of the village of Whitehall, Dr. Cole's position in the community is exactly measured by his present



Henry S. Cole

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office. He is a leader in civic affairs, one of the most successful physicians of Muskegon county, and a citizen whose influence counts for a great deal in connection with any enterprise or cause with which it may be identified.

Henry Samuel Cole was born in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, July 28, 1879. He is descended from an old New England family. His forefathers landed in America from the good ship *Mary* and *John* in 1692, coming from Wales. Several of the name were later soldiers on the American side during the Revolution, and the doctor's great-grandfather, Samuel Cole was a lieutenant in one of the regiments of Green Mountain Boys. Grandfather Samuel Cole, a native of Vermont, left New England early in life and became one of the pioneers of Wisconsin. A blacksmith by trade, he acquired material prosperity through that vocation, and as a personality was long a dominant figure in local politics. In 1860 he was elected to the state senate of Wisconsin on the Democratic ticket, and in 1862 was returned to the same office by the Republicans, and thenceforth his support and allegiance were with the Republican party. His portrait now hangs in the Memorial Hall at Madison. Emmett J. Cole, father of Dr. Cole, was born in Wisconsin in 1853, and is still living. He was married in 1877 to Dorcy Webb, who was born in 1858 and died in 1887. Her father was Henry Webb, a native of Cornwall, England, who came to America in 1848, went out to California in 1849, and, after making a small fortune on the Pacific slope, returned to the middle states and settled in Wisconsin early in the fifties. From Wisconsin he moved out to Iowa, bought a large farm, and there spent the rest of his days. Emmett J. Cole and wife had only one child, the Whitehall physician. Emmett Cole is likewise a physician, having taken his degree from the Hahnemann College of Medicine, in Chicago, in 1896, and since that time has been a successful practitioner at Beloit, Wisconsin. His earlier years were spent chiefly in the mail service. The mother was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The elder Dr. Cole is affiliated with the Masonic Order, having taken the Knight Templar and the Shrine degree, is a Republican in politics, has served as sergeant at arms in the state senate when young, and has been honored with election to the lower house of the state legislation.

Dr. Henry S. Cole was reared in Wisconsin, was educated in the Platteville State Normal School, and when about nineteen years of age had a brief military career. He went out as a member of Company E, in the First Wisconsin Regiment of Volunteers, for service in the Spanish-American War. He joined General Fitzhugh Lee's Corps at Jacksonville, Florida, and later was sent to Cuba. Soon after his return to Wisconsin, he entered Hahnemann College of Medicine, in Chicago, and was graduated with his degree in medicine in 1902. He was awarded the internship in the Chicago Homeopathic Hospital, and with that experience received appointment as surgeon of the Mass Mine, in the northern peninsula of Michigan. A year later he was promoted to a position with the Atlantic Mining Company, with headquarters at South Range, Michigan. While there he was elected president of the village of South Range in 1906, and held that office until he left there in 1910. During that portion of his career Dr. Cole also served as commander of the Houghton Military Company. A post-graduate course in Chicago in 1910 was followed by his location at White Hall in 1911, and here he started out with a very large practice almost at the beginning, and at the present time has more than he can attend to.

In 1903 Dr. Cole married Mary Z. Cram, a daughter of John F. Cram of Rochester, New York, her father having been a shipbuilder by trade. The doctor and wife had two children: Dorcy MacCrystal, aged eight years, and John E., who died February 15, 1914, at the age of six years. Mrs. Cole, the wife and mother, died February 1, 1914. Dr. Cole is affil-

ated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic Order, is a Republican in politics, served as health officer at South Range for four years, was appointed to a similar position in White Hall in 1912, and is now president of the village of White Hall.

OSCAR PORTER CARVER. In how great a degree the struggle between the North and the South during the 'sixties developed the youth of the country can never be exactly known, but there are those still living who entered upon the hardships and perils incident to a soldier's life when but lads of sixteen years and so bravely and courageously faced every vicissitude and uncomplainingly bore suffering and trial that their valor should be remembered when this united country counts over its heroes. The bitter conflict between the Union and the Confederacy, with the important issues it represented, certainly developed a class of trained, disciplined men, whose influence has been ever since recognized in the peaceful pursuits which have engaged their activities. Oscar Porter Carver was sixteen years of age when he donned the blue uniform of his country and marched to the battlefields of the South, and during the closing years of the war discharged his duties in a faithful and courageous manner, winning the esteem and admiration of his comrades. But his service to his country did not end with his military career, for when he returned to the pursuits and occupations of peace he had learned the lesson of fidelity to duty, and in the years that have passed he has remained true to each trust and has contributed materially to the welfare of those communities in which he has made his home. Today he is known as one of the leading citizens of Traverse City, with large business interests, and a citizen in whom the utmost confidence can be placed, a reputation that he has gained through a life of industry, integrity and enterprising effort.

Oscar Porter Carver was born April 13, 1847, in Steuben county, Indiana, and is a son of Dr. Lewis E. and Almira (Porter) Carver, natives of Hebron county, Connecticut. His father was one of several brothers who founded this branch of the family in Indiana, and was a graduate of the Connecticut State University. He began his medical career in Steuben county, Indiana, at an early day, but after a long period of practice the hardships and poorly remunerated labors of the country doctor undermined his health and he was forced to seek some other occupation. At this time he entered Republican politics, and was elected county treasurer of Steuben county, an office in which he served capably for eight years, following which he acted in the capacity of county recorder of deeds for a like period. He then turned his attention to the drug business, at Angola, Indiana, in which he continued to be engaged until retiring from active life, ten years before his death, which occurred when he was eighty-four. Doctor Carver was a man of great influence in his community, with high professional standing, and as a man of much more than the ordinary education was able to advance the interests of his section in many ways. Mrs. Carver passed away when eighty-three years of age, having been the mother of the following children: Lewis Orville, who continued in the management of his father's drug business, was a man of prominence in his day, took an active part in Republican politics, served as postmaster of Angola for many years and as state senator for one term, and was a director in the Bank of Angola; Oscar Porter, of this review; Eugene A., also prominent in business and public affairs of Angola, Indiana, where he has served two terms as postmaster; Frank W., who has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business with his brother at Traverse City since 1902; and three children who are deceased.

Oscar P. Carver attended the public schools of Angola, Indiana, until reaching the age of sixteen years, at which time, imbued with youthful patriotism, he left the shelter of his home and enlisted, in December, 1863, in Company A, Eighty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He remained with this command until receiving his honorable discharge, in July, 1865, the war having come to a close. Mr. Carver saw much active service at the front, being with General Sherman from Chattanooga on to "the sea," and participating in the almost constant engagements from Atlanta to the end of the famous march. Returning home, he remained there one year, and in the fall of 1876 was married at Angola to an old schoolmate, Miss Pauline Dean, the daughter of John Dean, and they at once came to Michigan and located at Muskegon which city was their home for one year. In 1867 they came to Traverse City and in the fall of that year Mr. Carver took up eighty acres of land in the timber of what was then Mayfield (now Paradise) township from the United States Government. After engaging in farming for three years, he disposed of his land and effects and moved to Sherman, Wexford county, where he spent a short time as manager for a general merchandise store. He then resigned his position and purchased an interest in a store at Manton, Michigan, but was not satisfied with his prospects there and during the building of the G. R. & I. Railroad he sold his interests and returned to Grand Traverse county, here contracting for the building of the depot at Summit City. He also accepted the agency of the railroad, with an agreement that he be allowed to conduct a general store in the depot building, and in addition acted in the capacity of land agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad in that district. In the fall of 1882 Mr. Carver was elected county clerk and register of deeds of Grand Traverse county, on the Republican ticket, and served four successive terms in that office. When his last term was completed, he purchased what was known as the Steele & Titus Real Estate and Insurance business, in Traverse City, and began making a special feature of selling fire insurance, in which he became the leading operator in the field. At this time he represents fifteen of the strongest fire insurance companies in the United States. He has always done much to advance the welfare of his section, in the future of which he has the utmost faith and confidence. His thorough knowledge of conditions in Grand Traverse county and Traverse City makes his advice very valuable to those seeking a home or business location here, and his opinions will be cheerfully given to those seeking opportunities. He has been prominent in civic affairs, and at various times has been elected to offices of trust and responsibility. In addition to acting as county clerk and register of deeds, he served frequently on village boards during the early days, was superintendent of the poor, acted as mayor of the city one term, and for five years, from 1906 until July, 1911, was postmaster. His public service has been characterized by a devotion to high ideals of the responsibilities of office, and capable and faithful discharge of the duties devolving upon him. For some years he has been connected with the Masonic fraternity, and at this time is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Carver: Charles O., born in June, 1867, at Muskegon, Michigan, now engaged in the abstract and title business at Traverse City, married Miss Ella Dershon, a native of Antrim county, and has one child—Oscar Richard, born at Traverse City; and Lulu L., born at Sherman, Michigan, who is the wife of Fred D. Curtis, of Traverse City, and has two children—Edward C. and Geraldine, both born here.

JOHN WALTER SYMONS. The happiest comment on the life of any man is that he has attained worldly success in his home community while holding and increasing the honor and respect of his fellow citizens. John Walter Symons came to Saginaw as a young man with a fledgling business in 1883 and after thirty-three years, the firm of Symons Brothers and Company occupies the front rank of the Wholesale Grocers in the State, while its founder has constantly grown in the high regard of his fellows. The happy optimistic spirit of his every day life, with his clean progressive business aggressiveness, have helped to build the spirit of fine loyalty of his social and business associates. As a business builder, few Saginaw citizens have a record that compares favorably with that of Mr. Symons. The ability to start a new enterprise is less conspicuous than that involved in both starting and carrying through the difficulties to permanent success. In a number of ways Mr. Symons' name is identified with the business history of this city.

Utica, Michigan, was the birthplace of John Walter Symons, on May 13, 1849. His father, Thomas W. Symons was born in England, came to America early in life, and at Schnectady, New York, married Miss Sarina Eaton, of the old Massachusetts family of that name. After their marriage they came to Michigan during the early forties and settled at Flint. The father was a man of integrity and considerable influence in civic matters living a life of usefulness and honor. His death occurred in 1900 at the age of seventy-four, while his wife passed away in 1905 aged seventy-nine. There were five children, mentioned as follows, Hannah, wife of John W. Eldridge, of Flint, Michigan; Col. Thomas W. Symons, living at Washington, D. C.; Samuel E., a twin brother living in Saginaw; Elizabeth, widow of E. W. Alexander, of Logansport, Indiana.

At the age of thirteen, after a limited education in the grammar and high schools of Flint, John W. Symons started his business life as a cash boy in the store of Smith & Bridgeman, and later with E. T. Judd & Company. After ten years of practical experience and successive promotion, at the age of twenty-four he started out for himself as a retail grocer. His stock was very small, but was handled energetically, with a close knowledge of what the people wanted, and was soon in a prosperous way. Mr. Symons began as an independent merchant at Bay City, and in 1875, the business was incorporated and enlarged, Mr. James S. Smart having in the meantime entered the firm, making the title Symons & Smart. That name continued for seven years. Mr. Symons then came to Saginaw and bought a small wholesale establishment from Remington & Stevens, in 1883, being joined at this time by his brother, Samuel E., who has since then been associated with the concern. The business organized under the name of Symons Brothers & Company has now reached a position where it acknowledges only one larger concern in the state, employs eighty people in its various departments, and in 1910 erected a handsome new building at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, this structure being a credit to the city and representing the latest and best ideas in efficient and economical handling of merchandise.

Mr. Symons served on the board of trade one term, and has served on various State and National committees and commissions. Both he and his wife are active members of the Christian Science church. He is a member of the Saginaw, Country, Canoe and Rotary clubs.

In April, 1872, Mr. Symons was united in marriage with Mary L. Smart, a daughter of Mr. James S. and Elmira (Carter) Smart, this family being one of the old and distinctive Michigan families. Mrs.

Symons is a woman of fine culture, and able guardian of the interests of her household, and active in social affairs. She has been prominent in the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in musical affairs and in the club and organized activities of women in Saginaw. There are five children in the family: James S. Symons, of Saginaw; Mary L. Symons, wife of K. S. Hogg, of New York City; John W. Symons, Jr., of Saginaw; Edith M. Symons, wife of Walter Cheney Hill, of Saginaw; and Myra C. Symons, of Saginaw. The family enjoy a happy home life in their pleasant home at 547 South Weadock avenue.

THOMAS HEFFERAN. A pioneer business man and lumberman in the Grand River valley, and for many years identified with banking at Grand Rapids, Thomas Hefferan is one of the most widely known men in western Michigan. Starting life in a humble capacity in the lumber woods and on a farm, he attained prominence in industry and finance through his own efforts and remarkable ability, and few men have so extended and satisfying retrospect over a life of useful achievement.

Born in Washington county, New York, July 28, 1831, Thomas Hefferan was one of eight children, six of whom were born in America. The other two were born in Ireland, of which country their parents, Patrick and Mary (Grogan) Hefferan, were natives. After emigrating to America they settled in Granville, Washington county, New York, and in 1840 started west to the new state of Michigan, traveling by canal boat to Buffalo, by steamboat to Detroit, and were passengers on the recently built Michigan Central Railway as far as Ypsilanti, which was then the terminus of that road. The rest of their journey to Barry county was accomplished with horses and wagons. In 1846 they left their pioneer home in Barry county and moved to Ottawa county, and there the father followed farming the rest of his life. Patrick Hefferan died in 1849 and his wife in 1863.

Thomas Hefferan was nine years of age when his journey from New York to Michigan was made, and most of his education was acquired in Barry and Ottawa counties. In 1848, more than sixty-five years ago, he began his practical career as an employe of Dr. Timothy Eastman, whose home was at Eastmanville. Dr. Eastman was a lumberman and farmer as well as a physician. In 1852 Galen Eastman, a Chicago lumberman, and son of the doctor, made young Hefferan foreman in his lumber yard, and he also performed the duties of salesman and general manager. In 1858, owing to the business depression caused by the panic of 1857, Thomas Hefferan returned to Michigan, and continued in charge of the business of Mr. Galen Eastman in this state. His independent career as a lumber manufacturer began in January, 1869, with the purchase of the Eastman sawmill at Eastmanville. For many years he was a successful manufacturer of lumber and a dealer in that commodity, but after the depletion of the lumber forests of southern Michigan, discontinued lumbering in 1889 and moved to Grand Rapids, which city has since been his home. At Grand Rapids he turned his attention chiefly to banking, and in 1890 was one of the organizers of the People's Savings Bank, of which he was a director and was elected as its first president, an office which he still holds. For many years he has been a stockholder in the Old National Bank of Grand Rapids and a stockholder and director of the Michigan Trust Company of the same city.

Thomas Hefferan was married January 1, 1865, to Amelia Kent Eastman, who was born in Vermont, a daughter of Laurens Kent. Mrs.

Hefferan died October 28, 1910. Their three children are: George, vice-president of The Michigan Trust Company of Grand Rapids; Mary, formerly instructor in The University of Chicago; and Thomas William, cashier of the People's Savings Bank. A Democrat, Mr. Hefferan in 1896 opposed the free silver plank of his party and assisted in the organization of the Sound Money wing of the Democracy.

It would be difficult to indicate the scope and interests of such a long and varied career as that of Thomas Hefferan, whose life has been an epitome of the history and development of western Michigan since pioneer times. In the hard struggle for the winning of prosperity there have been many who have aided him and many whom he has aided, and his own story is the story of other business men, while his influence and means have also left their impress upon the permanent institutions of the state. A brief quotation of a paragraph from an article that appeared in the Michigan Tradesman not long ago will serve to indicate to better advantage the fullness and variety of his experience during the formative and the modern era of western Michigan: "Throughout his long and active business life, Mr. Hefferan has never lost sight of the lumber interests of Michigan, and, practically speaking, may be said to have seen the rise and decay of that industry in the State. The forests through which he trudged as a boy and worked in young manhood and which were supposedly almost illimitable in extent and resources have long ago fallen and given place to the prosperous farms and fruit lands for which western Michigan is now noted. During the years in which the farmer's boy has, by straightforward energy and upright principles, become the successful lumber manufacturer and honored banker he has seen the log cabin of the earliest settler give way to the neat and comfortable cottage, the village supplanted by the town, the wilderness transformed into populous cities, peopled by wealthy and intelligent citizens. He has seen benches of the old log school-houses built by the pioneers for the welfare of their children supplanted by the polished desks in the brick structures of our present elaborate school system; while churches, academies, business houses, railroads, and all the appliances of modern civilization crown the territory where in his boyhood were only the forest, the deer and the Indian."

GEORGE HEFFERAN. Vice-president of the Michigan Trust Company of Grand Rapids, George Hefferan was brought up in the lumber business during the flourishing era of that industry in Western Michigan, and for a number of years has had many important relations with financial, lumbering, and other business affairs in Michigan and elsewhere. Mr. Hefferan is an officer in several large corporations, and both as a business man and citizen stands among the leaders in his home city.

A son of the venerable Grand Rapids banker and pioneer business man whose career is sketched in preceding paragraphs, George Hefferan was born at Eastmanville, in Ottawa county, Michigan, April 19, 1866. After a district school education at Eastmanville, he attended the Grand Rapids Business College until graduating in 1886, and in 1889 completed his studies in the Grand Rapids high school. His first ambition was towards the law, and with that purpose in view he graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1891. In the same year, and at the age of twenty-five, Mr. Hefferan began practice at Grand Rapids, and continued to look after the interests of his clients for several years. Since then his own varied financial and business affairs have abstracted him from the law as a regular profession, although his knowledge and skill in both the practice and theory of law have proved of great value to him in the prosecution of his various enterprises.

Mr. Hefferan became connected with the Michigan Trust Company in 1896. His first work was of a special nature, being the management of the Mecosta County Savings Bank at Big Rapids, and a number of other matters handled by the Trust Company as receiver. On January 1, 1900, he was appointed trust officer, and was elected secretary of this company December 7, 1903, which office he held until October 6, 1913, the date of his election to the vice-presidency. Mr. Hefferan is also closely associated with Mr. Thomas Hume of Muskegon, Michigan, under the firm name of Hume, Hefferan & Company, one of the important firms handling timber lands and other interests. Under the title of Hume-Bennett Lumber Company his relations also comprise extended lumber operations in California. Mr. Hefferan is a stockholder and officer in a number of business concerns in Michigan, being chairman of the Hackley & Hume Company, Ltd.; a director in the Chase-Hackley Piano Company; the Amazon Knitting Company of Muskegon; the Richmond & Backus Company of Detroit; and various other enterprises.

On April 15, 1903, Mr. Hefferan married Miss Ella J. Backus of Detroit, daughter of Frederick H. A. Backus, one of Detroit's prominent pioneer citizens. They are the parents of two children: George Backus Hefferan, borne June 1, 1906, and Thomas Hume Hefferan, born November 2, 1908. Mrs. Hefferan has membership in the Episcopal church and many of the ladies' organizations of the city. Mr. Hefferan is a member and past master of York Lodge No. 410, A. F. & A. M.; a member and past high priest of Columbian Chapter, No. 132, R. A. M.; a member of De Molai Commandery, K. T., and of Saladin Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Peninsular and Kent Country Clubs. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLARD ALBON SMITH. To lead in the vocation chosen for his life work is the laudable ambition of every man with the ability to understand what worldly success means, and it is the closeness with which such desires are realized that constitutes prominence and achievement. Beyond all peradventure, Willard Albon Smith is one of the leading, as he is certainly the oldest and one of the best known newspaper men between Osceola county and Lake Superior. Throughout the journalistic world of the state there is no man more highly considered. Kindly natured and generous in his disposition, he is yet a man of infinite resource, and is absolutely fearless in his denunciation of whatever he believes to be evil or unjust. He has doggedly fought municipal and political corruption wherever it has shown its head, and has rendered inestimable service to the community on many occasions of which the public, owing to the conditions of newspaper work, has been blissfully ignorant.

Willard A. Smith was born April 4, 1851, at Malone, New York, and is a son of Stephen and Polly (Phelps) Smith, natives, respectively, of England and New York state, both of whom died when he was an infant. He received no schooling after his eleventh year, for in 1861 he entered the office of the Marshall (Michigan) *Statesman*, in the humble capacity of "devil," with which he was connected four years, this now being the oldest newspaper in continuous service in the state. It may be best to relate the subsequent incidents of Mr. Smith's career in his own words, as quoted from a speech made by him before the Northern Michigan Press Club, in 1909, and in which he said in part: "I am an alumnus of the Marshall *Statesman* office of the class of '65. Coming out as a journeyman with me was Mr. J. P. Church, a brother-in-law of the late Seth Lewis, the founder of the *Statesman*. The fall of '66 found me in the job department of the Wolverine *Citizen*, under the late Francis H. Rankin, Sr. In the spring of '67, in company with Mr. Church, I came

north on a steamer, landing at Northport. We crossed the bay at Elk Rapids, Mr. Church entering the employ of Dexter & Noble as a clerk, while I entered the Traverse Bay *Eagle* office under the late Elvin L. Sprague, whom, three years ago, I succeeded as dean of this club. In the fall of 1868 I was one of the office force of the *Eagle* when it was removed to Traverse City, and as the pressman printed the first copy of the *Eagle* published in that city. The relation of the pioneer incidents may not interest you, but it does interest me, because of the long years of friendship that existed between Mr. Sprague and myself—a friendship that continued until the hour that death took from us that great-hearted, honorable Christian gentleman. Early in January, 1869, DeWitt C. Leach, the editor and proprietor of the Grand Traverse *Herald*, sent for me and imparted the information that he was about to establish a paper at Pine River, now Charlevoix, and that he had selected me for its publisher. I had but just attained my majority and the proposition took my wind for the moment. On the condition voluntarily stipulated by Mr. Leach that I should buy the plant at the end of one year if I so desired, I accepted and at once entered his employ in the *Herald* office. Over me as foreman was the late Morgan Bates, who afterwards reached distinction as an author. I have ever since gratefully remembered the first words of counsel and encouragement that were given me when I left the *Herald* office and struck out for myself. They were spoken by the uncle of my foreman, the later former Lieut.-Gov. Morgan Bates, the founder of the *Herald*: 'My boy, work hard and you will succeed.'

'Early in February of that year I assembled from the material of the *Herald* the equipment with which I established the *Sentinel* and which included the Washington hand press upon which the *Herald* was printed. The plant was loaded on a sleigh and sent north in the midst of a February break-up. I followed two days later by stage, paying \$4.00 out of my \$9.00 for transportation of my trunk and fare. I walked half the way from Traverse City to Atwood, Antrim county, aiding the driver and the two fellow passengers in the carrying of twenty-five bushels of oats up the bad hills. I abandoned the stage at Atwood to call on the young lady who soon afterwards joined her fortunes with mine. The following day I walked to Pine River through twelve miles of slush. Charlevoix had just officially taken its place upon the map of Michigan. It was merely a small fishing station and wooding point for lake steamers. It had no harbor and its population was confined to about one dozen white families. You will doubtless wonder why a field of this character should be selected for a newspaper venture, but when I tell you that for the first three years the *Sentinel* printed the tax lists of six counties, Chippewa, Mackinac, Sheboygan, Emmet, Charlevoix and Manitou, you will cease to wonder. The first issue was printed immediately previous to the first Monday in April, when the act passed that winter creating Charlevoix county took effect. This issue was printed in Emmet county and justifies my claim of being the pioneer journalist of that county as well as of Charlevoix. During the first year the name of Mr. Leach appeared at the head of the editorial column as proprietor and my name as publisher. At the beginning of the second year I assumed both titles.

'I need not tell you of the hills which I climbed or the swamps which I traversed during the earlier years that were a part of the more than four decades that have elapsed. With now and then a lift in the way of a township or a county office and meantime the postoffice, I managed to keep my head above water. In the second year of my career as a publisher, I was elected township clerk at a salary of fifty dollars per annum. I was a candidate for reelection, but was defeated by the Indian vote, that contingent of our population holding the balance of power. The

immediate cause of my defeat was a banquet given to the Indians by my opponent. The menu consisted of the two articles of food, crackers and lard, and it was served in a sap pan. This defeat, coming as it did at the threshold of my career, had a very depressing effect upon my spirits. I actually shed tears.

"My school days ending at the age of twelve, I had much to learn. First, I have learned that however much a college education may adorn the editorial chair, horse sense is more essential. I have learned that what to print and what not to print should be coordinately considered in the conduct of even a country newspaper. I have learned that all the world loves a fighter, but he must be a chivalrous fighter. I have learned that there is a happy medium between courage and blind belligerency. I have learned that fearlessness, sincerity and consistency are the most valuable assets in a publisher's stock in trade. I have learned that, as a rule, the good country editor gets the bouquets only after the undertaker gets him and then he gets a hearse full."

Mr. Smith was commissioned captain of the Michigan National Guard in April, 1911, was three years senior aid on the staff of Brig.-Gen. P. L. Abbey, and served during the Calumet strike in 1913. In 1871 he was elected county treasurer of Charlevoix county, was elected county clerk in 1873, was postmaster of the city of Charlevoix from October, 1872, to April 1, 1884, and has been deputy collector of customs from 1890 to the present time. Politically a Republican, he has been steadfast in his support of his party's principles, but has been without animosity, and has prominent and influential friends all over the state in all the leading political organizations. The following letter may be quoted as an example of the high esteem and regard in which he is held by those who have watched and admired his career:

"Boyer City, Mich., May 15, 1914.

"Capt. Willard A. Smith,
Charlevoix, Mich.

"Dear Willard:

"I am again reminded by the receipt of this week's issue of the *Sentinel*, that I want to write, congratulating you upon your recent modest anniversary announcement, and upon the fact that in a few years the *Sentinel* will have passed the half century mark. It is worth something to a man to look back over a long, consistent, active life in his chosen profession, and when you look back and then forward to the present and see that the *Sentinel*—while always standing for the best interests of your city first, your county, state, nation and party, and the general welfare of humanity upon all public questions—has steadily developed, increasing its influence and power for good in the gradually enlarged field that it has had an active part in creating, and that its own development has kept pace in the front ranks of the march in material progress; you secure that retrospect which comes to the 'good and faithful servant.' And, my dear and respected friend, I bespeak for you the reward that comes to the good and faithful. No doubt you would rather take your reward in subscriptions than in compliments, and I concede you are entitled to both; and 'Here's to you' that your days may be long in the home of your choice. Kindly accept on this anniversary, for yourself and the *Sentinel*, my highest regard and esteem.

"Yours very truly,

"(Signed) J. M. HARRIS."

Captain Smith is prominent in fraternal circles, having been master of Charlevoix Lodge of Masons for thirteen years, high priest of Petoskey Chapter one year, and a member of Charlevoix Council, R. & S. M., and Ivanhoe Commandery, K. T., of Petoskey, Michigan.

On December 25, 1871, Captain Smith was married to Miss Nancy M. Bagley, daughter of Samuel K. and Euretta (Hawks) Bagley, of Antrim county, Michigan, Mr. Bagley being a first cousin of Governor Bagley of Michigan. Three children have been born to Captain and Mrs. Smith: Mrs. Ira A. Adams, of Bellaire, Michigan; Mrs. Hudson O. Smith, whose husband is a railroad man of Toledo, Ohio; Albon Smith, foreman in the *Scutinel* office; and Mrs. E. V. Madison, recently deceased.

WILLIAM PECK. Proprietor and manager of the Franklin House at Montague, William Peck is one of the popular and well known hotel men of Michigan. He has had a long and varied business experience, beginning during early manhood, when he served as a scout on the western frontier during the period of the Civil war. As a merchant and citizen he has been prominent in Muskegon county for upwards of half a century, and has been the chief factor in placing the Franklin House in a rank where its reputation as a summer hotel is second to none in the entire state. The Franklin House is located on the beautiful White Lake, in the fruit belt of Michigan, and with the splendid facilities afforded by its natural situation, and by the excellent management under Mr. Peck's proprietorship, the Franklin House has deservedly advanced high in the public favor.

William Peck was born in Oxford, Ontario, March 20, 1843, the younger of two sons of Lynus and Sarah (Ehle) Peck. Lynus Peck was born in Pennsylvania in 1805, and was the oldest of the three sons of Joseph Peck, who was born in Connecticut in 1754. The great-grandfather, Abram Peck, was the son of Joseph Peck, an Englishman who early in the eighteenth century emigrated to this country and settled in New England, along with two brothers, one of whom was a preacher. The paternal great-grandfather was a brave soldier in the war of the Revolution, and it is said that his good wife also carried a gun and fought with equal patriotism by his side. Grandfather Joseph Peck, while still young, emigrated from Connecticut to Pennsylvania and became a prosperous farmer in the Quaker state. He was a man of fine musical ability and gained considerable fame during the war of 1812, in which he served as fifer. On one occasion he came in close contact with a Tory, from whose hands he wrenched a musket, which he proceeded to use with good effect, playing his life when it was necessary to inspire the soldiers, and also loading and firing the gun. For this gallant conduct he was given the name of the "fighting fifer." He lived to witness nearly a century of the rapid progress and development of the United States, surviving until ninety-seven years of age, when he died at Rochester, New York. Mr. Peck, the father, was separated in childhood from other members of the family, and but very little is known concerning his two brothers. In 1831 Lynus Peck located in Grandville, near Grand Rapids, Michigan, but soon returned to Canada and lived there until the fifties, when he brought his family to Michigan and settled in Van Buren County. That was his home for many years. Finally the residence was moved to Newaygo county, where the death of Lynus Peck occurred in 1871. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and of strong character, and, although often urged to accept nomination to office, positively refused to do so. Sarah Ehle, the wife, was the daughter of Sturnburg Ehle, who was of Holland descent. Sarah Ehle was born in Otsego, New York, and died in 1907. Of the children who clustered about the fireside of the parents, Abraham is now a large and prominent lumber man and an extensive farmer in Lewis county, Washington; Mahala married Joseph DeHaven, a successful lumberman and farmer of Newaygo county; and Rosetta married Royal Rummerfield, a prosperous lumberman of Wisconsin.



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William Peck when a boy of seventeen accompanied his parents to Michigan, which state he has ever since continued as his permanent home. What schooling he enjoyed he received before he was thirteen years of age, and then began to earn his daily bread by picking up cobblestones at four dollars a month. The first four years after his arrival in Michigan were spent as a laborer on a farm at very low wages. In 1863, when twenty years of age, he went out to Kansas and was employed by the United States government at Fort Leavenworth as a scout, a service which took him along the western frontier throughout the states of Kansas, Texas, Arkansas, and even into New Mexico. Many adventures and many hair breadth escapes were in the record of his two years as a scout and frontiersman.

In 1865 Mr. Peck returned to Michigan and was soon married to Miss Jennie Beattie, who was born in Canada of Scotch ancestry. For two years after his marriage Mr. Peck earned a living by tilling the soil in Van Buren county, and later was employed in lumber camps in northern Michigan. One year was spent in business at Dorr, in Allegan county. In the meantime, by study in spare moments, he had picked up a knowledge of telegraphy, and with that acquisition was employed as an operator at Grand Junction. Later he found a place as conductor on the C. & W. M. Railway running into Muskegon, and at the end of twelve months left the train service and took the management of the railroad eating house at Grand Junction. That was his business for two years, and after that for fifteen years he was connected with lumber manufacturing in various localities. This eventually brought him to Montague, and in 1885 he established a hardware business in that village, starting with a small stock, and developing rapidly, until his was the largest store in the entire neighborhood. His business as a hardware merchant continued until 1901, and his success was very generous and brought him most of his present fortune. In 1901 Mr. Peck bought the Franklin House block, and became proprietor and owner of this noted hotel, which is well known throughout the United States.

To his marriage were born three children, as follows: Will M., who is assistant superintendent of the McCord Manufacturing Company of Detroit, and is married and has one child; Edna B., who married James B. Farrell, a prosperous farmer in Oceana county; Edwin L., a sailor, who has captain papers for the biggest boats on the lakes.

Mr. Peck is a Democrat in politics, and in the face of a strong Republican opposition was often elected to the responsible position of supervisor in his town. He served as treasurer of the Democratic County Committee, was for a year a justice of the peace, and for eighteen years council man. For a number of years he was a member of the Democratic Central Committee. His fraternal associations are with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum, and the Knights of the Maccabees. He has passed all the chairs in the Royal Arcanum, and was delegate to the Grand Lodge twice. From 1893 to 1897, during the Cleveland administration, and part of the McKinley administration, Mr. Peck served as postmaster of Montague. He has also been a member of the city council, and has given twenty-seven years' service in behalf of public education, as a member of the school board. He is one of the foremost citizens of Montague and of Muskegon county.

ROBERT BRUCE ARMSTRONG, M. D. In adding the name of Dr. Robert Bruce Armstrong to its citizenship in 1894, Charlevoix was to profit by the services of a man who possessed both the ambition and the ability to make himself a factor of large professional usefulness. His career up to this

time had shown that he was persevering, industrious and energetic, for he had worked his way through college, and had not been content with a mere cursory education, but had thoroughly trained himself in the various branches of his chosen vocation, so that he came to this city fully prepared to take his place among its foremost professional men. His subsequent labors and achievements have led him to the very forefront among Charlevoix medical men and to an established place in the respect and esteem of the people of this prosperous Michigan city.

Robert Bruce Armstrong was born at Oramel, Allegany county, New York, January 22, 1867, a son of James and Elizabeth (Odell) Armstrong, both of whom are now deceased. His father, a millwright by occupation, migrated to Saginaw, Michigan, from New York in 1870, and here continued to follow his trade until his death in 1907, when he was eighty-six years of age. Mrs. Armstrong died soon after the birth of the Doctor. Seven children were born to James and Elizabeth Armstrong: Walter, who is a resident of Duluth, Minnesota; Helen and George, who are deceased; James, a resident of Hood River, Oregon; Agnes, who became the wife of James Quounte, of Saginaw; Margaret, the wife of George Stevens, a resident of Spokane, Washington; and Robert Bruce.

Robert Bruce Armstrong secured his early education in the graded and high schools of Saginaw, and as a youth decided upon a career in medicine. Funds were not forthcoming for his further education, however, he being compelled to go to work as a clerk for J. P. Derby, of Saginaw, in order to secure the means with which to take a course in pharmacy, graduating in 1890 with the degree of Ph. C. Succeeding this he was given the position of assistant chemist in the Experimental Station at Geneva, New York, remaining two years, and upon his return to Michigan entered the State University as a student in the medical department, from which he was graduated with his degree in 1894. On July 4th of that year Doctor Armstrong engaged in the practice of his profession at Charlevoix, and here he has built up a large general practice, in addition to which he has gained more than a local reputation in surgery and is surgeon for the Pere Marquette Railway. The spirit of investigation has marked Doctor Armstrong's professional career, and his laboratory is equipped with the most modern of instruments and appliances. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Charlevoix County Medical Society, and for one year served as president of the last-named organization. In the profession he is known as a physician who observes the highest ethics and his achievements have gained him the profound respect of his fellow-practitioners. He is a Chapter Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, in all of which fraternities he has numerous friends, as he has also in professional and social life.

On June 28, 1893, Doctor Armstrong was married at Saginaw, Michigan, to Miss Maud Studor, a native of that city and a daughter of Anthony and Mary (Muldoon) Studor. Four children have been born to this union, namely: Helen, born at Charlevoix, May 7, 1895, a graduate of the local high school and now a student in the Chicago School of Physical Education and Expression; Dorothy, born February 13, 1897, at Charlevoix, a student in the local high school; Robert Bruce, born at Charlevoix, December 24, 1901, attending the graded school; and Phila, born December 2, 1904, in this city, also a public school student. Doctor Armstrong is fond of manly pursuits, and spends his vacations with his rod and gun, but is essentially a home man, and when not engrossed in the ever-increasing duties of his large practice is to be found in his pleasant home, surrounded by his family.

CHARLES LAFAYETTE BOELIO. The name of Charles Lafayette Boelio is so well known to the people of Petoskey as one of this city's most substantial, helpful and useful citizens, that it may seem almost supererogatory to republish the record of his life. At the same time, however, such a record must be acceptable to many who may not have had the opportunity of acquaintance with his early struggles, his subsequent misfortunes, his untiring perseverance and his consecutive rise, although fully conversant with his ultimate success and high achievements.

Charles Lafayette Boelio was born in Seneca county, New York, September 28, 1855, and is a son of Albert and Julia (Ferguson) Boelio, the father a French-Canadian, born in the city of Montreal, Canada, and the mother born in a small village in the vicinity of Utica, New York. On coming to Michigan, in 1860, Mr. and Mrs. Boelio settled in Ingham county, and there the father engaged in agricultural pursuits, as well as in the transfer and drayage business at Leslie, where the family made their home. The mother passed away in 1902, at the age of sixty-nine years, widely mourned by those who had known and loved her. The father, who still survives and makes his home at Mason, Michigan, has been a useful and hard-working man, and his career has been one which reflects credit upon his industry and persistence. Since adopting the United States as a place of abode, he has been public-spirited in his support of everything that has promised to benefit the community of his choice in any way. During the Civil War he endeavored to join the Union forces, and volunteered for services on two occasions, in addition to being drafted once, but owing to poor eyesight was not accepted. Four children were born to Albert and Julia Boelio, as follows: Charles Lafayette; Frank, who is a successful merchant of Greenville, Michigan; Minnie, who is the wife of George Nice, and resides at Mason, Michigan; and Thaddeus, who resides at Manchester, New York, where for a period of fourteen years he has been superintendent of the Miller Sash and Door Factory.

Charles Lafayette Boelio received his education in the public schools of Leslie, Michigan, but at the age of nineteen years laid aside his school books and began to perform a man's work in the stave factory, commencing with A. J. Bailey & Son, with whom he continued to be identified for twenty-two years, the last twelve years of which time he was in sole charge as superintendent of the plant and foreman over from fifty to seventy men. Mr. Boelio resigned his position, and with J. M. Dresser as a partner, built a stave mill at East Cadillac and another at Dansville, and began operations on a large scale, employing about fifty men, his savings and his established credit being his share of the partnership. The firm continued in business for three years, apparently making money, Mr. Boelio being in charge of the manufacturing, while his partner, whom he fully trusted, managed the office end.

Mr. Boelio did not have a dollar in the world when he had settled with his creditors, but did not allow himself to become disheartened, but set himself at once to work to recuperate his fortunes. After one year in business at Reed City, Michigan, he was given the superintendency of the Alba Plant stave mills, owned by Tindell & Jackson, and then remained five years, leaving that concern to take charge of the plant of the Antrim Iron Company, as superintendent. This company operated seven lumber camps, in which were employed from 200 to 800 men, of whom Mr. Boelio had charge for three and one-half years, then resigning to come to Petoskey and take charge of the Petoskey Paper Mills as superintendent. Two years later he purchased the coal business of Balden & Edwards, of Petoskey, a concern which had been doing a modest business of about \$6,000 annually, and with his unusual energy, great business

capacity and versatile ability has succeeded in building up a business of \$32,000 annually. When he took charge of the business one horse was all that was necessary to handle the trade; now six teams are used, in addition to which others are frequently hired, and the wholesale business of the company, carried on in car lots, is the largest in Petoskey. Aside from his business properties and his pleasant modern home, Mr. Boelio owns property in and about Cadillac. Tireless activity and unwavering energy are the leading characteristics of those men who have mainly contributed to Petoskey's present prominence among the cities of Michigan. As a rule, too, these men have been self made, and their lives have served as stimulating influences to those who have followed, and in this connection the career of Mr. Boelio is full of example and good precept. Fraternally, Mr. Boelio is connected with the Masons, in which he has attained to the Chapter degree. His political connection is with the Republican party.

In 1875, at Leslie, Michigan, Mr. Boelio was married to Miss Hattie Gleason, a native of that place, and a daughter of James and Julia (Hamilton) Gleason. Mrs. Boelio died at Petoskey, March 10, 1910, having been the mother of the following children: Frederick J., born at Leslie, Michigan, and now a resident of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; Clyde, also born at Leslie, and now a resident of the Saskatchewan country, in Canada, where he is the owner of a large and valuable timber claim; and Lewis, born at Mason, Michigan, a graduate of the University of Michigan, where he attracted the notice of the professors because of his achievements in chemistry. At this time he is employed by Cook county, Illinois, in the coroner's office, at Chicago, where, as an expert in diagnosis, he is largely engaged in investigating suicides, murders and accidental deaths. Charles L. Boelio was married at Petoskey, May 30, 1911, to Mrs. Ida (Clapp) Reed, and they have had no children. Mrs. Boelio is widely known in social and religious circles of the city, and has been prominent in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the Ladies' Aid Society, and is president of the Cradle Roll Department.

ROLLIE L. LEWIS is one of the young attorneys of Charlevoix, who by industry and perseverance united with professional skill and ability, has obtained a high position in his profession and at the same time has gained the respect and esteem of all in the community with whom he has been brought into contact. He is a native son of Charlevoix, born August 2, 1884, his parents being Dr. Levi and Esther (Nelson) Lewis, the former a native of Toronto, Canada, and the latter of the state of Wisconsin.

Dr. Levi Lewis, who settled in Charlevoix with his family shortly after the close of the Civil War, is the pioneer physician of this city, and is still engaged in active practice. He received his medical education in his native place, and prior to coming to Charlevoix, in 1866, practiced at Port Huron. At various times he has been chosen to fill positions of prominence and responsibility, and has been county coroner of Charlevoix county and health officer of the city. Few men in the state stand higher in medical circles than Doctor Lewis, who in 1880 was appointed delegate to the State Medical Conference held at Kansas City, Missouri, and also holds membership in the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Charlevoix County Medical Society. Politically he is a Republican, while his fraternal affiliation is with the Masons. During his long career in Charlevoix he has taken a leading and active part in the upbuilding and development of the city, erecting the first opera house and numerous residences, perhaps more than any other one citizen. In earlier life Doctor Lewis was prominent as an investor in farm lands, owning at different times from three to five farms. With

a firm belief in the future greatness of his beautiful adopted city he has worked earnestly in its behalf, and now, in the evening of life, at the age of seventy-six years, sees his early confidence vindicated. Doctor Lewis' first wife, Esthier (Nelson) Lewis, passed away at the age of forty-six years, having been the mother of four children: one who died in infancy; Dr. William F., of Luther, Michigan; Edith, the wife of Charles G. Dippel, of Grand Rapids, who has five children, Esthier, Charles G., Jr., Warren, Lewis and George Layton; and Rollie L. Dr. William F. Lewis is a graduate of the University of Cincinnati Eclectic College, class of 1892. His first practice was in the hospitals of Chicago, where he remained two years as interne, and then returned to Charlevoix and became associated with his father, but subsequently became physician for a large lumber concern at Elk Rapids, remaining there until lumbering died out and then going to Luther, where he is in the enjoyment of a large practice. He married Miss Hattie Laidlow, a native of Canada, and has two children, Franklin and Audrey. Dr. Levi Lewis was married to Margaret Henry.

Rollie L. Lewis graduated from the Charlevoix High school, succeeding which he received a special course in pharmacy at the Kalamazoo College and a special course in the manufacture of beet sugar, then being made head chemist for the Western Michigan Sugar Company, of Charlevoix. Five years later, when this factory closed, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating with his degree in 1906, and being at once admitted to the bar. His first work in his chosen calling was with the well known and prominent firm of Knowles & Converse, consisting of Leonard Knowles and J. F. Converse, at Boyne City, Michigan, and continued with that strong legal combination until coming to Charlevoix to engage in practice on his own account. His business is that of a general practitioner, and his success, coming to him as it does, without the aid of influential friends or relatives, is the result of hard and faithful work and close adherence to the line of absolute integrity. A Republican in politics, he has been active in the ranks of his party, and his first campaign as a candidate for the office of prosecutor of Charlevoix county was more than gratifying to him and his many friends, although he failed of election by forty votes. At the present time he is chairman of the Republican county committee. Mr. Lewis is a Chapter and Council Mason, and a consistent member of the Congregational church. He is a lover of all manly sports, and has some reputation as a baseball player, having for several years been connected with the national pastime as a professional, his connection being with the Traverse City club of the Northern Michigan League and the Jackson club in the Southern Michigan League. A worthy son of an honored father, he is steadfastly maintaining the high reputation of the family for all that is best in social and professional life.

Mr. Lewis was married November 12, 1912, at Kinsman, Ohio, to Miss Abby King, daughter of George E. and Theresa (Allen) King, Mr. King being for years a prominent cattle and horse breeder of Ohio.

CHILLION LYCURGUS SMITH. The career of Chillion Lycurgus Smith, one of the foremost real estate operators of Petoskey, Michigan, well illustrates what may be accomplished by the following out of an honorable purpose with firm determination and manly self-reliance. His only resource when he began active life was natural ability, but he possessed immense will power and was enabled to make the most of every opportunity that presented itself. His home training had been an admirable one, and very early in life he learned the value of self-help and the virtues of industry, fidelity and frugality. He set himself a high ideal

and in a practical, common-sense way has directed his every effort toward its attainment, with the result that he has achieved a most gratifying success in a material way and is universally honored and respected.

Chillion Lycurgus Smith was born in Onondaga county, New York, January 2, 1848, and is a son of Rev. Moss I. and Mary A. (Edwards) Smith. His father, a man of advanced education, brought the family to Michigan in 1849 and located at Galesburg, where for a short time he was engaged in teaching school. Subsequently joining the Methodist church, he began to exhort in May, 1849, in Kalamazoo county, although continuing to teach until 1854, when he began to concentrate his entire activities upon the work of preaching the Gospel. For many years he filled pastorates in Marshall, Calhoun, Barry, Kent, Ottawa and Lansing counties, and became widely known and greatly beloved, and when he died, in 1880, at the age of fifty-six years, at Union City, his church lost one of its most faithful servants and his fellow men a brother who had done much to lighten the burdens of others. During the Civil War, Reverend Smith served as chaplain of the Third Regiment of Michigan Infantry. He was laid to rest at Union City. Mrs. Smith, who had proved a faithful and devoted helpmate, passed away at Chambersburg, Illinois, January 2, 1901, at the age of seventy-five years. They were the parents of eight children, of whom four survive: Hattie, who is the wife of Dr. D. H. Hadley, of St. Louis, Missouri; Mary A., the wife of A. L. Saunders, of Warsaw, Indiana; Verona J., living with her brother, an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and of the Ladies' Aid Society; and Chillion Lycurgus.

Chillion L. Smith was still an infant when brought by his parents to Michigan, and his education was secured in the public schools of Saranac, Ionia county, this being supplemented by a commercial training under the preceptorship of Professor Ira Mayhew, at Albion. At the age of sixteen years he commenced work as a clerk in a grocery store at Saranac, and several years later was offered and accepted a position with the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company of Detroit, Michigan, and Toledo, Ohio, a capacity in which he gained an excellent knowledge of the insurance business. Returning to Saranac, he was placed in charge of the mercantile store of Samuel A. Watt, who was the son-in-law of his first employer, G. A. Cotton. Thus early it is seen that Mr. Smith so ably performed his duties as to gain the confidence of those about him. While engaged as manager Mr. Smith was also in full charge of the postoffice, and telegraph and express office, and remained in these capacities eleven years, resigning to engage in business on his own account at that place. Six months later he disposed of his interests to advantage and went to Oxford, Florida, where he was given a position as agent for the Sea Board Air Line, remaining seven years in that position, and during this time accumulated large properties, including an extensive orange grove which netted him handsome returns until the freeze of 1898, which ruined so many orange growers.

Mr. Smith met with heavy losses at this time, but did not allow himself to become discouraged. On the contrary he but set himself more assiduously to work to gain success, and, returning to Michigan, settled in 1898 in Petoskey, where he secured a position in a furniture store, remaining two years. In 1900 he formed a partnership with William J. McCune and engaged in the real estate and insurance business, this enterprise becoming one of the largest of its kind in the city. In 1910 the partnership was mutually dissolved, and since that time Mr. Smith has continued in business alone. He handles large properties, among which are those of Bay View, a summer resort town, five miles from Petoskey, and during the summer months is busily engaged in looking after the renting of the cottages belonging to the Bay View Company. His other

business interests are extensive, and through good management he has succeeded in the achievement of a well-deserved success. Politically, Mr. Smith is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, but has found little time to engage in the activities of the political arena. He has always expressed a willingness to assist in movements making for the advancement of Petoskey's interests, and being a benevolent and charitable man has refused his support to no enterprise of a religious or educational nature. With his family, he attends the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has long been a member.

Mr. Smith was married at Saranac, Michigan, February 9, 1869, to Miss Julia S. Donovan, who was reared and educated in that city, daughter of Dennis and Sophia H. (Lampton) Donovan, both now deceased. Four children have been born to this union: Samuel C., born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1870, a graduate of Ferris Institute and now cashier of the First National Bank of Boyne City, Michigan, married Marguerite Huff and has one child, Malcolm; Mahlon, born at Ionia, Michigan, assistant cashier of the Grand Rapids National City Bank, married Louise B. Sterling; Julia Edith, who is the wife of James W. Saigeon, of Petoskey; and Dennis V., born at Oxford, Florida, a graduate of the department of Ophthalmology of Michigan University, was sent in 1914 as a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church to Pekin, China, accompanied by his wife, who was Miss Hazel Littlefield, of Farwell, Michigan, daughter of James L. Littlefield.

IRVING C. FRENCH. He whose name introduces this paragraph has been a resident of Kalkaska, judicial center of the county of the same name, from the time of his infancy, and he has so utilized his energies and abilities as to gain secure place as one of the representative business men of this thriving little city. He is here engaged in the retail lumber business, with well equipped yards, and he controls a substantial trade, based alike upon his fair and honorable policies and his personal popularity.

Irving Cady French was born at Springville, Erie county, New York, on the 26th of May, 1876, and in the following autumn his parents removed to Kalkaska, where they passed the remainder of their lives. He is a son of Newell A. and Sarah J. (Cady) French, and is the older of their two children, Charles E. having died in infancy. In 1874 Newell A. French wedded Miss Sarah J. Cady, daughter of the late Ebenezer S. and Mary J. (Oyer) Cady, of Springville. Impaired health led to the removal of Newell A. French from Pennsylvania to Kalkaska, and here he engaged in general contracting and building, as one of the pioneers in this line of enterprise in Kalkaska county. He continued his operations as a contractor until 1899, when he purchased land and established the lumber yards that are now conducted by his only son. He continued his active association with this retail lumber business until his death, which occurred in 1910, his wife having passed away in 1900. He was known and honored as one of the sterling and progressive citizens and representative business men of Kalkaska, and his hold upon popular confidence and esteem was so distinctive that he was called upon to serve in virtually every village office except those of clerk and assessor. He was for three terms the incumbent of the position of president of the village council, and for a long period he was a member of the board of trustees of the village, besides which he served sixteen years as county superintendent of the poor, his political allegiance having been given to the Republican party, of whose principles he was a stalwart and effective advocate. He was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and came to Michigan in the pioneer era of the Wolverine state. In 1859 he made a

prospecting trip for gold, in Colorado and Arizona, and he was measurably successful in his quest for the precious metal.

Irving C. French continued to attend the public schools of Kalkaska until he had completed the curriculum of the high school, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893. While still attending school he utilized his vacations and other available hours in serving a practical apprenticeship to the printer's trade, in the office of the *Kalkaska Leader*, and the incidental knowledge which he thus accumulated justified the statement that the discipline of a country newspaper office is equivalent to a liberal education. As a compositor Mr. French was employed for six years, at various towns in Northern Michigan, and he then, in 1899, became associated with his father in establishing the lumber business which he now conducts in an individual way, the enterprise being still carried on under the original title of N. A. French & Son. Before assuming the responsibilities incidental to this now large and flourishing enterprise, Mr. French fortified himself by taking a course of study in the Benzon Business College. He is now sole proprietor of a successful business to the upbuilding of which he has contributed in large measure, but much of the prosperity of which he attributes to the influence and high standing of his honored father. He is also one of the principal stockholders of the Michigan Maple Syrup Company, this being likewise a prosperous Kalkaska enterprise. He owns valuable realty in his home city, including his attractive residence.

Mr. French has not deviated from the path of strict allegiance to the Republican party, and he is a Master Mason, having served for more than twelve years past as secretary of his lodge. His wife is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and holds membership in the Congregational church.

In the year 1902 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. French to Miss Cora D. Terpening, daughter of George A. and Ella E. (Berry) Terpening, who reside at Reading, Hillsdale county, in which vicinity Mr. Terpening is a successful farmer and fruit-grower. Mr. and Mrs. French have four children, whose names and respective years of birth are here designated: Charles B., 1904; Frances E., 1906; Marion J., 1910; and Russell K., 1912.

FREDERICK J. COLLINS. The able and popular sheriff of Muskegon county is a native of the county which he is thus serving in official post of exacting and important order, and the preferment thus accorded him through popular franchise vouches for the estimate placed upon him in the community that has ever represented his home.

Sheriff Collins was born in White River township, Muskegon county, Michigan, on the 28th of December, 1874, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Ryder) Collins, the former of whom was born in Ireland, in 1829, and the latter of whom was born in England, in 1836. Robert Collins was an infant of less than one year at the time of his parents' immigration from the Emerald Isle to the United States, and the family home was established in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which state Robert Collins was reared and educated and in which his parents continued to reside until their death, his father having been a hatter by trade and vocation. He came to Michigan and established his home at Muskegon in 1858, and he served for a number of years as engineer on steamboats plying the Great Lakes. He was engineer on the first passenger steamer plying between Muskegon and Chicago, and in the latter city was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary Ryder, who came to America, in company with her brother, when she was sixteen years of age. They became the parents of fourteen children and of the number only



Fred J. Collins

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FELDEN FOUNDATIONS

two are now living, Frederick J., who is the immediate subject of this review, and Thomas who is a successful contractor, residing in Muskegon. The father was a Republican in his political adherency and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He spent his last years at North Muskegon, Muskegon county, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1902. His widow now resides in Muskegon, venerable in years, and is held in affectionate regard by all who know her. She has long been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has a wide circle of friends in the county that has long represented her home, even as did her honored husband, who was a man of impregnable integrity of character.

The present sheriff of Muskegon county is indebted to its public schools for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by an effective course in a business college in Muskegon. His initial experience in an independent way was made through his service as newsboy in Muskegon, and later he worked as fireman on lake steamers, after which he was employed for some time in a saw mill. He has been dependent upon his own resources from his youth, has bravely faced the battle of life and has proved himself worthy of public trust. His career has been one of consecutive endeavor and he has accounted well for himself in all the relations of life. In 1903 he was elected assessor of North Muskegon, an office of which he continued the incumbent for two years, after which he served eight years as deputy sheriff. His experience in this connection was wide and he proved his powers and fidelity so conclusively that he was a logical candidate for the office of sheriff, to which he was elected in November, 1912, by a most gratifying majority. He assumed his official duties in January 1, 1913, and is giving a most efficient and vigorous administration, as a zealous conservator of law and order in his native county. He had eight competitors in the race for the office of sheriff and his decisive victory vouches for his unqualified personal popularity. The sheriff is a stalwart in the local camp of the Republican party, and in his home city he is affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Masons.

In the year 1807 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Collins to Miss Sarah J. Chandler, daughter of the late James Chandler, who was long engaged in the livery business at North Muskegon. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have no children.

NATHAN JARMAN. Among the business men of Petoskey who have won success through individual effort, none are more deserving of prosperity than Nathan Jarman, one of the earliest pioneers of the Grand Traverse region. A man of energy, difficulties he has never feared; a man of ambition, his mind was early set on making a success; and, undeterred by obstacles, he stands today at the head of the Antrim Lime & Stone Company, one of the largest enterprises of its kind in this part of the state. Mr. Jarman is an Englishman by birth, the old family home being situated in the village of Clipstone, North Hamtonshire, where Mr. Jarman saw the light of day May 5, 1841. He is a son of Thomas and Sarah Susanna (Elton) Jarman, the latter of whom died in England at the age of fifty-one years. There were thirteen children in the family, of whom four still survive: Charlotte, who is the widow of Charles Maddock and resides at Oberlin, Ohio; Nathan; Emma, who is the widow of Samuel Milford and resides at Elyria, Ohio; and Mary A., who is the wife of Charles Maple, and lives at North Ridgeville, Ohio. The parents were consistent Baptists, the father being a great Bible student, and the children were reared to lives of industry, honesty and probity.

Thomas Jarman was an industrious and hard-working man, but was in humble financial circumstances, being the owner of an unproductive farming property. Seeing but little chance of acquiring his fortune in his native land, Nathan Jarman decided to try the country across the waters, and accordingly, in 1856, in company with his brother, Benjamin, emigrated to the United States. Locating on a farm in Ohio, they carefully saved their wages, working early and late and practicing the most rigid economy. Finally they gathered together their savings, added to them \$200 which they borrowed from the man for whom they worked, and sent the whole amount to their father, so that he and the other children could come to this country. They arrived in 1856 and settled at Sheffield, Ohio, where they spent two years, and Benjamin Jarman died in the spring of 1858. Subsequently, the family moved to Lorraine county, Ohio, where they rented a farm and remained one year, and then went to Henrietta, Ohio, where three years were passed in farming, and then moved on to Elyria, Ohio, where the father died at the age of seventy-two years.

On July 4, 1863, Nathan Jarman was married at Oberlin, Ohio, to Miss Isabelle Bartlett, and shortly thereafter purchased forty acres of land and settled down to farming. Three years later he disposed of his Ohio interests and came to Charlevoix county, Michigan, making the trip by boat, and bringing with him his wife and her parents, James and Isabelle Bartlett. Here he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres, in addition to which he purchased ninety acres more, but could not forget his old Ohio home, and during the first two years returned and assisted his father during the summer months. A sister-in-law, Miss Mary Bartlett, became by appointment the teacher at the Mission Indian school in Charlevoix county. After seven years spent in Charlevoix county, Mr. Jarman came to what was then known as Bear Creek, now Petoskey, and at the time of his arrival there were but two white families residing in the vicinity, namely, Andrew Porter and family and the family of a Mr. Ingalls. For several years Mr. Jarman worked the Porter farm on shares. After two years he decided to return to Ohio, and in March, 1875, packed his household goods with the intention of leaving Michigan forever. However, he was dissuaded by Mr. Porter, who induced him to bring his family to Bear Creek, and for five years he operated the Porter farm, the owner having moved to the East in order to secure greater educational advantages for his son. Finally he bought the Porter farm, then known as the Mission farm, and which is at present within the boundaries of the city of Petoskey. In later years Mr. Jarman platted twenty acres of his land and sold it off in small parcels, for which he was successful in securing good values. In 1890 Mr. Jarman purchased fifteen acres adjoining the farm, which he knew was excellently qualified for a stone quarry and soon established himself in business, continuing therein alone until 1904, when he organized the Antrim Lime and Stone Company, capitalized at \$28,000, of which Mr. Jarman holds \$12,000 worth of stock. He was elected president and general manager, made large investments, and now has a modernly equipped quarry, with two large lime kilns and other up-to-date apparatus and implements. The firm now ships annually over 40,000 barrels of lime and over 200 carloads of fluxing stone, used by furnace companies, fifty tons to a carload. From fifteen to twenty men are steadily employed at the quarry and 3,000 cords of wood are consumed annually in burning lime. This large enterprise has been built up directly under Mr. Jarman's personal supervision and is a monument to his enterprise, his business prowess and his untiring industry. As a business man, he is known by his associates as a man of the utmost integrity, whose word is of equal value with legal parchment, and who, while gaining personal success, has not failed to assist others to prosperity.

Mr. Jarman's first wife died in April, 1881, at the age of thirty-eight years, having been the mother of five children: Sarah, who married Dr. Reuben E. Porter, died in 1896 at the age of thirty-two years, leaving five children,—Edith, Isabelle, Howard, Esther and Lowry; William J., associated in business with his father, married, first, Miss Lottie Lawrence and had two children—Walter and Myrtle, and married Lena Pratt, and has one child—Reva; David C., also associated in business with his father, married Nellie Tabbot, and has one daughter—Esther; Andrew, who died at the age of eight months; and Eva, the wife of Claude R. Nicholls of Bay City, Michigan.

Mr. Jarman has always taken an active part in civic affairs in Petoskey, and has served the city four years as a member of the council, to which he was elected on the Republican ticket. He has been steadfast in his support of temperance, and is a leader in all movements making for morality and good citizenship. A devoted member of the Baptist church, he has served as deacon therein. Mr. Jarman has worked hard all of his life, and his life record is unblemished by stain of any kind. Few men are held in higher general esteem, and none have a wider circle of friends.

FRANCIS F. GRILLET, M. D. Controlling a substantial practice throughout the wide territory of which the village of Alanson is the normal center, Dr. Grillet is recognized as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Emmet county and as one who subordinates all other interests to the demands of his exacting and humane profession. He is the only physician residing in Alanson, and thus he finds insistent and virtually constant claims for his time and attention in his effective ministrations as a man of admirable technical attainments and unequivocal fidelity to his chosen vocation.

Dr. Francis Freeman Grillet was born on a farm in Whiteside county, Illinois, on the 2nd of March, 1869, and is a son of Victor and Julia May (Higley) Grillet, the former of whom died in 1909 and the latter of whom now resides with her elder daughter at Elk Prairie, Missouri, Dr. Grillet being the eldest of the four children; Henry L. is a resident of Sioux City, Iowa; Genevieve E. resides with her mother at Elk Prairie, Missouri; and Ida L. maintains her home at Iowa City, Iowa. In 1870, the year after the birth of the subject of this review, the family home was established in Exira, Audubon county, Iowa, where the father engaged in market gardening. He was a man of sterling character and utmost industry, but he never achieved more than minor financial success, so that his sons early became dependent upon their own resources in facing the problems and responsibilities of life. The Doctor gained his rudimentary education in the schools of Exira, and was about nine years of age at the time of the family removal to Sioux City, Iowa, where he continued his studies in the public schools until he had attained to the age of fourteen years. He had in the meanwhile gained practical experience in market gardening, under the direction of his father, and on leaving school he began to provide for his own maintenance, by entering the employ of a truck gardener in Iowa. Through his own exertions he later defrayed the expenses of a course of study in the Northwestern Business College, at Sioux City, Iowa, in 1897; after having filled various clerical positions, he went to the city of Saginaw, Michigan, where he entered the Saginaw Valley Medical College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1900 and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine, his preceptors having been Drs. J. W. and F. W. Freeman. From his youth he had following with honest toil and endeavor, and knew the lash of adversity and necessity,—a discipline that either spoils the man or makes

for superior strength and self-reliance. He has stated that he earned his first dollar when he was a bare-footed lad of six years, the medium of this financial accumulation being the sale of tomatoes which had been raised by his mother.

For the first year after his graduation Dr. Grillet followed the practice of his profession in Saginaw, and the next year was passed in professional work at Mill Brook, Mecosta county, whence he removed to Farwell, Clare county, a place that continued to be the stage of his professional activities for eight years. In 1909 he went to San Francisco, California, with the intention of engaging in practice in that city, but he remained only a sufficient time to complete an effective post-graduate course in the San Francisco Medical College and then returned to Michigan. In the spring of 1910 he established his residence at Alanson, Emmet county, where the passing years have brought to him distinctive success, as shown by his control of a specially large and substantial practice of general order. The Doctor keeps in close touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science, has a fine professional library, as well as a large and select one of general order, and he avails himself also of the best periodical literature of medicine and surgery. His office is equipped with an excellent static electrical appliance and also with the best type of X-ray machine,—facilities that are unusual in the equipment of the average practitioner in a country district. Dr. Grillet is not unduly influenced by technical enthusiasm, but his researches and practical experience have given him great faith and confidence in the application of electricity in the treatment and diagnosis of human ailments, with the result that he has provided himself with the most modern and approved electrical appliances. Tangible evidences of his well won prosperity are offered in his ownership of a most attractive residence in Alanson and a fine farm of sixty acres, which he intends to develop largely in the cultivation of fruit, specializing in the raising of fine winter apples. The Doctor is identified with the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Emmet County Medical Society, besides which he is an associate member of the medical staff of the city hospital of Petoskey and is local examiner for a number of the leading old-line life insurance companies.

In politics the Doctor is found aligned as a staunch advocate of the cause of the Progressive party, with which he identified himself at its inception, incidental to the national campaign of 1912, and as a citizen he is alert, progressive and public-spirited. He is a member of Corning Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Farwell, Clare county, and is affiliated also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Modern Maccabees, the Woodmen of the World, and the Improved Order of Red Men. Aside from his reading and study and his insistent devotion to his profession, Dr. Grillet finds pleasure and recreation in the manipulation of his fine twenty-foot naphtha launch, which he keeps in commission during the season on the famous Inland Route, Petoskey to Cheboygan.

In the year 1902 Dr. Grillet wedded Miss Mary Holmes Stuart, daughter of George M. and Cynthia Alma (Barnum) Stuart, well known citizens of Grand Rapids. Mrs. Grillet was graduated in the Grand Rapids high school and is a prominent and popular factor in the leading social activities of Alanson, where she is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society, and secretary of the Home Benevolent Society. Dr. and Mrs. Grillet have no children.

DORLAND C. OSBORNE. In according recognition in this history to the representative business men of the city of Petoskey, Emmet county,

there is special consistency in giving due relative precedence to Mr. Osborne, who has here been engaged in the produce trade for more than thirty years and who is thus one of the pioneer merchants of the city, even as he is a progressive and loyal citizen to whom is granted the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem. He has held various local offices of public trust and has done well his part in the furtherance of those measures that have conserved the social and material progress and prosperity of his home city.

Dorland Clapp Osborne was born in Hastings county, Province of Ontario, Canada, on the 17th of July, 1844, and is a son of Robert and Frances (Clapp) Osborne, both of whom were born in Prince Edward county, Ontario. Robert Osborne became a pioneer farmer of Hastings county, Ontario, where he reclaimed his land from the wilderness and where he had the distinction of being the founder of the village of Melrose. In that county he continued to maintain his home until he was summoned to the life eternal, at the age of seventy years, and his memory is revered in the community that so long represented his home and in which his influence was ever benignant. His cherished and devoted wife passed away at the age of sixty years, and of the nine children only three are now living,—Dorland C., William H. and Gilbert James.

To the common schools of his native county Dorland C. Osborne is indebted for his early educational discipline, and as a boy he learned also the lesson of practical industry, through his association with the work of the home farm. He attended school until he had attained the age of eighteen years and thereafter continued to be associated in the operation of his father's farm until he was twenty-four years old, when, in 1868, he came to Michigan, and made location at Saginaw. There he engaged in the lumber business in association with his brother-in-law, Henry Lingham, who had married Miss Clarinda Osborne, both being now deceased. For two winter seasons Mr. Osborne worked in the lumber woods in the vicinity of Tawas City, Iosco county, and passed the intervening summers at Saginaw. In 1870 he went to Milford, Oakland county, where he entered into a contract to build the first three and one-half miles of the line of the Pere Marquette Railroad. After the successful completion of this contract Mr. Osborne established his residence at Milford, where he erected an elevator and engaged in the grain and produce trade. He continued his successful operations from 1871 to 1882, and in the latter year disposed of his interests at Milford to identify himself with the business activities of Petoskey. With a capital of only \$1,000 he here engaged in the produce trade, his previous efforts having virtually been offset by severe losses entailed by the panic of 1873, when he lost nearly all of his accumulated capital through unfortunate operations in the buying and shipping of wool. He was not of the fiber to permit adversity to dampen his courage and self-reliance, and with the passing years he has achieved large and worthy success, having continued to the present day in the produce trade at Petoskey, with operations that show an annual average of \$90,000. Mr. Osborne is at the present time, in point of continuous operations, the oldest business man in Petoskey, and he still occupies for his business the building in which he here initiated his local business. He has been careful and conservative, as well as upright and honorable in all dealings, and is one of the substantial men of Emmet county. He owns in Petoskey his warehouse, residence and other realty, and in addition to this tangible evidence of his prosperity he is the owner of a farm of eighty acres, situated within a few miles of his home city.

Broad-minded and progressive as a citizen, Mr. Osborne is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and he has been

influential in public affairs of a local order. He served one year as a member of the common council of the village of Petoskey and after the incorporation of the town as a city he was a member of the board of aldermen for two years. He has been earnest in the support of those measures and enterprises that have fostered the civic and physical up-building of Petoskey, and has been zealous in the furtherance of religious and charitable work, as well as education. He served two years as a member of the board of education and for twenty-six consecutive years he held the office of treasurer of the first Methodist Episcopal church of Petoskey, of which he and his wife are devoted members, his long tenure of this important office of trust clearly indicating the high estimate placed upon him in the community to which he is ever loyal and which has signally honored him. In a retrospective way it may be stated that as a young man in Canada he served as a member of the volunteer military force raised to repel the threatened Fenian invasion.

At Flint, Michigan, in the year 1879, Mr. Osborne wedded Miss Mary Joslin, daughter of Rev. T. J. Joslin, an able and honored clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church. This honored pioneer minister of Michigan died in 1913, at the venerable age of eighty-six years. Mrs. Osborne passed to the life eternal in 1886, after having become the mother of three children,—Miss Grace Osborne, who resides in Petoskey; Wilbur, who is a resident of Pontiac, Michigan; and Mary, who died in childhood.

In July, 1887, at Petoskey, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Osborne to Miss Calista Orser, daughter of the late Robert Orser, who was a pioneer settler of Petoskey and who here erected the first hotel, the same having been known as the Pacific Hotel and having been demolished a number of years ago. Of the children of the second marriage the eldest is Aurilla, who is the wife of Verne Perkins, engaged with the Mitchell Automobile Company, in the city of Detroit; Marguerite is the wife of Walter R. Work, freight auditor in Detroit for a railroad company; Earl Dorland, the youngest of the children, was graduated in the Petoskey high school, attended the University of Michigan in the medical department.

GEORGE T. ZIPP. Fellowship with adverse circumstance often tries and proves the man, and he who presses forward to the goal of success in the face of obstacles is entitled to all honor, for he has been tried in the crucible and been found not wanting. The career of the sterling citizen whose name initiates this paragraph has shown achievement definite and worthy, and this in the face of innumerable hardships and ceaseless toil and endeavor. The discipline has made him larger and stronger as a man, and his is the kindly tolerance which is begotten of such experience. He is a scion of a pioneer family of Northern Michigan, and here his childhood days were passed under the conditions and influences that marked that strenuous epoch in the history of this now opulent and favored section of the Wolverine State. He has been long identified with the lumber industry and is now one of the representative business men of the city of Petoskey, the fair metropolis of Emmet county. Guided and governed by the highest principles, he has made his life count for good in its every relation, and he has been therefore accorded the most generous measure of objective confidence and good will.

George Theodore Zipp was born in the village of Markham, York county, Province of Ontario, Canada, and the date of his nativity was April 22, 1863. He is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Eckhardt) Zipp, the former of whom died at Mancelona, Antrim county, Michigan, at

the age of sixty-eight years, and the latter of whom was summoned to the life eternal in the spring of 1914, at the venerable age of eighty-four years, the closing period of her long and gentle life having been passed at Central Lake, in the same county.

In 1872 Peter Zipp came from Ontario to Michigan, in company with his wife and their children, all of whom were born in Canada. They voyaged down the shore of Lake Michigan to the site of the present beautiful little city of Charlevoix, which they found to be a mere lumbering hamlet in the midst of the forest, the houses being little more than shacks of rough lumber, and the lake pier having been one of most primitive order. At Charlevoix the family embarked on the vessel "Ella Burns" and voyaged to Northport, Leelanau county, from which point they drove overland to Brownston, now known as Torch Lake, in Antrim county. Peter Zipp there chartered a sail boat, by means of which the family were transported across Torch Lake to the hamlet of Spencer Creek, nucleus of the present village of Alden. Over an elemental road the pioneer family then proceeded a distance of twelve miles to Mancelona, which was then represented by a single log house, occupied by Perry Andress and his family. Mr. Zipp well recalls the incidents of this journey and the quaint language used by Mrs. Andress, who instructed her son James to "pail the cow," the boy, with youthful reluctance to perform the task, stating that he hated to "pail" (milk) cows. The Zipp family remained over night in the Andress home and the next day the little stock of household goods was loaded on a wagon and transported to a point two and one-half miles from Mancelona, where settlement was made on a homestead in the midst of the virgin forest, the arrival of the family at the destination having occurred May 24, 1872,—a date that stands out in the memory of Mr. Zipp as that of the anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria. He also recalls with gratification the deep impression made on his youthful mind by the distinctive beauty of the forest wilds, and he aided in the preparing of the rude domicile that was to figure as the family home.

Peter Zipp was a native of Prussia and was thirteen years of age at the time of the family immigration to America. His father, who was a tanner and currier by trade, established the family home at Utica, New York. The family finally removed from the old Empire State to Markham, Ontario, where Peter was reared to manhood and where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Eckhardt, daughter of John E. Eckhardt, a pioneer and prosperous farmer of that section of Canada. Peter Zipp became the highest-salaried man in the town of Markham, where he received \$600 a year for his services. He not only provided well for his family but also indulged a distinctive predilection by keeping a number of race horses, for which he had great fondness. Of the six children born at Markham the eldest was Emma, who is the widow of Dey Wilcox, a prosperous farmer and saw-mill operator of Mancelona, Antrim county, Michigan, where he died in 1910; Frederick William was born in 1861 is now superintendent of the plant of the Northern Lime Company at Bay Shore, Charlevoix county; he wedded Miss Eva Cook, of Mancelona, and they have five children: George Theodore, of this review, was the next in order of birth; Ada is the wife of Herman Darling, engaged in the laundry business at Central Lake, Antrim county, and they have one child; Arthur is associated with his brothers as a stockholder in the Northern Lime Company, at Central Lake; he married Miss Nina Evans, of Mancelona; Homer Leroy, who now resides in the city of Grand Rapids, is a director and a member of the executive committee of the Northern Lime Company.

George T. Zipp acquired his rudimentary education in his native

place and was a lad of nine years at the time of the family removal to Michigan. His services were much in demand in connection with the reclamation and other work of the pioneer farm and he was enabled to attend the village school at Mancelona only during the winter terms, the while he made the daily trip of two and one-half miles from his home to the village, usually having to plow his way through the snow and walking the entire distance, both going and returning. Mr. Zipp has indulged in pleasing reminiscence concerning the early days at Mancelona. In the year following the location of the family in Antrim county the line of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad was extended through Mancelona, and the village was given a noteworthy celebration through the generosity of Archibald McMillan, who had been one of the principal contractors in the construction of the road and who eventually became a man of much wealth. At Mancelona Mr. McMillan erected a large hotel and upon its completion he tendered in the building a ball and reception to the people of the community, his liberality in providing for his guests being such that the ball was protracted through the second night. At that early period law and order were precariously maintained at Mancelona, and might rather than justice frequently made right. In the summer season Mr. Zipp carried water each day a distance of two and one-half miles to supply the pioneer home, and in the winter water was obtained by melting snow. After a well had been constructed on the farm it ran dry, and to provide the necessary lumber to reconstruct the well Peter Zipp had to go to Elk Rapids, from which place he transported the stock by team and wagon, over almost impassible roads, the incidental expenditure having been fully \$500. At that time he could employ men to work for him only by providing them also with a daily ration of whiskey. It may be that this early knowledge of the ravages of intemperance has tended to make the subject of this sketch so bitter a foe of the liquor traffic.

As a youth George T. Zipp found employment in a saw mill at Wetzell, Antrim county, and in his labors he had the misfortune to have the thumb and one finger of his left hand amputated by the machinery of the mill, besides which he endured the herculean labor of cutting wood for the engines of the railroad. When but fifteen years of age he assisted in the erection of the first school house in his home district, at Mancelona, and in this school he was fortunate in having as his instructor Jeremiah Glines, who was not only a zealous and effective representative of the pedagogic profession but also a talented musician. This worthy man did all in his power to inculcate high principles and aspirations in the minds of his pupils, instructed them in music and during the recess hour taught them to dance, utilizing his violin to provide the requisite music and affording the young folk pleasing recreation.

At the age of twenty years Mr. Zipp was employed as lumber inspector and tallyman at East Jordan, Charlevoix county, as an attache of the Pine Lake Lumber Company. He continued in the service of this company five years, and in the meanwhile bought and paid for forty acres of timber land. In the autumn of 1888 Mr. Zipp assumed the position of superintendent of an extensive hardwood lumber yard in the city of Tonawanda, New York, and this incumbency he retained until the fall of 1896, when he returned to Michigan and established his residence in Petoskey. His son Harold, aged eight months, had died a short time previously and he and his wife then decided that the Michigan climate and environment were more to their taste than the dust-ridden air of Tonawanda, the result being that he resigned his post in the latter city. Soon after locating in Petoskey Mr. Zipp here engaged in the retail lumber business on a modest scale, his trade being

principally of a jobbing order. In 1899 he removed to Grand Rapids, where he became associated with his brothers Homer and Arthur in handling hardwood lumber. They built up a successful jobbing trade in this line and he continued a resident of Grand Rapids until the spring of 1905, when he returned to Petoskey and purchased an interest in the established lumber business of Josiah Hendrix, with whom he continued to be associated until 1909, when he purchased the interest of Mr. Hendrix. Since that time he has conducted the enterprise in an individual way and his success has been unequivocal, based alike on his thorough knowledge of all details of the business and his unqualified personal popularity. Mr. Zipp has become also the owner of valuable real estate in Petoskey and is known and honored as one of the reliable, straightforward and representative business men of the city.

In politics Mr. Zipp has ever given staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and while he has taken loyal interest in its cause and in public affairs of a local order he has never manifested aught of desire for the honors or emoluments of public office. He is indefatigable in his efforts to promote the cause of temperance and has been most zealous in support of local option. He is a member of the Petoskey Business Men's Association and both he and his wife are earnest members of the Christian church. Owing to the musical training received in his youth, as previously noted, he has marked talent, and he has long served as a member of the choir of the church with which he is identified. He has an attractive home in Petoskey and in the same his interests center, the while the family is prominent and popular in the social life of the community, the three sons being young men of sterling characteristics and much promise.

At Charlevoix, this state, on the 8th of May, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Zipp to Miss Mary Scroggie, daughter of the late James Scroggie, who was a prosperous farmer and honored citizen of Charlevoix county. Mr. and Mrs. Zipp have three sons,—Homer Dean, who was born at Tonawanda, New York, in 1895, is a student in the high school and is prominent in athletic affairs; Wilbur Francis, who was born in Petoskey, in 1897, likewise is a student in the high school, as is also the youngest son, George Theodore, Jr., who was born in the city of Grand Rapids, in 1903.

OSCAR LUMAN RAMSDELL, M. D. Among the medical men of Michigan who have won distinction and prosperity in their profession through the possession of high talents and accomplishments, Dr. Oscar Luman Ramsdell holds deservedly high place. During the more than twenty years in which he has been engaged in practice at Petoskey he has built up a large and representative practice and his various and diversified connections have made him well known in business, social and fraternal circles. Doctor Ramsdell is a product of the farm, having been born on his father's large homestead in Albany county, New York, July 5, 1864, a son of Luman S. and Laura A. (Gedney) Ramsdell, the former of whom died in 1906 and the latter in May, 1903. The children of this union were: William C., who is now conducting business college in New York; Fanny J.; Oscar Luman; Dr. Arthur E., a practicing dentist of Kalamazoo, Michigan; and Adeline J. The father was a successful and substantial farmer of Albany county, took a prominent part in civic affairs, and both he and his wife were faithful and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

After completing his primary education, Doctor Ramsdell entered Starkey Seminary, at Eddytown, Yates county, New York, taking a general course of study there and graduating in 1889. At the age of twenty

years he had started to teach school during the winter months, carefully saving his earnings of twenty dollars per month, and during the vacation periods worked on the home farm. For one year he taught school at North Hector, New York, but in 1890 came to Michigan and entered the State University at Ann Arbor, being graduated as a doctor in 1893, and during his senior year acted in the capacity of house physician at the University Hospital. Coming to Petoskey in 1893 for one year he was in partnership with Dr. W. A. Farnsworth, but since the end of that period has been engaged in practice alone. A man of much skill and numerous attainments, he has built up a large professional business and a substantial reputation in his calling. He is examiner for several of the old line insurance companies, and for several years has been consulting physician for the Tubercular Sanitarium at Howell, Michigan. His practice is of a general character, and he firmly believes in the curative and medicinal powers of electricity, having been the owner of the first static machine in Emmet county. That he is progressive in his ideas is shown by the fact that he owned the first automobile in Petoskey. Politically a Republican, his only public service has been the position of health officer, which he filled in an efficient manner for several years. In a material way he has been successful, and at this time is the owner of the building in which his office is situated, in addition to other valuable real estate. Doctor Ramsdell is a Mason and belongs to various other fraternal organizations as well as those of his calling. With his family, he attends the Presbyterian church.

On September 13, 1894, Doctor Ramsdell was married in Petoskey to Martha E. Pepper, of Castleton, Vermont, daughter of Seth B. and Margaret (Blakeley) Pepper. Mr. Pepper was a machinist at Darion, Wisconsin, for eight years, and in 1893 located in Petoskey, where he was engaged in the furniture business up to the time of his death, in 1897. Mrs. Pepper died in 1893. Three children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Ramsdell, namely: Luman C., born in 1899, and now attending high school; Robert B., born in 1905, a student in the graded schools; and Evelyn, born in 1906, also a public school student. Mrs. Ramsdell attended Iowan Wesleyan University, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. She is prominent socially and active in all benevolent work, and is regent of Pe-to-se-gay Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and president and treasurer of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Lockwood Hospital. Like her husband's, her acquaintance is wide and her friends numerous.

JAMES GOW. Of the old-time lumber manufacturers who helped to lay the foundations of the commercial prosperity of Muskegon, the majority have either retired or have passed from the scenes of their earthly achievements. One of the survivors and still active in affairs is James Gow, who has been a resident of Muskegon almost continuously since 1866, and for more than thirty years has been one of the independent operators in lumbering and manufacturing.

James Gow was born in Chippewa, Canada, March 17, 1846, a son of John and Margaret Patterson Gow. His paternal grandparents were John and Isabel (McKinzie) Gow, both natives of Scotland, where they lived and died. The maternal grandfather Patterson, born in Ireland, spent his life there and married a Miss Sarah Montgomery. John Gow the father, was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, April 7, 1807, and died November, 1864. His wife was born in Ireland in 1821 and died in 1864. They were married in England, and John Gow, who was a British soldier came to Canada during the thirties, to serve in the Canadian Rebellion. After his services he became a Canadian citizen, took up a



James Gow

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tract of free land granted for his military service, and remained a successful farmer until his death. He and his wife had six children, three of whom are yet living. One of these Robert W. is in Wisconsin, and the other brother is David, of Minneapolis. The parents worshipped in the Episcopal church, and the father was a Conservative in politics, and much interested in local affairs. James Gow, whose early education was received in Canada, and who afterwards graduated from the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College of Chicago, came to Muskegon in 1866 and began his career as a common laborer in a saw mill. His connection with the lumber and lath mills continued until he was thoroughly equipped by experience for independent operations and having accumulated some capital in 1881 joined with Albert C. Majo in the purchase of a small mill. They started out with great energy, enlarged the plant and in 1882 John Campbell became a member of the firm which assumed the name of Gow, Majo & Company until their operations extended over a large field. Mr. Majo left the firm in 1890, and afterward the name was Gow & Campbell. From the operation of one small plant, Mr. Gow's interests have enlarged from one success to another, and for many years his name has been regarded as one of the foremost among the wealthy lumbermen of Muskegon. Since 1912 he has been in business for himself at Muskegon, and his mill has a capacity of sixty thousand feet of lumber per day. Mr. Gow is a director and third vice president of the Union National Bank of Muskegon; one of his most profitable investments has been in the Henry Lumber Company of Michigan City, which he helped organize in 1894, and of which he is vice president. At his Muskegon Plant, Mr. Gow manufactures hemlock lumber principally, and ships a great deal of his material by boat to the various markets. His investments include city and country real estate, timberlands, in which he deals extensively, and his timber cut is brought to the mills at Muskegon by boats, railroad, and rafts.

On April 8, 1874, Mr. Gow married Julia S. Burch, of Manistee, Michigan, daughter of Samuel Burch, who for many years was in the drug business at Manistee. Two children have been born to their marriage: Edna, is the wife of Lee H. Trott, a lumber inspector; Evelyn, married James M. Hoyt, an electrician. Mr. Gow and family are members of the Episcopal church, for thirty years he has been a vestryman and is now junior warden of his church. Fraternally his affiliations are with the Lovell Moore Lodge of Masons, with the Muskegon Royal Arch Chapter, the Muskegon Commandery of Knights Templar, and he possesses the honorary thirty-third degree in the Scottish Rite. His lodge has honored him with the office of worshipful master, and the commandery with the title of eminent commander. His politics is Republican, and his public service includes terms as alderman and city treasurer, and mayor of Muskegon.

EDWIN FORREST MATHEWS. When Edwin Forrest Mathews was eleven years of age he entered upon his career; shortly after attaining his majority he became the owner of a farming property and for some years was engaged as a tiller of the soil; subsequently for a long period he cruised all over Michigan in the interests of logging companies, and in February, 1914, was appointed postmaster at Pellston, a position he has continued to retain. Mr. Mathews began his career without advantages, either educational or financial, but in each avenue of activity has endeavored to make a success of his labors, efforts which have been broadly successful. He has relied solely upon his own energies and abilities, and his present prosperity indicates that in this, as in other matters, his judgment has been good.

Mr. Mathews was born at Highland, Oakland county, Michigan, September 8, 1866, and is a son of Edwin D. and Emmeline (Howland) Mathews. The family was six in number when it first came to Michigan and settled in Emmet county. At the present time there are more than sixty members and all are good Americans. The father was engaged for a number of years in agricultural pursuits and through a life of industry and earnest labor succeeded in the accumulation of a valuable property. He died in 1902. During the Civil War he served with Company L, Tenth Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and for some time was engaged in scout duty under General Howard. There were six sons and two daughters in his family, namely: Almeda, born in 1857, who married Oliver Davenport, who owns and operates a sawmill in Emmet county, and has seven children, of whom five are living; John C., born in 1859, married Eleanor Pike, of Cross Village, Michigan, is a rural mail carrier, and has five children; Justin S., who is deceased; Clarence P., born in 1862, married Minnie Cross, of Harbor Springs, Michigan, is engaged in farming near that place, and has one child; Edwin Forrest, of this review; Ella, who married George L. Mann, of Levering, Michigan, a farmer, and has six children; Ephriam, born in 1880, who married Cora Overholt, of Levering, is engaged in farming, and has two children; and Ernest R., born in 1882, who is a bachelor and lives with his mother on the old home-stead place.

One year and nine months spent in the country school adjacent to his father's farm constituted the educational advantages granted Edwin F. Mathews in his youth. Experience and hard work occupied the greater part of his boyhood, for at the age of eleven years he commenced to work with his father and to help support the family, then residing in Bliss township, Emmet county. Through tireless industry and economy, he was able to save a little money, and at the age of twenty-two years became the owner of a tract of forty acres of land, which he developed, and which through intelligent and well-directed management he made pay him a fair income. In 1900 Mr. Mathews came to Pellston and began to work at the trade of carpenter, which he had learned while growing up on the farm, but subsequently abandoned that business to become buyer of lumber and veneer logs for the Grand Rapids Veneer Works. He also acted as timber estimator for various mills until 1912, cruising and logging all over Northern Michigan, and then worked for and located the Johnson Lumber Company, for which he cruised, this plant being located at Drummond Island, at the mouth of the Soo river. He continued as general superintendent for this company until January, 1914, and during this time had as many as 100 men under his employ. In February of that year he received the appointment as postmaster of Pellston, a position he has continued to hold to the present time.

Mr. Mathews is a Democrat politically, and has long been prominent in public affairs, having served in nearly every office within the gift of the people of his locality, including supervisor of the township, village assessor, township clerk and justice of the peace. His public service has at all times been characterized by a strict adherence to duty, public-spirit and energy, and through his energetic labors in the public behalf he has secured the full confidence of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Mathews is a member of Pellston Lodge, No. 136, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a charter member and having passed all the chairs, and is also connected with several other fraternal organizations. He is the owner of 160 acres of good land in Pellston, on which he has a model cherry orchard, and also owns other real estate. A family reunion of this old and honored Michigan family is held every year, and often at these meetings there are exhibited specimens of the beautiful hand-made rugs

which are fashioned by Mr. Mathews' mother, who is very skilled in this kind of work.

In 1894 Mr. Mathews was married to Miss Azella Cook, daughter of Charles and Elvira (Pier) Cook, residents of Pellston. Mr. Cook served during the Civil War as a member of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, and among others participated in the battle of Gettysburg.

RUSSELL ABNER LEE. The career of Russell Abner Lee reflects practical and useful ideals, and its range of activities has included various business enterprises and honorable and conscientious public service. A high-minded and public-spirited gentleman, an excellent business man and a faithful friend, his various experiences have left him a wiser and more useful citizen, and as one of the most popular postmasters Harbor Springs has known he is the center of a wide circle of appreciative acquaintances. Mr. Lee was born at Owatonna, Minnesota, March 30, 1867, and is a son of William Henry and Mary A. (Wilburn) Lee, who are now living retired at Harbor Springs.

William Henry Lee was born in Cuyahoga county, New York, August 3, 1840, and early in life took up educational work, being for some years at the Collegiate Institute at Elbridge, New York. In 1860 he went to Arkansas from New York, and then Minnesota, and took up farming. While a resident of Arkansas, he enlisted in the Union army, becoming a member of the Eighth Missouri Cavalry and subsequently of the Third Arkansas Cavalry, and his entire service covered three years, in the capacity of first lieutenant. After securing his honorable discharge, he returned to Arkansas and married Miss Mary A. Wilburn, of Morrellton, that state, where they remained until 1866. In that year they removed to Minnesota, locating at Owatonna, but ten years later came to Emmet county, where Mr. Lee located as a "mossback" on a farm. Subsequently he moved into the city of Harbor Springs, and for ten years was engaged in the abstract business in partnership with his son, after which he settled down to a retired life. Mr. Lee is a thirty-second degree Mason, and for eight years was master of Harbor Springs Lodge. He is known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen, and has gained the confidence and respect of all with whom he has come into contact. Four children were born to William Henry and Mary A. Lee, namely: Russell Abner, of this review; Sarah C., who married Charles H. Judd, of Harbor Springs, a carpenter, and has one son; Mabel V., who married William Woodruff, a retired resident of San Francisco, California; and one child who is deceased.

Russell Abner Lee attended the public schools of Owatonna, Minnesota, and Emmet county, Michigan, and while securing his education worked in a sawmill and learned the trade of carpenter. Following his schooldays he secured employment with a company manufacturing lime barrels, continuing to be identified with that concern for four years, and in 1891 was appointed register of deeds for Emmet county. In 1895 he began engaging in the abstract business and subsequently was in partnership with his father until 1899, and in later years engaged in the jewelry business for three years at Harbor Springs, also farming three acres of land, although the latter venture was only as a hobby. A Democrat in his political views, Mr. Lee had long been an active worker in the ranks of his party, and in 1913 his loyalty and capable services were recognized by his appointment to the office of postmaster, in which he has continued to the present time. He is a third degree Mason, belonging to Harbor Springs Lodge, No. 378.

In 1880, Mr. Lee was married to Miss Edith Caskey, the daughter of James and Sarah (Ferry) Caskey, who are now engaged in farming in

Harbor Springs. Two children have been born to this union: Winnie Vera, born in 1890, who graduated from the Harbor Springs High school and is a clerk in the postoffice; and Ada May, born in 1892, a graduate of the Harbor Springs High school, class of 1911, and of the Ferriss Institute, where she took a full commercial course, and now a teacher of the commercial course in the high school at Flint, Michigan. For a long period Mr. Lee has shown his willingness to bear his full share of the duties of citizenship, and no movement for the betterment of his community is considered complete until his name is found among its supporters. When only twenty-one years of age he was elected as the only Democrat to the office of township clerk, an office in which he served in 1888 and 1889, and again, in 1903, when he was elected supervisor of his township he was the only representative of his party to be so honored. In his present capacity he is showing a high order of ability, and his administration will, no doubt, greatly raise the efficiency of the local service.

HON. EDWARD JAMES O'BRIEN, M. D. There can be no error in the statement that Dr. Edward James O'Brien, mayor of Pellston, is one of the most stirring and dominant factors in the life of Emmet county. As a physician he has gained much more than a local reputation for his researches and investigations; his record as a public-spirited citizen, ready at all times to contribute to the community's welfare regardless of his own interests, even to a point where his life has been endangered, is an admirable one; as a public official he has always had a high regard for his fellow-citizens' rights and privileges, and as a man who has worked his own way up the ladder of success from the bottommost round, his career is one that should prove encouraging to aspiring youth.

Doctor O'Brien was born September 12, 1879, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and is a son of Thomas and Ellen (Doyle) O'Brien, natives of Ireland, the former of whom died in 1904 and the latter in 1908. There were ten children in the family, of whom all but one survive, and Edward J. is the fourth in order of birth. While still attending the public schools, at the age of thirteen years, Edward J. O'Brien began to work during his vacations on the section of the G. R. & I. system, on which his father was a section foreman. In 1896 he graduated from the Mancelona High school, and at that time secured employment with an oval wood butter dish factory, making wooden boxes. His next employment, at the age of seventeen years, was as a brakeman on the work train of the G. R. & I. system, and he carefully saved his earnings, being thus able to assist his parents in buying a home at Mancelona. From this employment he was given charge of a switch engine, and later, until 1906, played professional baseball and worked at tallying lumber and in the produce business until finally he saved enough money to gratify his ambition. From his boyhood days it had been his desire to become a physician, and whenever he was able he associated with medical men, and was a student of medical works, also assisting Doctor Beaver in the capacity of bookkeeper and being frequently called upon to dress wounds and assist in small operations. In 1906 he found himself possessed of enough money to enter the Michigan College of Medicine, at Detroit, which closed in 1908, and at that time he became a student in the Detroit Homeopathic College, where he put in two years on *materia medica* and two years on homeopathy. During his last year at college he found his funds disappearing, and so accepted an internship at Grace Hospital, to which he was appointed by Dr. Oscar Lasuere. Notwithstanding these added duties, he graduated as valedictorian of his class in 1910, with his desired degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After leaving college, Doctor O'Brien assisted Doctor Beaver, of Mancelona, for a time, and then came to Pellston and opened an office and engaged in practice. Thirty days after his arrival Pellston was visited by a small-pox epidemic, and the Doctor was prevailed upon to accept the position of health officer, in which capacity he fought so fearlessly and capably that the disease was stamped out. He so won the confidence of the people of the village that in May, 1913, he was elected mayor without opposition, and in 1914 was re-elected. Formerly a Republican and a delegate to the state convention of that party, in 1912, he followed Colonel Roosevelt into the Progressive movement and assisted in the organization of the state ticket of the new party. He has been offered substantial support by prominent men if he will agree to become a candidate for the legislature, and there is not the slightest doubt but that he would make an excellent official, being a fearless advocate of the principles he considers right and thoroughly conscientious in each work he undertakes. Fraternally, Doctor O'Brien belongs to Elks Lodge, No. 629, Petoskey, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Loyal Order of Moose.

Doctor O'Brien is a member of the American Medical Association and the Michigan State Medical Society. Primarily a general practitioner, he has specialized to some extent in the diseases of children and is also doing some notable work in salvarsan treatment in the cure of paresis. Doctor O'Brien is an active, wide-awake executive and is bending every energy toward the building up of Pellston and the development of the surrounding country. He is also patriotic in support of his country and has already offered his services to the United States as an army surgeon in case of war with Mexico. He is unmarried.

The following is an appreciation of Doctor O'Brien as printed in a local newspaper: "When Pellston was practically isolated from the world because of an epidemic of smallpox, the villagers made Dr. Edward J. O'Brien president of the town. That's where he got the title 'Mayor of Pellston,' as he is known from the 'sun kissed shores of Superior to the sin cussed shores of the metropolis,' as Fred Wetmore once remarked down at Lansing. President O'Brien immediately turned his attention to the sanitary condition of the town and hasn't been idle since. That is the reason why, when members of the state board of health made an investigation, instead of finding fault with the village officials, they turned out words of commendation. Doctor O'Brien could stand on the beach of the Atlantic and still be six feet above the sea level; he is thirty-five years old, of exemplary habits, physically sound and an advocate of eugenics. Although he sees no evil in the tango or the maxixe, he is still single. His reputation as a physician and surgeon is more than local and he is a success in his profession.

"Despite the duties of his large practice he has had time to mix with people. In fact, the doctor is never happier than when he is with friends. He never lacks for company. The local labor organization, although he is a professional man, regard him as their own and on Labor day he has full charge of all celebrations. The boundaries of Pellston don't limit his friendships, either. He is well known in Detroit and other cities. Congressman Woodruff, of Bay City, never lets a season go by without spending a week fishing with 'Mayor' O'Brien. Besides being mayor he is county physician. Also he was largely responsible for the defeat of the \$225,000 county bonding proposition holding that roads that bring the market closer to the farmer are better than auto boulevards.

"He knows the significance of the hour of 11 p. m., and in order to help along the state convention of the B. P. O. E. to be held at Petoskey, June 23, 24 and 25, the Elks of that city have put him on the publicity committee. This story, however, is not the opening of his campaign to

bring all the Elks to the north the last week of the sixth month. In fact, when it comes to personal publicity, the 'mayor,' president, county physician and doctor scores the only failure of his life."

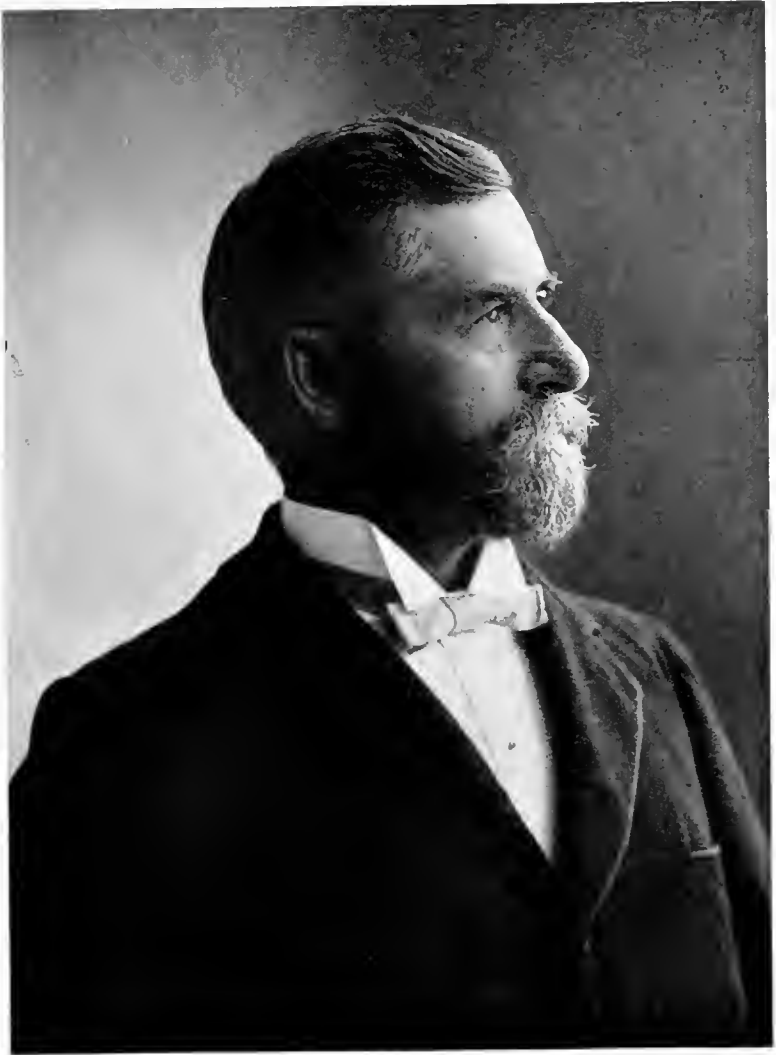
FRANK L. FRIEND. A life of earnest effort, high ambition and stern determination, crowned eventually by success, is exemplified in the career of Frank L. Friend, of Harbor Springs. In young manhood he was employed in the lumber camps of Petoskey, and the hard, unremitting labor of his position made him determined to rise among the world's workers and to gain a place of independence. That his ambitions have been gratified is demonstrated by the fact that he is at the head of one of his community's thriving business enterprises, that he is a prominent factor in local and county politics, and that he possesses in the highest degree the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Frank L. Friend was born in Sanilac county, Michigan, January 9, 1870, and is a son of Benedict and Barbara (Hunt) Friend, the former of whom died in 1889. Benedict Friend was a prosperous farmer of Sanilac and Emmet county for twenty years, but in the spring of 1881 removed to Sheboygan county, remaining six years, and then located on a homestead where he passed away. The third in a family of nine children, of whom one is deceased, Frank L. Friend was eleven years of age when he accompanied his parents to Sheboygan county and there attended school until 1885. He was but fifteen years old when he started to farm with his father and in 1890, following the elder man's death, went to Petoskey and secured employment in the lumber camps. There he remained as a driver of teams and in other capacities until 1894, but his ambitions were set higher than mere laboring, and he turned his attention to clerking for the firm of H. A. Easton & Company, hardware merchants, with whom he continued until 1903. In that year Mr. Friend came to Harbor Springs and entered into a partnership with J. E. Walroud, opening a general hardware business, his capital consisting of what he had saved at Petoskey and some money made in judicious real estate investments. The business prospered from the start, and under Mr. Friend's excellent management has become one of the leading ventures in the village, constantly employing four men. Mr. Friend owns a fine home at Harbor Springs, in addition to other realty, and is known as an able business man, with an excellent reputation for integrity. Although his opportunities for an education were few during his boyhood, he has been a great reader and a keen observer of men and events, so that he has today a broad knowledge on a variety of subjects worth while. Politically a Democrat, Mr. Friend has been very active locally and is, no doubt, destined to become a factor in county and state politics. In 1906 and 1907 he served in the capacity of village assessor, and in 1910, 1911, 1913 and 1914 was elected treasurer of Harbor Springs. Fraternally, he is connected as a charter member with Petoskey Lodge, No. 923, Knights of Columbus, and his genial and obliging manners have gained him a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Friend was married in 1898 to Miss Susie Ellen Cassidy, daughter of Frank and Bridget (McGuinness) Cassidy, farming people of Bliss township, the former of whom died in 1902. Mrs. Friend is essentially domestic in her tastes and devoted to her home, but has ever been ready to answer any worthy call, and like her husband, has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

JACOB PRINCE. One of the oldest living and most honored pioneers of Alpena is Jacob Prince, who has been identified with this section of Michigan for forty years or more, and has made an honorable record both as a business man and citizen. Mr. Prince is now past the age of

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H. H. Barcus

fourscore years, and his career has been one of unusual variety, including experience on the Pacific Coast during the years following the discovery of gold, a long time spent in the lumber industry of both Maine and Michigan and in merchandising and other lines of enterprise.

Jacob Prince was born April 20, 1833, at Pittsfield, Maine, a son of Levi and Margaret (Libby) Prince. Both parents were of English lineage, and Jacob was one of a family of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters. The only survivors are now Jacob and Henry W. Jacob Prince had a common school training of a very limited character, since his early years were spent at a time before the organization of public schools in the modern sense of the term, and his education was more practical than a result of book training. He lived on his father's farm, and continued in its work and management until his father passed away.

About 1860 at Pittsfield Mr. Prince married Angeline Jane Pushor, daughter of Bryant and Hannah (Starbird) Pushor. Mrs. Prince was born in the same locality as her husband, and she and her brother, Hiram, are the only survivors of a family of five children. Both her father and mother died near Pittsfield, and the former was a farmer.

Mr. Prince after his marriage engaged in merchandising at Hartland, Maine, and spent about two years in that location. In 1855 he left the quiet environment of the country about Pittsfield and started for the Pacific coast to hunt gold. Most of this journey was made by boat, though a portion of the distance was covered by team and wagon. After three years in the gold fields he returned to his old home in 1858, crossing the Isthmus of Panama on the railroad. In 1872 Mr. Prince left Hartland, Maine, and went direct to Alpena, Michigan. At that time Alpena had no connection with the outside world by railroad, and Mr. Prince and his family arrived by boat. He found employment almost at once in the scaling of logs in the lumber woods, and during several summer seasons he was employed in the lumber mills. Fifteen winters were spent as a log scaler, and during the summer seasons he was chiefly engaged in merchandising, part of the time for others and part of the time for himself. Later he became connected with the store owned and operated by his son-in-law, and for the past seven seasons has kept up active work largely in superintending the operations of men employed for street grading and other improvements in the city. He is a man who has always been busy, and his own home in which he resides is a product almost entirely of his own labor and skill as a carpenter.

Mr. Prince has three living children, while two are deceased. They are: Frank; Carrie, wife of Alexander Rensberry; and Laville, with the Michigan Laundry at Alpena. In politics Mr. Prince is a Democrat, and has stood by that party since casting his first vote before the war.

WILLIAM W. BARCUS. A prominent and old-established real estate man of Muskegon, William W. Barcus has been identified with this city in a successful and public spirited manner for over thirty years, and is numbered among those who have been instrumental in helping promote many projects for the upbuilding and progress of the community.

William W. Barcus was born in the state of Ohio, on August 17, 1837. The ancestry on the paternal side goes back to James Barcus, a native of Maryland, from which state he moved to Ohio, where he died. Still further tracing the ancestry, it is known there were two brothers of the Barcus family, who came from England with Lord Baltimore, and became settlers in the original Province of Maryland. From those two brothers, all members of the Barcus family in America have sprung. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Barcus was William Williams, a native of Pennsylvania, who lost his life while serving as a soldier in the War of 1812.

The Williams family is also of English stock. William Williams married Miss Gean Gregory, of an old English family. The parents of William W. Barcus were Daniel and Sarah Jane (Williams) Barcus, both natives of Ohio. The father was born in 1800 and died in 1878, while the mother was born in 1813, and died in 1883. They were married in Ohio in 1836, and in 1844 moved to Pennsylvania. The father by trade was a weaver, and continued to live in Pennsylvania until his death. In business he was fairly successful, and was always esteemed as a useful and influential man of his community. There were eight children in the family, and three are now living, the other two being: Benjamin G., who is a carpenter in Pennsylvania; and H. T. Barcus, who is a saw maker, now in charge of sawmills in Pennsylvania. The parents belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, and the father was a staunch Republican, from the beginning of that party.

William W. Barcus had a common school education in the state of Pennsylvania, completed with a course in a commercial college at Pittsburg in 1861. He then started out in life without capital, and through his energy and individual ability has made his success. His first work was as a bookkeeper, and he was employed in that vocation for a long period of years. Finally he was promoted to the place of manager for his company, lived some years in New York City, and then represented the firm in Chicago. In 1881 he moved to Muskegon, where he joined his brothers in the manufacturing of circular saws, under the firm name of Barcus Brothers. That was a successful establishment, and did a large business especially during the high-tide of the lumber mill industry. In 1894 Mr. Barcus established a real estate and insurance office, and for almost twenty years has been continuously and successfully identified with that line of enterprise. He has handled large quantities of real estate in the city and vicinity, and represents some of the leading insurance companies. A special feature of his business is the making of real estate loans.

In 1863 Mr. Barcus married Miss E. J. Jaquette, a daughter of Nathaniel Jaquette, a native of Delaware, where the Jaquette settled in an early day. Nathaniel moved from his native state to Pennsylvania, where he died. By trade he was a shoemaker. Mr. and Mrs. Barcus had only one child, Clarke J., who died at the age of twenty-eight. The family attend worship at the Methodist Episcopal church, and for more than forty years, Mr. Barcus has been closely affiliated with the Masonic Order being a past master of his lodge. His politics is Republican.

ALBERT L. POWER. It was through the great lumber industry that Albert L. Power performed his chief service as a business man of Michigan. He was one of the pioneers of Alpena, and his death in that city about ten years ago bereaved the community of one of its oldest and best esteemed residents. He had been an officer in the Union army during the war, and throughout his life lived up to the fine ideals of a true soldier.

Albert L. Power was born at Tioga, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1838, a son of Sullivan and Lucie (Adams) Power. The common schools gave him his early training, and after graduating from the high school he took a commercial course at Mt. Clemens, Michigan. His practical business experience may be said to have begun when he was employed as a clerk in a store at Mt. Clemens. In early manhood the war broke out, and in the first year he enlisted in Company I of the Ninth Michigan Infantry as sergeant, and later was lieutenant. Subsequently he was advanced to the rank of captain and commanded a company in the Forty-second Infantry, a colored regiment. His service lasted from the first year of the

war until 1865, and with a record of efficiency and fidelity as a soldier he returned to Michigan and brought his wife to the pioneer community of Alpena. At that time Alpena had no connections by railroad with the outside world, and only three boats arrived each week. After some experience in merchandising, Mr. Power took up lumber inspection, and became one of the oldest and most experienced men in that department of the lumber industry. He was a useful man to his employers in whatever capacity he worked, and enjoyed prosperity and esteem. He was chief of the fire department here for twenty-five years. His death occurred in October, 1903.

Early in his career he was married at New Haven, Michigan, to Mary O. Phelps, daughter of Edward C. and Catherine (Leonard) Phelps. Her family were residents of Mt. Clemens, her father having been one of the pioneers to establish a home in the wilderness of the vicinity. It was in Mt. Clemens that Mr. Power and his bride spent the first years of their married life. To their union were born two daughters: Catherine L., the wife of Byron N. Persons; and Alice L., who is unmarried. The late Mr. Power was affiliated with the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of the Maccabees, belonged to the Congregational church, and in politics was a Republican.

GUY W. CHAFFEE. On August 1, 1913, death removed from Grand Rapids one of the city's young business men, one who starting life on a modest scale was the chief factor in developing a furniture business that was one of the most prosperous concerns of its kind in that large city. The life story of Guy W. Chaffee contains little that is spectacular, and outside of his early death almost nothing of the element of tragedy. It is a record of fine and continuous business success due to unusual ability and force of character; of continual willingness and much more than ordinary capacity to serve the public where his services were needed for the general good, and of the steady flow of a calm, full current of active goodness toward mankind in general and his immediate associates and employees in particular, with every energy and faculty guided by lofty ideals and dominated at all times by a strong sense of duty.

Guy W. Chaffee was born near Rockford in Kent county, Michigan, March 16, 1873, and was a few months past his fortieth birthday at the time of his death. His parents were Ezra M. and Hannah M. (Young) Chaffee. His father was born in Portage county, Ohio, May 16, 1844, while his mother was born in Courtland, Michigan, in 1849, and the father now lives at the age of threescore and ten in Rockford, in which vicinity he has long been a farmer. During the war he served in Company F of the Seventh Michigan Infantry, and on August 26, 1864, was taken a prisoner and confined in Danville, Virginia, for some time.

With an education acquired in the country schools, Guy W. Chaffee came to Grand Rapids at the age of twenty years, and joined his uncle, R. J. Young, in establishing a modest stock of furniture in the Gilbert block, with a capital of only one thousand dollars. The subsequent development of the Young & Chaffee business was a remarkable record of mercantile success, and at his death Mr. Chaffee left a store of large and successful proportions at 122-128 Ottawa avenue. Much of the success of the firm was due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Chaffee, who was the type of business man who gets more enjoyment out of his regular work than from any other source, and it was in keeping with this characteristic that he often remained on business duty from fourteen to sixteen hours a day. While this concentration of effort was the basic element in his success, he was noted equally for his interest in the welfare of his employees, and his character was one that radiated cheerfulness and ready

sympathy, expressed in many unostentatious acts of practical charity. While personally a modest man, he was aggressive and public-spirited in business and in his support of everything pertaining to the general welfare of Grand Rapids. He was an active member of the Association of Commerce and belonged to the Peninsular Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Plainfield Country Club. Apart from his immediate interests in the furniture store he had considerable money invested in the development of an apple orchard tract in the famous Rogue River valley near Medford, Oregon. His two brothers, Burt K. and Glenn D., were both identified with the Young & Chaffee Furniture Company, and another brother, Owen, lives in Medford, Oregon, and is interested in the orchard industry in that state.

In 1895 Mr. Chaffee married Laila Cain, a daughter of C. O. and Anna S. (Seaver) Cain. Her mother was born in Maryland and her father in Vermont, and the latter was a retail dry goods merchant who came to Michigan when a child, and he and his wife are still living in Grand Rapids. Mrs. Chaffee was their only child. Mr. Chaffee and wife had two children: Wendell and Guy, both now in school.

A concise tribute to the life and character of the late Guy W. Chaffee was thus rendered editorially by the Grand Rapids *Herald*: "No man lived in vain or crosses the bar with life work undone who leaves the memories that are cherished by Guy Chaffee's friends and by his city."

HUGH R. MELEN. One of the oldest residents of Alpena is Hugh R. Mellen, who established a home there forty-five years ago, and has not only been closely identified with business affairs, but has also become known for his faithful public services. He is a progressive citizen, and his influence can be counted upon to favor any movement calculated to bring greater development and improvement to his section.

Hugh R. Mellen was born November 13, 1843, in county Argenteuil, Province of Quebec, Canada, the only son and child of James and Martha Ann (McNeil) Mellen. The father died about 1868, the mother lived with her son until her death, and he was not married until after she had passed away.

Hugh R. Mellen had a very limited education as a boy, and his uncle being a carpenter took him in and gave him a thorough training in that trade. That was Mr. Mellen's regular line of work until about 1884, and he then turned his attention to the construction of mills as a millwright. Mr. Mellen arrived in Alpena June 26, 1868, and in the subsequent years has witnessed practically every improvement in this part of the state, including the building of railroads, the growth of commerce and industry, and many other changes too numerous to describe. For about five years he was engaged in the general merchandise business at Alpena.

Mr. Mellen married Mary McNeil, daughter of Philip McNeil. They are the parents of one son, William Harlow Mellen. Mr. Mellen has served Alpena as a member of the school board, belongs to the Congregational church, and has affiliation with Alpena Lodge No. 199, A. F. & A. M. In politics he has always been a Republican in national affairs, but labors effectively for progressive government and improvement in local matters irrespective of party affiliations.

MELVIN E. TROTTER. Some fourteen years ago, in a dingy, little room at No. 95 Canal street, there was established in Grand Rapids the first home of the City Rescue Mission. Its allurements were few; the furniture of which it could boast was necessarily of the plainest and cheapest kind. The financial resources of its founders were meagre; the idea was a new one, and the people who were in a position to aid had not

yet become enlightened as to the necessity of such a work. But behind the movement, and in charge of it, was an earnest, conscientious and determined young man of forceful character, who from the first had the utmost faith in its ultimate success, and who was ready to sacrifice his every personal ambition to the furtherance of the work to which he had given himself. Three years before, Melvin E. Trotter had been converted at the Pacific Garden Mission, and so zealous had he shown himself in his labors that he had been chosen to assume the gigantic task of establishing on a firm basis a house of God which would extend its influence into the depths and assist the erring ones of the great city to once again attain the paths of righteousness and clean living. The difficulties were discouraging in their profundity; the obstacles which arose on every side were such as to have broken the spirit of a man of lesser calibre; yet the young zealot, working tirelessly, kept himself ever in the faith, and the shabby, little one-room mission has grown and expanded and increased in prosperity, both financial and spiritual, until today the City Rescue Mission in Grand Rapids has its home in the largest and finest structure of its kind in the country, and the work which it is carrying on is accounted the greatest factor for moral progress and enlightenment in the city. It is not within the province of this review to give a complete record of its achievements, a record of the men reclaimed, or a record of the souls saved. It will be of interest, however, to the thousands who know and love "Mel" Trotter, to relate the salient points in his career, a career no less admirable than it is remarkable.

Melvin E. Trotter was born at Orangeville, near Freeport, Illinois, May 16, 1870, and is a son of William and Emily J. (Lorch) Trotter. His grandfather, George Trotter, settled in Illinois as early as 1829, at which time he bought land from the Government, which he worked with a pair of horses which he had brought from Kentucky. On this property he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death, when he was known as one of his community's most substantial and highly respected citizens. During the Black Hawk War he served with distinction and his entire career was that of a loyal, public-spirited and industrious citizen. Much of his original purchase of land still remains in the family possession. George Trotter married Sallie Shelton, who lived to the remarkable age of ninety-seven years. Charles Lorch, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Trotter, was also a well-known Illinois citizen of early days, and for years was the proprietor of a public market at Springfield. William Trotter was born at Freeport, Illinois, in 1839, and at the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted in the Forty-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he saw service for a short period. His three brothers were also soldiers during that struggle, and one of them, George Trotter, was killed at the battle of Shiloh. At the conclusion of his military experience, Mr. Trotter resumed his trade of barber, at Polo, Illinois, in which he was engaged for twenty years, and subsequently became the proprietor of a hotel at Freeport. At this time he is living retired in that city. He was married at Springfield, Illinois, to Miss Emily J. Lorch, who was born in 1841 in that city, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom seven are living: William, who is engaged in mission work; Mrs. Mamie Bracken, of Polo, Illinois; Melvin E.; Julia, who is single and a resident of Freeport; George W., who is engaged in mission work in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Nels Gaarde, of Burlington, Iowa, wife of the chief clerk to the general manager of the Burlington Railway; and Belle, who is engaged in teaching in the public schools of Freeport. The parents are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Trotter is a charter member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Freeport, and is an active Republican in politics, having served in a number of minor offices.

Melvin E. Trotter received his education in the public schools of Polo, Illinois, and as a youth learned the barber trade, at which he was working at the time of his conversion, January 19, 1897, at the Pacific Garden Mission. He at once threw himself whole-heartedly into the work of rescue, and the next three years were crowded full of various experiences in the slums of the large cities. After three years of preparation of the most comprehensive character, he was sent to Grand Rapids to become superintendent of the City Rescue Mission work of the city. The first meeting was held at the old Ionia street auditorium, now a furniture store, and Mr. Trotter was called upon to speak. In the words of one of the men who attended that meeting, and who has since become a convert: "He didn't know much, but he was bridlewise and would stand without hitchin', and when they put him up to speak he just told them in a slang way how God had saved him from a low life of sin and drinkin' and I guess it made a hit, 'cause the folks gave \$1,100 to open the Mission and Mel was the one the directors chose to run it." As related, the night the Mission opened the crowd was four times too large to be accommodated in the hall, and during the following year there were fifteen hundred conversions. It was soon apparent that larger quarters were needed, but money became scarce, the confidence of the public abated, and the outlook for the little Mission was anything but a bright one. Through it all Mr. Trotter never lost his faith. Laboring energetically, he finally persuaded five men to donate \$500 each, more funds were raised by selling bricks at ten cents each, a lease was secured on the vacant lot across the street from the Eagle Hotel, and within forty-four days there was erected a one-story building with seven hundred and fifty chairs. Two years later it was found necessary to secure more room, and a two-story addition was erected which gave the Mission one thousand chairs, but not only did these not accommodate the great crowds, but there were two hundred children in the Sunday school to be taken care of. It was then decided to secure Smith's Opera House, which for years had been operated as a low-class burlesque house, where vice and drinking were rampant. An extended legal battle followed, but after a determined struggle, during which several Mission supporters held the property several nights with loaded guns, Mr. Trotter and his helpers were triumphant. To use the words of the authority quoted before: "When the 'Cherry Blossoms' came to bloom, they did not even bud." The present structure is one of the handsome edifices of the city, to which it is a credit, and seats eighteen hundred persons. The meetings in the auditorium are but a part of the work. The Sunday school at this time has an attendance of nearly five hundred; the clothes room, the superintendent of which is Mrs. Trotter, furnishes clothes, shoes and other necessities to the needy; house to house canvassing is done; jails and hospitals are visited regularly, as well as the police courts; the Gospel is preached in the streets by enthusiastic workers, not by the old method of horse and wagon, but by an up-to-date automobile, furnished with an organ; mothers' meetings are held, as well as Bible classes for beginners and men's classes; and twenty-six outside missions are conducted by the original home. And behind it all is the constant directorship of a determined, inspired and devout individual, ever ready to do more than his share of the labors which are constantly growing heavy, never too busy to add to the burden of his own work by accepting a share of the troubles of others. With all his accomplishments and achievements, Mr. Trotter is a modest man, although easy of approach. It may give some insight into his character to quote his answer to a question put to him on one occasion when he was asked what gave him the greatest satisfaction as he looked back over the years since his conversion. He said:

"The wonderful lot of men standing for Christ and preaching the Gospel. Nothing gives me such joy as to know that if I never opened my lips tonight, forty doors would swing open, and forty men would be leading a red-hot soul-saving campaign in the missions for which I raised the money." In these missions, it may be stated in passing, there have been raised on an average of \$210,000 annually for rescue work. Mr. Trotter is President of the Brotherhood of Superintendents of Rescue Missions. He is possessed of no mean literary ability, and his book, "Jimmy Moore of Bucktown," is now in its eighth edition. In politics, he is a Republican.

Mr. Trotter was married April 23, 1891, at Dubuque, Iowa, to Miss Lottie M. Fisher, and they had one son, Lynn, who died at the age of two years. Mrs. Trotter, who has been her husband's most valuable and enthusiastic assistant in his God-given work, devotes herself chiefly to the mothers' meetings, and has been successful in accomplishing much of abiding value for the poor women with whom the Mission is always in contact.

WATTS S. HUMPHREY. Of those lawyers who came to the bar during the sixties most have long since laid down their briefs. Some survive in retirement, enjoying the ease and dignity which lives of intellectual activity have earned, while fewer still continue to participate in the struggle which the competition of younger and more vigorous men make more severe and exacting. Watts S. Humphrey is one of the oldest in point of length of practice, at the Michigan Bar. Since 1869, now more than forty-five years, he has been in active practice and for more than twenty years has been identified with the profession in the city of Saginaw. The firm of Humphrey, Grant & Humphrey, of which he is the senior partner, has long held rank as foremost in ability and in extent and importance of practice at the Saginaw bar.

Watts S. Humphrey was born at Perry, Wyoming county, New York, January 3, 1844. His parents were Thomas and Sarah (Sherman) Humphrey, his father a native of Yorkshire, England, and the mother of New York. The Sherman family of English and Dutch stock, had a prominent part in early New York history. Watts Sherman, a brother of Mrs. Humphrey, was the active member of the well known banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Company, of New York city. Thomas Humphrey, during the early part of the last century, gained a successful position as a merchant at New York and in Richmond, Virginia. In the latter city his prosperity was destroyed by fire, and in 1844, he came west to Pine Lake, near Lansing, Michigan, as the western agent for Henry Cleveland, who owned extensive tracts of timber land in this state. Thomas Humphrey brought his family with him and settled on a piece of timberland, cleared off the trees, and began life at the bottom of the ladder as a farmer. His settlement at Pine Lake near Lansing occurred three years before Lansing was made the capital city of Michigan. He succeeded in a modest way, gave his children a good education, took his part in local affairs, was highly respected and died in 1873 at the age of sixty-nine. His wife lived to the age of seventy-five, passing away in 1880. Thomas Humphrey served as township clerk in Michigan for more than twenty-years and was a staunch Republican from the organization of that party.

There were only two sons in the family. George Humphrey was the oldest and both were educated in the public schools and at the agricultural college of Michigan. Both brothers went from Michigan to serve as soldiers in the Union Army. Their enlistment occurred about the middle of the war. George Humphrey was with the Twentieth Michigan Infantry, spent six months as a prisoner in Salisbury prison,

fought in thirty battles, and was paroled from prison at the close of the war. Watt Humphrey joined the First Michigan Cavalry in Custer's Brigade, had a horse shot from under him on one of the days of the Wilderness battle, was wounded at Trevillian Station, and was discharged from Harpers Hospital at Detroit, in April, 1865. Returning home after his military service, he began the study of law with S. L. Kilbourne of Lansing, in April, 1867.

In the fall of the same year entering the University of Michigan, he was graduated Bachelor of Laws, in the Spring of 1869. His choice for a place to practice fell upon Cheboygan, where for twenty-one years he had his home and was steadily rising in rank as a lawyer and man of affairs. The greater part of this time his practice was individual, but in the latter years he took in as a partner Mr. Edwin Z. Perkins, making the firm of Humphrey & Perkins. Mr. Humphrey's career as an office holder was confined to two terms as county treasurer of Cheboygan county. His politics since he cast his first vote has been Republican. Moving to Saginaw, in December, 1890, Mr. Humphrey on the first of January following became associated with Robert McKnight and George Grant, making the firm of McKnight, Humphrey and Grant. Three years later, the election of Mr. McKnight, as judge of the Tenth Judicial district caused the senior member to retire, and for a time, the title of the partnership was Humphrey & Grant, and afterwards Humphrey, Grant and Smith, the junior member being Charles S. Smith, who soon afterwards died and his place was taken by Orlando H. Baker. Two years later Baker's death occurred, and the firm of Humphrey & Grant then continued until January, 1913, when George M. Humphrey, a son of Watts Humphrey, took the third place in the firm, leaving its title as first indicated in this article.

This partnership has a large share of the corporation practice at Saginaw. The firm act as attorneys for the Michigan Central and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the Consolidated Coal Company, the Second National Bank, the Michigan Sugar Company, and other large interests.

Mr. Humphrey recently retired as president of the Michigan State Bar Association, a position which indicates his high standing in the legal fraternity all over this state. Mr. Humphrey is vice president and a director of the Saginaw & Manistee Lumber Company; director and secretary of the Waacaman Lumber Company at Bolton, North Carolina; and has interests in mining and smelting companies in Arizona.

For more than forty years Mr. Humphrey has been a Mason and holds a life membership certificate with Cheboygan Lodge No. 283, A. F. & A. M.; also has taken the Royal Arch and Commandery degrees, and belongs to the Shrine. His social membership includes the East Saginaw and Country Clubs, also the Hunting Club. Hunting and fishing have been his chief pastime, and nearly every year he takes a trip to the salmon streams in Quebec, and since 1892 has been one of the Saginaw Hunting party that take a yearly hunt on the prairies of Dakota and Saskatchewan. In the spring of 1870 Mr. Humphrey married Miss Cordelia Fisher, who was born in Ohio, but was reared in Lansing, a daughter of Henry Fisher. The three children of this marriage were: Mina, widow of Thaddeus S. Varnum, at one time editor of the *Detroit Evening News*; Mrs. Varnum is now a well known writer on historical subjects, and current events, is also connected with the State Historical Society, and a regular contributor to the press. Arthur T. Humphrey, lives in New York City; Effie G. is the wife of Guy Lamont, a prominent lumber manufacturer of Bay City, Michigan. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Humphrey was married at Cheboygan,

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Michigan, January 3, 1888, to Miss Carrie Magoffin, who was born in Wisconsin, a daughter of Rev. James Magoffin, a minister of the Episcopal church. This marriage has brought four children, namely: George M. Humphrey, a graduate of the University of Michigan, in the law department, and junior member of the firm of Humphrey, Grant & Humphrey; Gladys M.; Winifred S.; and Watts S. Humphrey, Jr.

GEORGE GRANT. The second member of the Saginaw firm of attorneys, Humphrey, Grant & Humphrey, George Grant has been a practicing lawyer for the past thirty years, and belongs to an old family in western Michigan.

George Grant was born at Ada in Kent county, Michigan, January 9, 1852, a son of James and Isabelle (Spence) Grant. The parents both natives of Scotland, settled in Ada township of Kent county in 1851, where the father followed farming. James Grant was born in 1813 and died at the age of eighty-nine years in 1902. The mother died at the age of sixty-eight. There were nine children five deceased, and those living are: William Grant, a farmer in Ada township of Kent county; George Grant; Albert, a merchant at Alexandria, Indiana, and Robert S. Grant, a business man in Chicago.

The public schools and the Grand Rapids high school furnished George Grant his preliminary training, and after graduating from the Ypsilanti Normal, he taught school six years at Almont, Lapeer county, Michigan. His law studies were pursued in the offices of Wheeler and McKnight at Saginaw, and his admission to the bar came in 1883. Since then he has been practicing at Saginaw, and for more than twenty years has been associated with Mr. Watts S. Humphrey. Mr. Grant is a member of the Michigan State Bar Association and is president of the Saginaw Bar Association. His Masonic membership included all the degrees of the York Rite, the Knights Templar, and he belongs to the Shrine. His church is the Congregational. A Republican in politics, he has steadfastly refused any nomination, but has worked and interested himself in many ways for the welfare of his party.

Mr. Grant was married in July, 1878, to Miss Mary S. Fowler, a native of Ingham county, Michigan. Of their three children, two died in childhood, and the only survivor is George Grant, Jr., now associated with the Michigan Glass Company.

ELLIOTT D. PRESCOTT. A native son of Michigan who has here found ample field for definite and worthy achievement and who is today one of the representative citizens of Muskegon county, where he is the able and honored incumbent of the office of judge of probate, Judge Prescott is specially eligible for representation in this history of his native state. He was born in Kent county, Michigan, on the 11th of October, 1864, and is a son of Langford G. and Adelia D. (Van Norman) Prescott, the former of staunch English lineage and the latter of Holland Dutch descent in the agnatic line. Langford G. Prescott was born in Oswego county, New York, in 1833, and his wife was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, in 1840. He was reared and educated in the old Empire state and as a young man he came to Michigan, where he became one of the pioneer agriculturists of Kent county, where he reclaimed and developed a productive farm and where he was a citizen of prominence and influence in his community. Langford G. Prescott was a man of high ideals and exalted integrity of character, and as a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church he utilized his powers for the aiding and uplifting of his fellow men, as he served with earnestness and fervid zeal as a local preacher of the religious denomination of which both he and his

wife were most devout adherents, their marriage having been solemnized, in Kent county, in September, 1803. When the dark cloud of civil war cast its gruesome pall over the national horizon Mr. Prescott tendered his services in defense of the Union. He enlisted in a Michigan volunteer regiment but after one year of service he was compelled to retire from the ranks, his honorable discharge having been accorded on account of his physical disability. His parents, Price H. and Rebecca (Thomas) Prescott, likewise were natives of the state of New York, and they were representatives of sterling pioneer families of that commonwealth. They passed the closing years of their lives in Michigan, to which state they came when well advanced in years. Rev. Ephraim and Phoebe (LaClair) Van Norman, the maternal grandparents of Judge Prescott, immigrated to America from France and they first settled in Canada, whence they came to Michigan in the pioneer epoch of the history of this state. Mr. Van Norman was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, was a man of strong individuality, much intellectual power and utmost devotion in the work of the ministry. He was a circuit-rider, or itinerant minister, of the Methodist church in the early days of Michigan history and continued his consecrated and zealous labors for many years, besides which he long had charge of a church of this denomination in the vicinity of Grand Rapids. He finally removed to Kansas, where he measureably repeated his pioneer experiences and where both he and his wife maintained their home until their death. The parents of Judge Prescott continued residents of Kent county until the close of their lives, the father having passed away in 1869 and the mother having been summoned to eternal rest in 1878.

Judge Prescott was about five years of age at the time of his father's death and his devoted mother passed to the "land of the leal" when he was fourteen years old. Under these conditions he early became largely dependent upon his own resources and had no meager fellowship with adversity. He attended the public school as opportunity presented, but his broader scholastic discipline was acquired through self-application and his advancement indicated his alert mentality, his integrity of purpose and his definite ambition. He proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors and for twelve years was a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of his native state. Thereafter he devoted four years to the newspaper business, as editor and publisher of a weekly paper at Ravenna, Muskegon county, and through this journalistic experience he definitely broadened his mental ken and acquired facility in the directing of public sentiment and action, his paper having been influential in the community in which it was published. Judge Prescott came to Muskegon county as a boy, shortly after the death of his loved mother, and here he has maintained his home for virtually forty years, within which he has achieved much and accounted well for himself and to the world. No citizen of the county can claim more secure vantage-ground in popular confidence and esteem, and for many years he has been influential in connection with public affairs.

From the time of attaining to his legal majority Judge Prescott has been found aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party and he has been an effective exponent of its principles and policies. The initial service rendered by him in public office was his administration in the position of township clerk of Laketon township, Muskegon county, and later he served seven years in the office of justice of the peace in Ravenna township. In the meanwhile he devoted close attention to the study of law and acquired excellent knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, though he has never applied for admission to the bar. In 1902 he was elected to the responsible office of judge of the probate

court of Muskegon county, and of this position he has since continued the efficient and valued incumbent, his administration having been marked by scrupulous fidelity, circumspection and careful adjudication of all matters of trust that come within the province of his office.

In his home county it may be said with all of consistency that the circle of Judge Prescott's friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances, and as a citizen he is most loyal and public-spirited. He is affiliated with the Masonic lodge and chapter in his home city of Muskegon; is past exalted ruler of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; is past master of Muskegon Lodge, No. 140, Knights of Pythias; has passed official chairs in the lodge and encampment bodies of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and is affiliated also with the Independent Order of Foresters.

In the year 1887 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Prescott to Miss Margaret Storrs, who is a daughter of the late Major Charles E. Storrs. Major Storrs was a gallant soldier and officer in the Civil war, in which he served as a member of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry. He was mustered out with the rank of major, after three years of valiant and faithful service. He participated in many important engagements marking the progress of the great conflict between the north and south and was somewhat severely wounded in an engagement at Snicker's Gap, Virginia. After the close of the war he established his home in Ottawa county, where he lived until 1876, when he moved to Mason county. He moved from there in 1882 to North Muskegon, Michigan, and there he and his wife passed the residue of their lives. Judge and Mrs. Prescott have six children, whose names and respective ages, in 1913, are here indicated: John S., twenty-five years; Charles, twenty-three years; Frank H., twenty-one years; Roy A., nineteen years; Harvey E., thirteen years; and Alice M., nine years. The eldest son is now engaged in the practice of law in the city of Battle Creek, and is one of the representative younger members of the bar of Calhoun county.

FRANK M. RATHBUN. Establishing his residence in Battle Creek, the metropolis of Calhoun county, about the close of the Civil war, Hon. Frank M. Rathbun contributed in generous measure to the social and material development and upbuilding of the city, where he became an influential factor in both public affairs and business circles, and where his exalted character and worthy achievement gained him inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem. For many years prior to his death he was known and honored as one of the leading citizens of Battle Creek, and not the least of his services in behalf of the city was that rendered during his incumbency of the office of mayor. Of the pitiable accident that resulted in his death the following account was given at the time of his demise, and the statements are worthy of perpetuation in this memoir:

"On December 29, 1893, Mr. Rathbun left his home in good health, and entered the store of Ranger & Farley. He made his way toward the office, beside which was the unguarded opening of the freight elevator. In the darkness he did not realize his danger, and he stepped into the opening, through which he fell into the basement of the building. Besides sustaining a broken leg he received internal injuries, and, while conscious but a few hours thereafter, he survived two days. He passed away on the night of December 31, 1893, just as the old year was passing out."

In all that implies true nobility of character Mr. Rathbun was admirably fortified, and his death was looked upon as a matter of personal loss and bereavement by the citizens of Battle Creek, where he had long lived and labored to goodly ends. Mr. Rathbun was born in Laurens township, Otsego county, New York, on the 20th of November, 1844, and was a representative of a family that was early founded in that state, the origi-

nal American progenitors having settled in New England in the colonial days. The parents of Mr. Rathbun passed the closing years of their lives on their old homestead farm in Otsego county, and there the subject of this memoir grew to maturity under the invigorating discipline ever involved in the basic industry of agriculture, the while he duly availed himself of the advantages of the common schools of the locality. When about twenty-one years of age Mr. Rathbun went to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he completed a full course in the celebrated Eastman Business College, in which he was graduated. After his return to the parental home he soon found that his ambition lay in a line aside from the vocation to which he had been reared, and under these conditions he responded to an invitation extended by his cousin, Henry Potter, who had established a home in Battle Creek, Michigan, and who assured him that here were offered excellent opportunities for the winning of independence and prosperity through individual effort. With very limited financial resources, Mr. Rathbun came to Battle Creek about the close of the Civil war, and here he found employment in the lumber yard of the firm of Potter & Gilman. Within six months he had advanced to a position of distinctive trust and responsibility and in the meanwhile he had formed the acquaintance of William H. Mason, another employe of the firm. In 1867 the two aspiring young men formed a partnership and became the purchasers of the business with which they were associated, the lumber yard having been situated on the site of the First Presbyterian church of the present day. Concerning the advancement made by Mr. Rathbun the present writer had previously prepared the following account, which is reproduced, therefore, without formal marks of quotation:

When he thus initiated his independent business career Mr. Rathbun's available capital was about \$500, and he effected the loan of a sufficient amount to cover the remainder of his share of the purchase price of the business, in which connection he assumed the obligation of paying interest at the rate of ten per cent. The firm of Mason & Rathbun continued operations under this title until James Green was admitted to partnership, whereupon the title was changed to Mason, Rathbun & Company. The enterprise was continued in the original location until 1886, when removal was made to a larger and more eligible site, on South Jefferson street. Mr. Rathbun continued his active identification with the business until the time of his death. Diligence, progressive policies and keen business acumen were salient features in his career as a man of affairs, and he was known as one of the most substantial business men of Battle Creek for many years prior to his death.

At the time that overtures were made for establishing in Battle Creek the manufacturing plant of the Advance Threshing Machine Company, Mr. Rathbun was one of the foremost in advocating the enterprise and giving it requisite support, though many other leading citizens considered the venture hazardous or of questionable value to the city. He became one of the stockholders of the new concern, in which he invested \$10,000, and he was a member of the original board of directors, a position which he retained until his death, the while he had the satisfaction of seeing the enterprise develop into one of the largest of its kind in the United States, besides proving one of the most valuable agencies in furthering the industrial and commercial progress of Battle Creek. The scope of the enterprise may be appreciated when it is stated that the plant and business were sold, in December, 1911, to the Rumley Company, of New York city, for a consideration of more than \$3,000,000.

Mr. Rathbun also gave his influence and co-operation in the support of other enterprises and measures projected for the general good of the community. He was a member of the directorate of the Citizens'

Electric Light Company and was a stockholder in various other local corporations.

An effective and unfaltering advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, Mr. Rathbun became one of its leaders in Calhoun county and he was called upon to serve in various offices of public trust. He was for several years a member of the city board of aldermen and also gave most efficient service during his incumbency of the position of supervisor of Battle Creek township. He was finally given further and distinctive assurance of popular confidence and esteem in that he was elected mayor of Battle Creek. He served one term and gave a most progressive and acceptable administration. Within his term as chief executive of the municipal government were compassed many public improvements of enduring value. He was a member of the board of aldermen at the time of his death, as representative of the Second ward.

The religious faith of Mr. Rathbun was that of the Congregational church, of which both he and his wife were zealous and devoted adherents. He contributed liberally to the support of the various departments of religious work and was a trustee of the Congregational church of his home city at the time of his death. He was one of the organizers and charter members of the Athelstan Club, and was affiliated with the local organizations of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Concerning Mr. Rathbun the following appreciative statements were made in a local paper at the time of his demise: "Mr. Rathbun was a very popular man in Battle Creek, his social nature and affable disposition winning him many friends. His honor in business, his fidelity in public office and his devotion to his friends were qualities which greatly endeared him to his fellow men and made his example one well worthy of emulation. His death was the cause of the deepest mourning throughout the city."

In conclusion are given brief data concerning the idyllic domestic chapter in the life history of Mr. Rathbun. On the 10th of November, 1870, he wedded Miss Mary Hughes, who was born in Brady township, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, on the 12th of September, 1851, and who was a daughter of William and Emma (Prindle) Hughes. Her parents were born and reared at Elmira, New York, where their marriage was solemnized, and they were numbered among the sterling pioneers of Michigan, where they established their home about the time the state was admitted to the Union, in the year 1837. They settled in the little village of Battle Creek, and later removed to Kalamazoo county, where the devoted wife and mother died at the age of forty-two years. Mr. Hughes passed the closing period of his life in Battle Creek, where he died in 1882, at the age of seventy-six years, honored as one of the worthy pioneer citizens of southern Michigan. Mrs. Rathbun survived her honored husband and was summoned to the life eternal on the 11th of June, 1911, the following record being worthy of reproduction in this connection: "Mrs. Rathbun was but eight years of age at the time of her mother's death and was reared under the care of a sister, Mrs. Selina Wandell, who survives her. The Wandell family came to Battle Creek nearly a half century ago. With them came the young woman, Miss Mary Hughes, and here began the acquaintanceship which culminated in her marriage to Mr. Rathbun. During her young womanhood the decedent was very popular, because of her sunny and gentle disposition and her cheerful and kindly manner. These qualities matured and strengthened with the passing years, enabling the possessor to draw around her a choice circle of friends, who remained such through life and who will ever cherish in loving memory this noble woman. * * * Though not devoted to social matters, Mrs. Rathbun held an enviable place in these realms, yet she found time to

attend to religious duties and those acts of charity which made her so beloved, no one seeking sympathy or aid having been denied the same by her."

Mr. and Mrs. Rathbun became the parents of four children: Luella R. is the wife of George H. Williams, of Battle Creek; Stephen J. is specifically mentioned on other pages of this volume; Frank J. is associated with the White Automobile Company, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Earl H. is in the employ of the Vogue Publishing Company, in New York city. All of the children were born in Battle Creek and all were afforded the advantages of the University of Michigan.

STEPHEN J. RATHBUN. A native son of Battle Creek, which has ever represented his home, Mr. Rathbun holds secure vantage-ground as one of the substantial business men and liberal and progressive citizens of the metropolis of Calhoun county, and here he is fully upholding the high prestige of the family name, which has been closely identified with the civic and business activities of Battle Creek for nearly half a century. He is a son of the late Frank M. Rathbun, to whom a memoir is dedicated elsewhere in this publication, so that further review of the family record is not demanded in this connection. Mr. Rathbun is treasurer of the Rathbun & Kraft Lumber & Coal Company, which is one of the most important corporations of its kind in Calhoun county and which proves a valued adjunct to the business activities of Battle Creek.

Stephen J. Rathbun was born in Battle Creek on the 21st of September, 1876, and his early educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native city. Here also he completed a course in the Krug Business College, which was then one of the leading schools of the sort in southern Michigan. After his graduation Mr. Rathbun became bookkeeper in the offices of the Advance Threshing Machine Company, of which his father was a stockholder, and he continued with this corporation three years. Soon afterward he enlisted with the local regiment of the Michigan National Guard for service in the Spanish-American war, and mention of this episode in his career will be made in fuller detail in a later paragraph of this review. Mr. Rathbun received his honorable discharge as a volunteer soldier of the United States in September, 1898, and upon his return to Battle Creek he assumed the position of bookkeeper for the pioneer lumber firm of Mason, Rathbun & Company, of which his father had been one of the organizers and was a member at the time of his death, in 1893. In January, 1899, Mr. Rathbun associated himself with Arthur J. Kraft in the purchase of the old and substantial business enterprise with which he had thus become connected, and the business was forthwith reorganized and was incorporated under the title of the Rathbun & Kraft Lumber & Coal Company, the present official corps of which is here designated: Frederick Wells, president; Edward Henning, vice-president; Stephen J. Rathbun, treasurer; and Arthur J. Kraft, secretary. The company has a well equipped planing mill, with the best of modern facilities in the handling of general work and the manufacturing of interior finish, sash, doors, blinds, etc. The company has control also of an extensive business in the dealing in lumber, lath, shingles and other building supplies, and handles hard and soft coal, gas coke, cement, brick and plaster. The office and yards are established on South McCamly street and it has justly been stated that the concern "controls a business that is not exceeded in scope and importance by any of similar character in southern Michigan, the while its high reputation for effective service and honorable dealings constitutes its best commercial asset." Mr. Kraft is a business man of much initiative and executive ability, has been deservedly successful and has at all times held inviolable

place in the confidence and esteem of the community in which he has lived from the time of his birth and in which he has gained a position as a representative citizen of liberality and progressiveness.

Mr. Rathbun is a zealous supporter of the Democratic party and has given effective service in behalf of its cause, as a worker in its local ranks. He has been a frequent delegate to its county conventions in his home county and also to the conventions of this congressional district. In 1899 he was appointed alderman from the Second ward of Battle Creek, as successor to his business associate, Mr. Kraft, who removed to another part of the city. He served during the unexpired term and did not appear as a candidate for re-election. He was chairman of the city board of health during the memorable smallpox epidemic in Battle Creek, in 1899, and did much to aid in preventive and controlling measures. In the autumn of 1902 Mr. Rathbun received the Democratic nomination for representative of Calhoun county in the state legislature, and his spirited canvass, combined with his personal popularity to give him a gratifying support at the ensuing election, in which he ran far ahead of his ticket, though unable to overcome the large Republican majority normally given in the county.

In 1896 was effected the organization of Company D of the Second Regiment of the Michigan National Guard, and of this Battle Creek company Mr. Rathbun became a member at the time of organization. In 1898 he enlisted with his company and regiment for service in the Spanish-American war, and the command was mustered into the United States service as the Thirty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry. The command was mobilized at Island Lake, Livingston county, and thence proceeded to Tampa, Florida, at which reserve camp Mr. Rathbun was promoted corporal of his company. The regiment was assigned to the command of General Shafter, but did not go to Cuba, as its transport vessel became disabled just at the time when it was needed. This contretemps led to the transfer of the regiment to Fernandina, Florida, whence it later went to Huntsville, Alabama, and from this latter place it finally returned to Island Lake, Michigan, the members of the regiment having uniformly expressed regret that they were deprived of the privilege of participating in the military operations on the stage of action in Cuba. Mr. Rathbun received his honorable discharge in September, 1898, and thereafter continued for several years his active association with the Michigan National Guard.

Mr. Rathbun was reared in the faith of the Congregational church, but he now attends and supports St. Thomas' church, Protestant Episcopal, of which his wife is a communicant. He is an appreciative and popular member of the Athelstan Club, a representative civic organization of Battle Creek, where he likewise is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Knights of Pythias, including the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan, an adjunct of the last mentioned organization. Aside from his association with the Rathbun & Kraft Lumber & Coal Company, he is vice-president of the American Motor Company, one of the important industrial corporations of Battle Creek. Mr. and Mrs. Rathbun have a most attractive home at 59 Orchard street, and the same is known for its generous hospitality.

The 12th of September, 1890, gave record of the marriage of Mr. Rathbun to Miss Julia Henning Frazer, who was born in the city of Chicago but reared in Battle Creek. She is a daughter of Sidney and Mary (Henning) Frazer and a granddaughter of the late David Henning, who was an honored and influential citizen of Callhoun county and who was president of the Battle Creek Gas Company at the time of his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Rathbun have two children, David Henning and Mary Louise.

WILL ZETUS SEARLE. The career of Will Z. Searle of Petoskey has a number of interesting distinctions. He is the pioneer jeweler of that city, and he is one of the local business men who have possessed the faculty of increasing their own capacity to serve the public in proportion to the growth and development of the city, and it can now be truthfully said that Mr. Searle is proprietor of the largest and best jewelry establishment in northern Michigan, with a store that would be a credit to a city of any size in the United States. During his early career as a jewelry merchant, Mr. Searle had a varied and eventful experience. He was in the habit of visiting many lumber camps and sawmill towns, carrying his stock in trade with him, and his genial and optimistic nature, his skill as a performer on the clarionette, and his straightforward and reliable methods of doing business made him a welcome guest wherever he traveled. He was never molested or robbed in spite of the fact that he carried goods to the value of several thousand dollars. He could count his friends by the hundred among the rough lumbermen of the north, and so loyal were they to him that it would have been dangerous business for anyone to have interfered or molested "little Will Searle," as he was familiarly known in that region. Besides his success as a business man Mr. Searle is one of the best known Masons in the entire state of Michigan, and is regarded as one of the most active and energetic factors in the history of Petoskey.

Will Zetus Searle was born in Ingham county, Michigan, June 20, 1859, one of the two children of Jesse O. and Frances (DuBois) Searle. Both parents were natives of Delaware county, New York, the father born on June 17, 1811, and the mother in 1832. The father died in 1884 and his wife in 1876. His father was a physician and surgeon and for forty years was engaged in active practice at Leslie, Ingham county, having been educated for medicine in New York city. He was a prominent Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics a Republican.

Will Z. Searle attended the public schools of Leslie, and at the age of fifteen left high school to begin an apprenticeship at the jeweler's trade. After his earlier experiences in different parts of Michigan, he first came to Petoskey in 1882, spent two years with J. S. Coffman, and for a year was located at Mason, after which he returned to Petoskey, which has since been his permanent home and business headquarters. In recent years Petoskey has outgrown its earlier distinction as a lumber town and has become prominent as a resort center of northern Michigan, with visitors to the number of about thirty thousand every summer who come from all over the United States. Mr. Searle has developed his business both to serve the permanent population and also the large annual influx of resorters, and through his acquaintance with prominent people all over the country and his thorough business management has a store with few equals in the state. His establishment is one that requires the skilled services of seven employes, and he also conducts an ophthalmic department for the testing of eyes and fitting of glasses. Mr. Searle graduated in 1895 at the Chicago Ophthalmic College, and recently his son has completed similar training and is the active head of this department.

Mr. Searle has held more offices (fifty-eight) and probably has done more in behalf of the Masonic fraternity than any other one man in Michigan. His local membership is in Durand Lodge, No. 344, A. F. & A. M.; Emmet Chapter, No. 104, R. A. M.; Petoskey Council, No. 52, R. & S. M.; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 36, K. T.; Saladin Temple of the

Mystic Shrine at Grand Rapids; and with his wife is affiliated with Beulah Chapter, No. 63, O. E. S., and with Queen Esther Shrine, No. 15, of the White Shrine of Jerusalem. He has been identified with the Masonic Order for upwards of thirty years, and among the important offices held by him with length of service are the following: High Priest, four years, 1890-94; Worshipful Master, two terms, 1889-90; Thrice Illustrious Master, 1895 to 1905; Eminent Commander, 1898-99; and Prelate since 1908. Mr. Searle has been a trustee and steward of the Methodist Episcopal church for a quarter of a century, and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. Searle was married at Mason in Ingham county, April 14, 1886, to Miss Carrie Hawley, who was born at Mason February 23, 1863, one of the two children of Silas R. and Lodeska (Case) Hawley, her father a native of New York and her mother of Ingham county, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Searle are the parents of two children, Jessie L., born June 12, 1888; and Granville O., born January 3, 1890.

Granville O. Searle spent two years in the Petoskey high school and one year in the Northern Illinois College of Ophthalmology, graduating in the class of 1913. He passed the examination of the State Board, and has since been identified with his father, having active charge of the Ophthalmic Department. He was married in June, 1913, to Miss Etta Dent of Petoskey, daughter of Eugene and Mary (Mathews) Dent, natives of New York State. The son has taken the Chapter Degrees in Masonry, belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church.

CHARLIE GAY. The veteran editor and founder of the Big Rapids *Pioneer*, Charlie Gay, is not only one of the oldest active journalists in Michigan, but one of the prominent citizens of the state, and probably has been as influential in moulding public opinion and upholding the best standards of civic morality and promoting business prosperity in Mecosta county as any other one man.

Charlie Gay was born at Cuyahoga Falls, Summit county, Ohio, November 12, 1837. The common and graded schools afforded him a substantial elementary education, but he left at the age of fifteen and began a more practical career in a printing office at Warren, Ohio, where he soon became proficient, not only as an old-style compositor, but in the different details of newspaper management and editorial and news writing. In 1856, when less than twenty years of age, Charlie Gay came to Newaygo, Michigan, and spent six years in the office of the *Newaygo Republican*. Settlement and development were proceeding rapidly in western Michigan at that time, and in 1862, in view of the prospects of Big Rapids, Mr. Gay took a survey of that field with the idea of establishing a county journal. On the 17th of April, 1862, was issued the initial number of the Mecosta county *Pioneer*. His newspaper was begun at a momentous time, when the country was in the throes of the Civil war, and when every business enterprise was more or less uncertain.

Mr. Gay started his paper, not as a rank partisan journal, but under the sterling motto "The Union, the constitution, and the enforcement of the laws," principles which he faithfully exemplified as long as those ideals were the most vital in the existence of community or nation. He also made himself and his paper a vigorous influence for the promotion of local prosperity, and as advancement along every line, and an examination of early files of the *Pioneer* shows that the community had an exceptional record for moral cleanliness, and in this the journal was one of the most valuable factors.

The *Pioneer* was the first paper published in Mecosta county, and until August 1, 1867, was issued in a folio of twelve columns. It was

then enlarged by two additional columns, and in 1870 increased in the same proportion, becoming a paper of nine columns. In July, 1874, its press style was converted to a seven column quarto, and at this time the title was changed to the Big Rapids *Pioneer*. On August 1, 1881, the paper was first issued as a daily, and the daily and weekly editions have since continued. The *Pioneer* has, for more than fifty years, been conducted in accordance with the principles on which it was established, and has won a position second to none in the state, measured by its size and the country which it normally serves and influences. In the editorial policies of the paper there is nothing vacillating, nor undetermined, and the readers are never left to guess at the position held by the paper in its editorial expression.

Mr. Gay has a long record of public service. In the spring of 1869 he was elected the first recorder of the city of Big Rapids, and in 1870 was elected to the office of county clerk, a post he held eight consecutive years. He was town clerk from 1864 to 1869, excepting one year, and was justice of the peace from the organization of the township until 1869. Politically he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and has been a radical and positive Republican, both as a private citizen and as a newspaper man, ever since. His wife has lived in Big Rapids as long as he has, since the spring of 1862. In the earlier years she was prominent in social affairs, and is an active worker in the Order of the Eastern Star, both she and her husband having Masonic affiliations. Mr. Gay and wife have one daughter, Mrs. W. E. Hoit, of Big Rapids, and one son, Fred, of Berkeley, California. There are also four grandchildren.

RUFUS F. SKEELS, Oceana county's representative in the legislature, a former prosecuting attorney and for the past two decades one of the most prominent men in the community's political, professional and social life, was called to the home beyond on the 13th of February, 1914. He was recently declared the most available candidate for Congress from his district and was one of the ablest attorneys in western Michigan. He practiced law at Hart and Muskegon for a number of years, and was accorded a large and profitable practice.

Rufus F. Skeels was born on a farm in Oceana county, September 15, 1873, a son of Rufus W. and Louisa (Ball) Skeels. The Skeels family has long been identified with America, and its early members were substantial and worthy citizens, as the following brief lineage will indicate. Jonathan Skeels, born in the province of New York in March, 1721, was married August 11, 1743, to Abigail Slosson, of Cortland county, New York. Jonathan Skeels, a son of the above Jonathan, was born November 17, 1764, was one of the American patriots who early took part in the Revolutionary war, and was in camp with Washington at Newburgh on the Hudson. He married Joan Wood, and died in Cortland county, New York. Rufus Skeels, a son of Jonathan last mentioned, was born in Rensselaerville, Albany county, New York, and married Ruth Beach. This Rufus was the great-grandfather of the Rufus F. Skeels of this sketch.

Rufus W. Skeels, the father, was born near Cleveland, Ohio, August 9, 1835, and died July 1, 1907. Educated in Ohio, he left home at the age of fourteen and had a venturesome and exciting experience on the western plains, joining the company of scouts under Buffalo Bill and participating in many frontier fights. In 1854 he established his home in Oceana county, Michigan, and from his settlement cut the first road into Muskegon from the north. For seven years he lived alone in his log cabin until he had cleared a farm and made ready for a home of his own. The home which he reclaimed from the wilderness remained



Rufus F. Skelton.

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his place of residence till two or three years before he died. Of his children only one is now living: Charles F., who is with the Michigan State Tax Commission. The senior Mr. Skeels was a Republican in politics, and was several times honored with local offices, having been at one time a prominent candidate for the office of sheriff of Muskegon county. As a business man he was very successful. When he came to Michigan he bought land from the government at a dollar and a quarter per acre, and he left a large estate, chiefly in lands. His death occurred at Holton, where he was well known.

Rufus F. Skeels grew up and received a common school education in Oceana and Muskegon counties, attending the Muskegon city schools and the Ferris Business College of that city. In 1891 he graduated from the Flint Normal College and Business Institute. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to practice in Newaygo county in 1893, but before entering the practical work of his profession attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was graduated from the law department in 1894. Mr. Skeels was in practice with F. W. Cook of Muskegon for one year, but his health failing he spent a year on a farm, which gave him his wonted health and vigor. Resuming his practice in 1896, at Hart, he rapidly advanced to a position of leadership and in the few years intervening he built up a practice excelled by but few attorneys in Western Michigan. On the day he was twenty-three years of age he was nominated for the office of prosecuting attorney and was elected and served for two terms. After continuing in private practice for six years Judge C. W. Sessions appointed him to fill a vacancy in the office of prosecuting attorney, and at the close of his appointed term was elected for two more terms. From that time he devoted himself assiduously to his law practice at Hart.

On the 26th of June, 1895, Mr. Skeels married Miss Bertha Millin, a daughter of Robert J. Millin, an Oceana county farmer. They became the parents of three children: Ethel, Corinne and Helen, all of whom are in school. The family are members of the Congregational church. Mr. Skeels was a past master of Wilton Lodge No. 251, F. & A. M., at Hart, a charter member of Oceana Chapter, No. 148, R. A. M., and a member of Hart Chapter, No. 60, of the Eastern Star. As a Mason Mr. Skeels served two years as S. D., two years as J. W., two years as S. W., and was W. M. in 1912. Owing to his election to the legislature, Mr. Skeels thought it his duty to decline to serve another term which no doubt would have been accorded him without a dissenting vote. In all that pertains to impressive, beautiful and correct ritual work Mr. Skeels certainly had few equals. His resourcefulness for every emergency was instantly equal to the occasion. His rendering of the ritual, whether in the lodge room or on public occasions was fervid and eloquent. It had the spirit of his order, the soul of its interpreter and the eloquence of his personality.

Mr. Skeels' funeral was conducted under Masonic auspices from the First Congregational church, Hart, Michigan, Rev. G. H. Hancock, a Mason of high standing, officiating, paid a glowing tribute to the deceased which moved all hearers to depths seldom reached even on similar occasions. About one hundred fifty members of the order were in line and many distinguished visitors from around the state were present to do him honor.

He was a past consul of Oceana Camp No. 4519, M. W. A.; belonged to Golden Rod Camp No. 1743, R. N. A.; and to Mark Satterlee Camp No. 28, S. O. V.

For a number of years Mr. Skeels was a leader in Republican politics in his section of the state. He served on the Hart school board, and

was always ready to sacrifice his private interests in behalf of the public welfare of his community. While in the state legislature he served on the judiciary committee, and was second ranking member on the committee on revision and amendments of the constitution, and was a member of the committee on the Houghton College of Mines and chairman of the horticultural committee. Mr. Skeels had been in the house but a few days when he made one of the most telling speeches delivered throughout that entire session, thus attracting attention from the press throughout the state. He was the author of a bill which became a law creating an experimental farm department, applying to all the counties of the state, and which will be of great value to the farmers and fruit growers of Michigan. He also led the fight in behalf of the people in regard to the publication of the laws of the state by Michigan publishers. As a private citizen, lawyer or legislator, Mr. Skeels was a vigorous advocate of the people's rights and interests. He seemed to have the proper composition of sturdy conservatism with that sane progressiveism which marks the most influential and valuable leadership.

Mr. Skeels' individual career was begun with less than half a hundred dollars, but contrary to usual experiences the sequel proved that he hardly needed more. His quick and brilliant success soon gave him a competency. His frugality, his conserving of means meant first and most of all to him a home. Later financial success meant little to him except as a safeguard and a means whereby the best home and social life might be enjoyed.

As a nature lover, one who in his inmost nature responded to all the charms of out-door life, Mr. Skeels was preeminent. He was not only an ardent lover of the gun and rod, but possessed rare skill in their use. His annual hunting trips to the Upper Peninsula and his fishing bouts were a part of the conditions of his natural existence. Disease and suffering had made demands upon his strength in the fall of 1913, but upon being asked if he was going to the Upper Peninsula, he replied, "Certainly I am, if I am able to be carried, I am going." He went, got his full quota of deer and came back, as he said, "feeling better."

In the passing away of Mr. Skeels a local publication paid the following tribute to his life and deeds: "More than a year ago physicians had informed him that he was afflicted with Bright's disease, and his span of life was set for but a few months. He heeded their warning to the extent of placing his property affairs in the condition which his business sagacity suggested, but refused to accept their prophecy as to his lease of life, and, with a determination almost indomitable, with a courage so unfaltering as to excite the wonder of all and a cheerfulness that failing strength and racking pain did not disturb, he battled to the limit of his physical resources and then, with calm resignation and joyful expectancy he awaited the sleep in which he passed from mortality to immortality.

"Confronted by the insidious advances of his disease Mr. Skeels went about his work in the legislature with a fidelity and ability that brought him quickly into prominence as a man of exceptional ability, and made him one of the distinguished members of the legislative body. He was a prospective candidate for Congress, and his failing health and untimely death cut short a career which promised to be highly honorable and unusually conspicuous.

"The last months of Mr. Skeels' life instanced a remarkable development of his spiritual nature, and his last day embraced scenes and incidents that will be life-long memories to his family and friends, and left an ineffaceable impression on the whole community. On Thursday

the knowledge possessed him that the end was near, and, although his physicians declared that there was nothing in his condition to suggest an early termination, he asserted his conviction that the end had come and asked that his friends be admitted for a farewell word and hand clasp. His last day was perhaps the fullest and most momentous of his busy life. Although blind from the advance of his disease, his mental faculties were undimmed and his mind, noted for its ready grasp of all subjects which he confronted, seemed illumined by a higher knowledge and he entered into the valley of the shadow of death with such supreme and abiding confidence that he protested at the grief of his friends.

"Yet his friends do grieve. The impressive faith which possessed him seemed like foreknowledge of a greater and more comprehensive life beyond. It consoles the grief and gratifies the affection of family and friends, but in our limited vision it does not altogether reconcile us to our own loss. The strength of a community or nation is in its citizenship, and to take from the family the loving heart and strong arm of the husband and father is a bereavement that no human philosophy can compensate, and to take from the community the intellect, the energy, the commanding force of a man like Rufus F. Skeels impoverishes it beyond any estimate in commercial terms. By his own force of character he had established a place in the community so commanding and well defined that it now stands conspicuously and sorrowfully vacant."

An equal sharer of his life and its varied interests was his wife, and it is fitting that the following reference to her companionship and self-sacrificing love and attention should be appended to the above:

"It requires great responsibilities or great trials, or both, to bring out great lives. How much Mrs. Skeels contributed to their success in life and especially to Mr. Skeels' comfort and cheer in his last trying months can never be known. Hers was indeed a burden which only a heart strong and brave could bear at it was borne by her. While it was crushing out the fondest hopes within, it was never betrayed when hope and cheer from her seemed best. With the inevitable before her as it was, yet there was nothing that care could represent, that forethought could suggest, that skill could apply or that love could prompt, that was left undone. She was his dependence and support and his ministering angel of mercy in the unequal conflict. No man in such a trial could have been more blest than he.

"As a true, noble, resourceful, resolute and practical woman, with all the higher qualities added which language can never translate, the mission which so sadly came to her was so well done that it will forever remain her glory and her crown."

The following tribute to the memory of Mr. Skeels was published simultaneously in four Oceana county papers:

The staunchest, noblest leaf crowned oak
Among the mightiest of its type is felled
Before the fierce cyclonic blast,
While just beside the trail of desolation wrought
Still stands the gray old trunk all verdureless
With mossy arms uplifted toward the sky,
Decaying still while seasons come and go,
Till from the very rock-bound earth its roots
In some calm autumn morn release their hold
And nature, in the fullness of the years,
Gathers unto itself her own.

So the forces of sweet nature in her sterner forms
 And fell disease and human agencies
 Take undue toll on human life. The dimpled babe,
 And he who stumbles on with feeble step,
 Alike pay tribute to that Force—our cause,
 And in whose bosom we shall rest at last.

O aching heart, O finite mind,
 O sufferer stranded on life's rough uncertain way,
 Ask not of God, nor grope in never lifting darkness on
 To know why this is so. This world
 Will cease to be a world when these things are no more.
 While there is birth, and life and hope
 And human love, will silence come
 To some who wait, to some unwarned,
 To some who in the strenuous years of manhood's prime
 Have risen to high place by worth and deeds,
 Whose path to usefulness, and thus to fame,
 Seems but an easy conquest in the fitness of the man
 For highest place,—the servant of his fellowmen.

O may it not be richer in the sum of human life
 That fondest ties are sundered than that they had never been?
 O, will there not be sweeter blending of the souls of earth
 Into the great unknown because love cannot die?
 And O what riches is the heritage of those
 Who, living on till God's good time shall come,
 Shall be, at last with them,
 His fruitage in the garnered wealth of heaven.

O brother, idolized by those who knew thine eloquence and power—
 Thy breadth of mind and vision clear on questions of the hour,
 We saw in thee great things in store as leader in our State,
 To help us on the upward way to deeds sublime and great.

O brother, naught else in the world thy highest aim sufficed
 Except that first thy home should be an earthly paradise.
 As husband, father, faithful friend in all that made life dear,
 Thy soul to its profoundest depths was pure and true, sincere.

O brother, idol of us all, who knew thee most and best,
 Thy fight for life was victory till came the glorious rest.
 And victory then most sweet of all because to thee 'twas given
 To teach us how the soul can greet the dawning light of heaven.

LLEWELLYN G. WEDGEWOOD, M. D. For the past fifteen years successfully engaged in the practice of medicine at Grandville, Dr. Wedgewood has represented the highest ability and best personal qualities of his profession. He is the type of physician whose work has been quietly performed, whether in the routine of daily calls or in consultation practice, and has been notable for his conscientious, efficient work at all times and equal to all demands.

Llewellyn G. Wedgewood was born at Byron Center in Kent county, Michigan, June 27, 1873, a son of Gustavus and Elizabeth (Rice) Wedgewood. His father, who is a retired farmer and merchant, was born in Bangor, Maine, and his wife was born December 9, 1851, and graduated from the Grand Rapids high school in Michigan. The grand-

parents were Amaziah and Elizabeth Wedgewood, the former born in 1802 and dying in 1898, and the grandmother passing away in 1880. The grandfather was a pioneer of western Michigan, and of the successful farmers in Kent county. Dr. Wedgewood's father is a Republican, is past noble grand of the Odd Fellows Order, and well known in the community about Grandville. The doctor is one of four children, the other three being Eugene, Randall M. and Lora L. McLenethan.

Dr. Wedgewood was educated in the Grandville high school, graduating in 1895, and soon afterwards entered the Detroit College of Medicine, which gave him the degree of M. D. in 1899. Since that time he has been identified with his old home community of Grandville, and has a large practice. For ten years he served as health officer, and is well known in fraternal organizations, having taken thirty-two degrees in the Scottish Rite in Masonry, belonging to the Mystic Shrine, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Woodmen of the World and the Gleaners. In politics he is a Republican.

Dr. Wedgewood was married February 4, 1900, to Edith Ferrand. She was born November 15, 1875, and died December 6, 1912. Their two children are: Gladys, born December 17, 1900; and Mildred, born August 13, 1902. Dr. Wedgewood was married May 9, 1914, to Mary Preston, of Grandville, Michigan.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE CLEMENTS. For a period of more than twenty-five years Mr. Clements has been engaged in manufacturing at Bay City, and during the greater part of this time has been president of the "Industrial Works," an enterprise that is regarded as one of the largest in the Bay City manufacturing district, and is one of the most important of its kind in the country. The principal products of the plant are wrecking, locomotive and station cranes, pile drivers, transfer tables and rail saws. The company maintains branch sales agencies in a number of American cities and one in Montreal, Canada.

William Lawrence Clements was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, April 1, 1861, a son of James and Agnes (Macready) Clements. Educated in the public schools of his native city, Mr. Clements was graduated in 1882 from the scientific department of the University of Michigan, and since 1887 has been engaged in manufacturing at Bay City. The Industrial Works are to a large degree an enterprise of his own making and development, and since 1898 he has been its president. Mr. Clements is also a director of the First National Bank of Bay City and of the Bay County Bank. Since 1909 he has held a position on the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, and in politics is a Republican.

On February 7, 1887, occurred his marriage to Jessie N. Young of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

HON. GEORGE HUGGETT. For more than forty years George Huggett has been an active member of the Eaton county bar, and now enjoys the distinction of deanship in that section of the Michigan bar. By his learning, industry, ability and character, Mr. Huggett held a high rank among the ablest lawyers of his time, and is no less valued in the community as a liberal minded and enterprising citizen.

Of English descent on both sides of his house, George Huggett was born at Pittsford, New York, June 27, 1842, a son of Thomas and Mary (Wickham) Huggett, both of whom were natives of England. In 1854 the parents moved from New York to Michigan and settled in Calhoun county, where the father continued his career as a farmer, and it was in the wholesome environment of rural life that George Huggett grew up

and received the early training and impressions which have modeled his character. He was twelve years of age when the family came to Michigan, and his early education was acquired by attendance at district school during the winter time, and at work on the farm in the summer.

When he was eighteen he was qualified to teach, and was a capable instructor of a roomful of children for number of terms, both before and after the war. During the last year of the Civil war Mr. Huggett enlisted in the First Michigan Cavalry, and went with that command to the western frontier and saw some service against the Indians.

His earlier years had been taken up with winning a livelihood, getting a foothold in the world, and he was twenty-five years of age before he was able to crystallize his ambition for a professional career by beginning actual study.

In the fall of 1867 Mr. Huggett entered the office of Mr. Martin S. Brackett at Bellevue, and after three years of reading and observation in the local courts was admitted after examination to the bar in 1870. Mr. Huggett first practiced at Bellevue in partnership with his instructor Martin S. Brackett. In 1876 the election of Mr. Huggett to the office of prosecuting attorney of Eaton county caused him to dissolve partnership with Mr. Brackett and remove to the city of Charlotte, which has been his home and center of practice now for upwards of forty years. As a lawyer there are many points at which he has excelled, and both in civil and criminal practice, and before a judge and jury and in the office, has enjoyed distinctive prestige and success. Something of his characteristics as a lawyer and citizen was described by a contemporary in the bar as follows: "He is a great student. In summer he usually rises at daylight and works in his garden, in which he takes great pride, having one of the most attractive homes in the city, the shrubbery and flowers in his yard being always particularly beautiful in the summer. After this recreation in preparation for the day, he spends the remaining hours among his books or in study or in consultation at office, or in the business of the courts. He has the absolute confidence of the people, and is strictly upright in his dealings. He never leads a man into litigation, but advises him to keep out of it if possible. He is candid in his statements and stands as high as any man in the county, both as a lawyer and as a citizen. He is a safe man to know and a great help in the educational affairs of the town."

His public career has been one of importance. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Michigan legislature from Eaton county. His party affiliations have always been Republican. From 1876 to 1880 he served as prosecuting attorney for Eaton county, and in 1876 was president of the board of trustees of Bellevue. In 1886 he was mayor of the city of Charlotte, and also served on the public library board and is a member of the school board.

At Charlotte from 1879 to 1882 Mr. Huggett was a law partner of Robert W. Shriner, and for the following eighteen years was associated with John M. C. Smith, under the firm name of Huggett & Smith. Later for about two years Roy R. McPeck was his partner, and since then he has practiced alone. Mr. Huggett is a Knight Templar Mason and is active in the affairs of the Congregational church.

On November 22, 1870, he married Mary L. Brackett, a daughter of his first law partner. They are the parents of two children, a son and a daughter. The son, Charles M. Huggett, graduated from the Charlotte high school in the class of 1895, spent two years in the literary department of the University of Michigan, and subsequently graduated from the Columbian Law School of Washington, D. C. Charles M. Huggett is a young man with promise of a brilliant future, and has had unusual oppor-

tunities for training and experience in law and public affairs. William Alden Smith, of Grand Rapids, when he went to congress, selected young Mr. Huggett as his private secretary, and after two years' service to the representative he continued in the same capacity to Mr. Smith when the latter was elected United States senator.

ALFRED E. BOUSFIELD. Through the splendid enterprise of the firm of Bousfield & Company, Bay City now possesses the undoubted supremacy as the center of manufacture for superior grades of wooden ware. No other concern in the country has so complete an organization, manufactures a larger quantity of its special classes of output, and has so extensively developed its distribution of product. Much of the success of this concern may be credited to its progressive and energetic president, Alfred E. Bousfield, whose reputation for business ability has long been established, and who is also known as a staunch worker for community welfare.

The Bousfield family was one of the first to engage in the woodenware business on an extensive scale, and they began operations many years ago in Cleveland, Ohio. The members of the present firm are sons of John Bousfield, who founded the business in Cleveland. Alfred E. Bousfield and his brother Edward F., under the name of Bousfield & Company, in 1875 purchased a woodenware plant in Bay City which had been established there in 1869 by George Hood. The territory now occupied by the plant covers five city blocks, and upon this are located sawmills, dry kilns, turning and paint houses, warehouses, engine house, offices, stables, booms and other buildings and arrangements for the successful conduct of this monster enterprise. The fire protection consists of a pumping station in the center of the plant, which supplies automatic sprinklers in buildings, and water mains throughout the yards connected with hydrants. There is one central power station with a Corliss engine of five hundred horse power and Babcock & Wilcox boilers. The power is transmitted to the different buildings by what is known as rope-transmission.

The product of the factory consists chiefly of tubs and pails, and in their manufacture the logs are raised from the boom to the mill, where they are sawed into blocks of the required length, then passed through the various kinds of new and improved machinery by which they are cut into staves, loaded into cars which carry them first to the kilns and afterwards to the turning room, all without being unloaded from these cars. The staves that enter this part of the establishment are in the rough, but come out tubs, pails and churns, the bottom of each article being fitted into place by machinery. From this part of the works they are hurried into the paint house, a building three stories in height and 84x100 feet in dimensions, and again machinery comes into play in the decoration, and they are then delivered at the warehouse where they are ready for shipment.

The sawmill proper is a two story building 60x90 feet in dimensions, and is supplied with four circular saws, veneering, bottom-making and cover-making machines, steam carriages for raising logs, and all conveniences and appliances for saving labor. The turning house is also a two-story building, 70x250 feet, and supplied with twenty large lathes, while the warehouses measure 70x450, also of brick construction, and there are other buildings. The dry kilns are 100x225 feet. This business requires the services of three hundred thoroughly competent and skilled machanics, the payroll amounts to more than \$100,000 annually, and the daily capacity of the plant is 7,000 pails and 5,000 tubs, the product being in constant demand all over the United States. James

Potter, the foreman, has been connected with the factory continuously since 1870. The present officers of the company are: Alfred E. Bousfield, president; Charles J. Bousfield, vice-president; and R. E. Bousfield, secretary.

John Bousfield, the father of these brothers, came as a young man to America from England, where he was born, and settled at Kirkland, Lake county, Ohio, where he learned the pail-making and engaged in the manufacture of that article by hand. He afterwards put in water-power machinery, and later moved to Cleveland, where he was the first manufacturer of pails in the west, gradually increasing his business until he was the largest manufacturer in his line in the country, a reputation which his sons have since maintained. The father was associated for some time with John Pool, under the firm name of Bousfield & Pool, Manufacturing Company. In 1875 they met with reverses and dissolved partnership. Subsequently Mr. Bousfield became the organizer of the Ohio Woodenware Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, which was operated until 1881. John Bousfield continued his relations with the business until his death in 1888, at the age of sixty-nine years, although his home remained in Cleveland. He possessed, along with great organizing and executive capacity, a mechanical genius and was the inventor of numerous machines and appliances which are still used in the business. Besides his connection with the line of manufacturing which brought him his original success, he was one of the founders of the Gas Company in Cleveland, and assisted in the organization of two financial institutions, being for some years president of the People's Savings & Loan Bank of that city. A staunch Republican, he was a man of eminent public spirit, and was regarded as a pillar in the Congregational church. John Bousfield married Miss Sarah Featherstone, who was born in England and came to America with her parents, who were farming people of Kirkland, Ohio. Of the ten children born to their union, six are still living: Charlotta A., who is now Mrs. Hamum of Cleveland; Emma L., who is Mrs. Darby, of St. Louis, Missouri; Edward F., formerly connected with the active management of the plant at Bay City and still a stockholder in the Bousfield Woodenware Company; and the three brothers who have already been mentioned as officers of the firm.

Alfred E. Bousfield was born at Fairport, Ohio, January 28, 1855, but was reared and educated in the city of Cleveland, attending the public schools. At the age of fifteen he entered the Mount Pleasant Military Academy at Sing Sing, New York, and two years later entered upon his business career as bookkeeper for a coal company at Cleveland. His first year's experience was followed by his being taken into his father's factory, where he learned every detail from that of the humblest workman to the highest executive position. In March, 1875, in company with his brother Edward, Mr. Bousfield came to Bay City and bought the factory belonging to the Bay City Woodenware Company. It was a small industry, with a good product but with little distribution beyond local limits. The new owners increased the plant five times in capacity and introduced the progressive methods which have always characterized this important industry. In 1890 the entire establishment was destroyed by fire, resulting in the loss of the new buildings and all the stock, representing a financial loss of sixty thousand dollars above insurance. No time was lost in rebuilding, two hundred men were set to work in replacing the plant, and in a short time the site was covered with larger and still more substantial buildings. Business was in operation by October of the same year, and since then has continued without interruption, constantly growing in strength, scope and importance. The

transportation facilities enjoyed by this company are excellent, comprising side-tracks from the works to the Michigan Central and Flint & Pere Marquette railroads, where the concern owns a large number of cars built especially for its needs and of a specially large size. The greater part of Mr. Bousfield's attention has been given to the management of this enterprise, and his success can only be fairly judged when it is known that it is the largest manufacturing concern of its kind in the United States.

Mr. Bousfield, like his father, is more than a manufacturer. He was one of the original stockholders of the Bay County Savings Bank of Bay City, of which he is president, and is a director in the First National Bank. In political matters he is a strong Republican, but has not cared for public life and has contributed his best service to the community by assisting movements of a progressive character. He is fond of outdoor life. His fraternal connection is with the Masons, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree and is a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine at Detroit.

Mr. Bousfield was married in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1877, to Miss Carrie Lockwood, who was born in Dubuque, Iowa, but was reared and educated in Cleveland, where her father, Ira H. Lockwood, was engaged in the oil business. Two children have been born to this union: Charlotte E., wife of F. B. Ward; and Charlotte F. Mrs. Bousfield, a lady of many social attainments, is the organizer and president of the Civic League of Bay City, and very prominent in social and philanthropic affairs. The beautiful family home is on Center street.

NELSON E. GIBBARD. One of the prominent farming men of Eaton county, now retired, but still active in agricultural affairs in the county, is Nelson E. Gibbard, treasurer of the Eaton County Agricultural Society, and a resident of Charlotte, Michigan. Mr. Gibbard has long been a leader in agricultural activities of the county, and has participated in other business enterprises of this city as well. He is a native of Canada, born on a farm November 23, 1848, and he spent the first twelve years of life in his native community, attending the common schools of the place in the winter seasons of the years. When he was twelve he came to Michigan, making his first stop in Brookfield, Eaton county, where he remained for a short time, and then moved on to Charlotte. From there he went to Lenawee county, where he resumed school work in the county, finishing with the high school at Adrian. When he had done with his studies, he moved to Branch county, Michigan, and after a short time there he returned to Lenawee county, stopping in Adrian, where he learned the trade of a shoemaker, continuing in that work until 1877.

It was in that year that Mr. Gibbard first became identified with farm life in Michigan, for he purchased a farm near the city of Charlotte and for three years he applied himself industriously to that enterprise. He then started up in the shoe business, forming a partnership with J. Q. Thomas, under the firm name of N. E. Gibbard & Company. The firm continued in business for four years under that name, when he purchased the interest of his partner and for two years was alone in the conduct of the establishment. He then disposed of the shoe store and bought a farm in Kalamazoo township, where he engaged in farming and stock raising on a large scale, devoting himself to the breeding of Shropshire sheep and Shorthorn cattle and producing a class of stock that was sold widely throughout the state for breeding purposes.

Mr. Gibbard continued with his farming work until 1904, when he moved to Charlotte, and here he has since lived in a comparatively retired manner, though he still retains his interest in the agricultural activities

of the county, and is heard from at intervals as treasurer of the Eaton County Agricultural Society.

Mr. Gibbard has been twice married. His first wife was a Miss Amelia French, a daughter of Edmond French, an old resident of Lenawee county. Six children were born of this union. Five of the number are living today,—here named as follows: Mrs. Fred Eddey; Mrs. Ellison, a resident of Oregon; Arthur E., a salesman in Oregon; Mabel G., living at Brandon, Oregon; and Mrs. Grace Lentz, living on the home farm in the vicinity of Charlotte. In 1912 he was married a second time, when Mrs. Martha E. Moger, a widow, and the daughter of Henry A. Moger, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Eaton county, became his wife. Mrs. Gibbard has one son by her former marriage,—William Coonley Moger.

While Mr. Gibbard was yet engaged in farm life, he was elected a member of the township committee, serving for seven years on that body, the last six years being spent as chairman of the committee. He was for four years supervisor of the first district of Chester township, and has otherwise been active in local politics. He is a Republican and has done good work for the party.

Fraternally Mr. Gibbard is one of the prominent men of the city. He is a member of Charlotte Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. M., Charlotte Chapter No. 682, R. A. M., Charlotte Commandery No. 36, Knights Templar, and of Saladin Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Grand Rapids. For the past seven years Mr. Gibbard has served as treasurer of the Eaton County Agricultural Society, and he has done much toward stimulating the interest of the farming people in the society, and in promoting its work as long as he has been a member of it. He has been a public-spirited citizen all his days, and is highly regarded in the wide circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the county that is his.

EUGENE L. HOWE. President of the Standard Malleable Iron Works, Mr. Howe is the only one of the four original organizers of this company still connected with the business and is at the head of an enterprise which is justly considered among the largest and most important in the industrialism of Muskegon. Mr. Howe started in as a workman in a factory, knows the foundry and general manufacturing business in nearly all its details, and by sheer force of native ability and industry has made himself independent.

Eugene L. Howe, who comes of an old American family was born in Cayuga county, New York, June 19, 1857, a son of John L. and Arminta (Coonley) Howe. The father, who is still living in Iowa, was born in 1829, a son of Otis Howe, who was a native of New York, was a merchant and postmaster at Levanna, and a man of sturdy ability and much influence in his community. John L. Howe's only brother, Austin Howe was killed while a soldier in the Mexican war. John L. Howe during his early life was a carpenter and shipwright, but in 1866 left New York and settled in Iowa, and has been actively identified with farming ever since. He is an active Republican in politics, having supported that party since its organization, and belongs to the Presbyterian church. His wife, who was born in 1835, and is still living, became the mother of nine children, and eight are still living. Her father was Samuel Coonley one of the early settlers in New York State, and a farmer by occupation.

Eugene L. Howe grew up in the country and attended the local schools of Iowa. When fourteen years of age he started out to earn his own living by hard work on his father's farm, and four years later



E. J. Howe

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left home and entered a factory in Chicago, where he learned the pattern-maker's trade. A four-years' apprenticeship prepared him for his own way, and the first year was spent with the Ewart Manufacturing Company in Chicago, as foreman of the pattern department. After that he was superintendent for six years, and then the plant was moved to Indianapolis, where it is still located and is known as the Link Belt Company. From Indianapolis Mr. Howe became superintendent of the Eberhard Manufacturing Company at Cleveland Ohio. That firm manufactured saddlery and carriage hardware. His connection with the business at Cleveland continued for eleven years. In January, 1896, Mr. Howe located in Muskegon, and was one of the four men who organized the Standard Malleable Iron Company, and as already stated is the only one of those four still active in the business. This firm has a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, and after several years in the office of vice president Mr. Howe has taken the chief executive position and his energy and active management are the principal factors in the success of the business. A general line of malleable castings are manufactured and the product is shipped throughout the middle west.

In 1879 Mr. Howe married Miss Eva O. Ladd, a daughter of Otis K. Ladd, a native of Massachusetts and a farmer in that state. To their marriage has been born one child, Eva, the wife of Andrew Weir-engo, who is connected with the Standard Malleable Iron Company at Muskegon. Mrs. Howe is an active member of the Presbyterian church, and his fraternal associations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in politics he is a Republican. All his time is devoted to his manufacturing enterprise.

FRANK STORRS. Now giving all his time to his duties as sheriff of Eaton county, with residence at Charlotte, Frank Storrs has lived in this part of Michigan all his life, and is one of the younger business men and public leaders. His administration as sheriff has been characterized by fairness and efficiency, and he is one of the most popular men in the courthouse.

Frank Storrs was born in Windsor township, in Eaton county, April 1, 1800, third among the sons of William D. Storrs. His father was born in Vermont December 18, 1841, grew to manhood in that state and on coming west found a home at Charlotte, which has been his place of residence for a good many years. The senior Storrs is an expert in the care and handling of farm horses, and has been intrusted with the management of the stables of a number of leading Eaton county citizens. He married Miss Sarah A. Bishop, who was born in Michigan and who died in 1906.

Frank Storrs, after an education in the public schools of Charlotte, started out to work along the same line in which his father had gained success, and has always been more or less closely connected with farming and with stock, especially with horses. At the age of sixteen he was employed by Elisha Sheppard, and took care of the Sheppard stables for a number of years. For three years he was in the service of the Grand Trunk railway while the road was being double tracked. Subsequently he was given charge of the horses of Robert Donovan, and while the latter was serving as sheriff of Eaton county he performed the duties of deputy under Mr. Donovan. His record as a deputy during four years made him a popular candidate for sheriff as successor of Mr. Donovan, and he received the nomination from the Democratic party, and was successful in the race against three other candidates, being elected by a handsome plurality of five hundred and twenty. On January 1, 1913, he entered upon the duties of his office for the term of two years.

On November 28, 1912, Mr. Storrs married Miss Edith M. Bowes, of Charlotte, daughter of Morris D. Bowes. Mr. Storrs has long been a leader of the Democratic party and has done much campaigning in the interest of other candidates. Fraternally he is affiliated with Charlotte Lodge No. 120, F. & A. M.; with the Knights of Pythias and with Charlotte Lodge No. 62, I. O. O. F.

CLARENCE ELMER HOLMES. One of Lansing's best known and most highly honored citizens is Clarence Elmer Holmes, superintendent of the Michigan State School for the Blind, who has been identified with educational work throughout his life. None but an intellect of extraordinary strength and unusual sweep of abilities may hope to earn success in a special field already crowded with keen competitors, and at the same time retain unused and well-balanced faculties for the conception and development of public and social problems. It may be therefore said that Mr. Holmes is a man of more than ordinary powers, for he has not alone attained statewide reputation in the field of education, but has also gained distinction among thoughtful men as an exponent of social reforms.

Mr. Holmes is a member of a pioneer Michigan family and of an old American family of the Connecticut Colony whose coming antedated the Revolutionary War, in which Joseph Holmes, his great-great-grandfather, fought as a soldier, going out at the first call for troops, fighting at Bunker Hill, re-enlisting, and being with Washington's troops at Valley Forge and at the crossing of the Delaware. His son, Joseph W. Holmes, was a surgeon, and both great-great-grandfather and son were graduates of Yale college. The great-grandfather of Clarence Elmer Holmes was Isaac Holmes, who was born at Pomfret, Connecticut, and removed to Columbia county, New York, where he married a Holland-Dutch woman named Whitbeck, who was born in the city of Amsterdam, Holland. Zalmon Holmes, the grandfather of Clarence E., was born in Columbia county, New York, and married Emily Everett, who was born in Tompkins county, New York. From Columbia county, Isaac Holmes removed with his family to Wayne county, New York, and thence to Wayne county, Michigan, in 1832, five years before Michigan became a state. Zalmon Holmes, the grandfather, removed from Wayne county, Michigan, to what is now Delhi township, Ingham county, in 1840, settling on a farm, where both he and his wife died.

W. Irving Holmes, the father of Clarence E. Holmes, was born in Wayne county, Michigan, in 1837, and was three years of age when taken to Ingham county by his parents. There he married Marion North, who was born in Delhi township, the daughter of Harrison North, a Michigan pioneer, who came from his home in Lausing, Tompkins county, New York, to the Wolverine state with his father, Joseph North, in the early thirties, settling on a farm in Ingham county. Joseph North named Lansing township in honor of his old home town in New York, and the city of Lansing subsequently took its name from the township. The mother of Mr. Holmes died in 1866, while the father survived her until 1899. He was a farmer by vocation and was one of the best known and most honored citizens of his community. While the circumstances of his boyhood made his education somewhat limited, by constant reading he became one of the best informed men in the county and was also widely known for his sterling character and public-spirited citizenship. During his younger days he learned carpentering, cabinet-making and wheelwrighting, trades which were also mastered by his father. Mr. Holmes served during the Civil War as a member of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, General Custer's regiment, and had a gallant record.

Clarence Elmer Holmes was born on his father's farm in Delhi town-

ship, Ingham county. He first attended the district schools and later the Lansing High school, walking five miles each way daily to the latter. After two years' attendance at the high school, Mr. Holmes procured upon examination a third grade license and began teaching school, by which means he earned and saved sufficient money to enter the Michigan Agricultural College, where he was graduated in the regular course in the class of 1893. The following year marked the beginning of his career as a teacher in the Lansing High school, subsequently he became principal of that institution, and in 1899 was elected superintendent of the Lansing city schools, a position which he held for three years, and later became a member of the Lansing board of education and was made its president in 1913. Commenting upon his public school experiences, the *New England Journal of Education* said: "Mr. Holmes is the only instance known to the *Journal* of where one man went to school, taught school, became principal of the high school, superintendent of city schools and president of the board of education in one city."

On July 1, 1902, Mr. Holmes was appointed superintendent of the State School for the Blind, and in this capacity has continued to the present time, his administration of its affairs having been marked by constant and helpful reforms. One of the first moves in his administration was to secure for the school recognition as a part of the public school system of the state. The present twelve-grade course was established as a result, and as such it compares favorably with any graded school in the state, and at the present time Mr. Holmes and his associates are working out a one-term post-graduate course which will amount to the same as the two first years of a college course. During the administration of Mr. Holmes the law relating to attendance has been changed, so as to not only include the totally blind boys and girls, but children whose vision is defective to the extent that on that account they were unable to attend public school, the object being to reach a class who formerly were out of school, and by giving these children an education rescue them not alone from ignorance, but in many cases from lives of crime. Every department of the school, including the regular graded school work, the musical course and the manual training, has proven a decided success, and as superintendent of the institution Mr. Holmes is entitled to the highest commendation and gratitude of his fellow men. He is an intensely busy man, with the cares and responsibilities of his charges resting heavily upon him, but has still found the leisure and inclination to be a close and careful student of Michigan history, having made valuable researches into the history of the early Jesuits and collecting a large amount of data, especially that regarding Mackinac Island and the surrounding country. He is likewise interested in and well informed as to summer normal school work. Fraternally, he is prominent in the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and belongs also to the local lodge of the Elks. He is a valued and popular member of the Michigan State Teachers' Association.

Mr. Holmes was married to Miss Louise Knierim, and they have had one son, C. Ross Holmes, a graduate of the class of 1911, University of Michigan, in both the literary and mechanical engineering departments, who is now holding the position of efficiency engineer for the Reo Motor Car Company of Lansing. He married Ruth L'Hommedieu, of the old Detroit family of that name, and who was a member of his class at the University of Michigan.

MARL THERON MURRAY, than whom there is no better known figure in his line of activity in the state of Michigan, and who has exercised a tremendous influence for good in the capacities of secretary of the Michi-

gan State Board of Corrections and Charities, secretary of the Michigan State Penology Commission, and member of the Michigan State Farm Colony for Epileptics and of the Michigan State Eugemics Commission, is a native Michigander, having been born in North Farmington township, Oakland county, Michigan, October 12, 1874, a son of Albert A. and Cetella (Spencer) Murray.

The great-grandfather of Marl T. Murray, an English farmer, emigrated to the United States in the year 1792 and settled in Massachusetts, but subsequently removed to Victor, Ontario county, New York, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was the father of five daughters and four sons, and among these children was Theron Murray, who was born in Ontario county, New York, in 1811. The common schools of his day and locality furnished him with his educational training, and as a youth he worked on a farm and followed other honorable employments which presented themselves. At the age of twenty years he left his eastern home and started for the West, locating first in the present town of Farmington, Michigan. Four years later he disposed of his interests there and located at West Bloomfield, and these lands continued to be occupied by him as a home during the remainder of his career. At the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Murray was married to Miss Rebecca Welfare, of the town of Commerce, and they became the parents of two children: Ozro L., and Albert A., both of whom adopted their father's calling of farming and owned farms adjoining his. He was known as a man of the highest integrity, content to invest his earnings in legitimate business transactions, without thought of endeavoring to increase his holdings by ventures into the field of speculation, and throughout his career was never sued by a man nor did he find it necessary to sue others. He was a Republican in politics, and a Universalist in his religious belief, and won the respect an esteem of his fellow-men, which he retained until the day of his death.

Albert A. Murray, son of Theron Murray, and father of Marl Theron Murray, was born in West Bloomfield township, Oakland county, Michigan, April 1, 1847. He was reared to the occupation of farmer, which he followed throughout his life, and through industry and good management became the owner of a large and valuable property. He held the office of treasurer of Farmington for two years, and in 1887 was supervisor, was prominent as a Republican and as a member of the Masonic order, in which he was master for ten years of Farmington Lodge, No. 151, and was also active in the Grange and ever willing to forward the agricultural interests of his community. Mr. Murray was at one time a member of the Chosen Friends Insurance Company, was a generous contributor and staunch supporter of all good causes, and in every respect was a man who deserved the esteem so universally given him. His death occurred January 26, 1888, and he was buried with Masonic honors at the North Farmington Cemetery. Mr. Murray married Miss Cetella Spencer, who was a native of Farmington township, born January 2, 1854, the third child of Lyman and Rachael (Dunham) Spencer, natives of New York and early settlers of Oakland county.

Marl Theron Murray remained on the home farm until 1884, in which year he accompanied his parents to Farmington, and there ten years later he was graduated from the high school. Following this, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he took a course of two years, but during his second year left the institution on account of the poor health of both himself and his mother. On January 1, 1901, he entered the office of the Secretary of State, at Lansing, as a clerk, and through fidelity and general ability worked his way through several departments of that office to the position of chief clerk of the compiling

department, a capacity in which he acted until 1904. In that year Mr. Murray was appointed deputy state supervisor of the state census, and on January 1, 1905, received the appointment from Governor Warner as executive clerk to the governor and secretary of the State Board of Pardons, positions he held until September 3, 1909, when he was appointed secretary of the State Board of Corrections and Charities. When the legislature of 1913 created the Joint Penology Commission, Mr. Murray was appointed to the secretaryship of that body, and the same legislature also created the State Farm Colony for Epileptics, Mr. Murray becoming a member of that commission. Subsequently, the legislature founded the State Eugenics Commission, of which Mr. Murray was made a commissioner. Recognized as one of the most efficient and thoroughly informed men in his line of activity in the country, Mr. Murray has done and is doing a great work for his native state. A tireless worker, giving of his best in whatever channels his activities are directed, he is constantly looked to for advice and leadership by his associates, and has won a firm place in the confidence of the general public, who have become convinced of his earnestness, conscientiousness and disinterestedness in the discharge of the duties of his various important offices.

Mr. Murray was married to Miss Iva E. Scott, of Farmington, Michigan, daughter of Walter J. Scott. Two children have been born to this union, as follows: Marlene Lucile, and Lindan Walter. Mr. Murray is a member of Farmington Lodge, No. 151, of the Masonic order, of which his father was for many years master.

SAMUEL DANA BUTTERWORTH, for seven years a leading Lansing architect, with an expanding reputation, is the acknowledged originator of a distinctive style of architecture. The large and important projects with which he has been identified have resulted in his being accounted one of the foremost members of his profession in Michigan, and he is also widely known as the inventor of a number of articles which are enjoying a large sale. Mr. Butterworth was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, September 9, 1871, and is a son of Samuel Dana and Anna (Cassidy) Butterworth, the former a native of Roachdale, England, and the latter of Lowell, Massachusetts.

The Butterworth family came to America when Samuel D. Butterworth, the father, was still a small child and located at Lowell, where Mr. Butterworth learned the business of master plasterer and interior decorator, being engaged in contracting in that line for many years, with clients all over the New England states, and recognized as an artist in his field of activity. He died at Lowell, in November, 1912, while his widow still survives and is a resident of that city. Samuel Dana Butterworth, of this review, graduated from the Lowell high school and immediately took up the study of architecture in his native city, following which he entered the office of Stickney & Austin, noted architects of Lowell and Boston. In 1894 he opened an office of his own in the latter city, and three years later was sent by a Boston and New York syndicate to design and build a fire-proof storage warehouse, bank building and hotel for the syndicate at Skagway, Alaska. On his return from that country he opened offices in Boston and Brookline, Massachusetts, but in 1905 came to the West, to become office manager for the prominent Detroit architect, George D. Mason. In 1907 Mr. Butterworth came to Lansing, and for four years was a member of the architectural firm of White & Butterworth, an association which continued successfully until 1912, when Mr. Butterworth withdrew from the firm and opened an independent office. He has since continued alone in the profession, and has met with a success such as is granted only to the leaders in his calling. Mr. Butterworth

has planned and erected many of the very finest residences, business houses, schools and theaters in Lansing and various other parts of the state. Among the residences which stand as monuments to his high talents and ability may be mentioned those of W. H. Newbrough, George Bohmet, William Donovan, Doctor Herron, Donal E. Bates, H. B. Shier and Charles Affeldt. He also erected six apartments for William Saier, an apartment for Elizabeth Ziegler, three stores at Webberville, a theater and store at Carson City, the Digby Hotel at North Lansing, the Ingham County Tuberculosis Building, high schools at Muskegon Heights and Royal Oak, and a theater at the latter place, the new addition to the Tus-sing Building (the largest business and office building in Lansing, in which Mr. Butterworth has his own offices), two moving theaters at Lansing, a home for George Van Buren in this city, and many others. These include only those erected during the past two years, so it will be seen that Mr. Butterworth's business life is an active and energetic one. A man of energetic nature, prolific in his ideas and versatile in his talents, he has forged steadfastly to the front, and has won the reputation of being one of his state's foremost architects solely upon merit. Mr. Butterworth has more than a local name as an inventor, among his inventions being a theater chair, an automobile seat and the Butterworth clinch clamp, the last-named being a most important article, used for the reinforcement of concrete columns, which is on the market and has met with great favor.

Mr. Butterworth married Miss Josephine Brugnall, of Lowell, Massachusetts, who was born in the city of London, England, and was brought to the United States by her parents as a child. Mr. Butterworth maintains membership in Lansing Lodge, No. 33, F. & A. M., and the Lansing Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Since coming to Lansing he has formed a wide acquaintance, and his friends are to be found in business, professional and social circles all over the city.

HON. JOHN WESLEY STONE, justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, is a worthy representative of the dignity and greatness of the state in the domain of the law which he has so highly honored for more than half a century. Although not a native of the state, he came here as a youth of eighteen years and the entire period of his active career has been passed within its boundaries. Judge Stone was born at Wadsworth, Medina county, Ohio, July 18, 1838, and is the son of Rev. Chauncey and Sarah (Bird) Stone, natives of Vermont, of English descent. The paternal grandfather, Benjamin Stone, served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and subsequently became a pioneer of the Western Reserve of Ohio, settling in Medina county, where he passed the balance of his life. The parents of Judge Stone were married in Vermont and came West to Medina county, Ohio, in 1836, there taking up a tract of wild land which they developed into a comfortable and valuable farming property. In 1856 they came to Allegan county, Michigan, and here passed the remainder of their lives, the father combining agricultural pursuits with preaching as a local Methodist minister and traveling to a limited extent when building up churches. Both parents have long since been deceased.

The early life of John Wesley Stone was passed on the farm in Ohio, and during his youth he divided his time between attending the district schools and assisting his father in the work of the homestead. Subsequently he took a course in Spencer (Ohio) Academy, and when sixteen years of age adopted the profession of educator, continuing to teach both in Ohio and Michigan until attaining his majority. In 1856 he came to the state of Michigan, preceding his parents hither, and at first went to work on a farm, although in the following year he obtained a school at Big Spring, Ottawa county. While thus engaged, in 1859, he began the study

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NORMAN B. LAWSON

of law in the office of Silas Stafford, at Martin, Michigan, and in 1862 was admitted to the bar at Allegan. Two years prior to this he had been elected county clerk of Allegan county, an office to which he was re-elected in 1864, and in the fall of 1864 was chosen prosecuting attorney of Allegan county, a position to which he was twice re-elected. At the beginning of his active practice he had become a member of the firm of Arnold & Stone, an association which continued until 1873, the partnership terminating in April of that year when Justice Stone was elected circuit judge of the Twentieth Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Allegan and Ottawa. In November, 1874, he resigned his position on the bench and removed to Grand Rapids, in which city he returned to private practice. He was not allowed to remain for long out of public office, however, for in 1876 he was elected a member of Congress from the Fifth Congressional District, and in 1878 received the re-election. In 1882 he was appointed United States district attorney for the Western District of Michigan, and in 1887 removed to Houghton, Michigan, where he was engaged in private practice until his election as circuit judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit in April, 1890, an office which he held until December 30, 1909. April 5, 1909, he was elected to the Supreme Court of Michigan, beginning January 1, 1910, his term expiring December 31, 1917. As a jurist his decisions have always evidenced a strong mentality, a profound knowledge of jurisprudence and careful analysis, and his strict impartiality has made him popular with the members of the profession throughout the state.

In 1861, at Allegan, Michigan, occurred the marriage of Judge Stone to Miss Delia Maria Grover, the daughter of A. P. Grover. Mrs. Stone died January 25, 1902. To this union there were born five children: Caria M., wife of Fred M. Champlin, of Grand Rapids; Nina and Edith M., living with their father; John G., an attorney at Houghton, Michigan; and Frank D., who died at the age of eighteen years.

NORMAN B. LAWSON. A former Mayor of Muskegon, whose record while in that office was far above the ordinary municipal administration, resulting in many substantial and permanent improvements.

Norman B. Lawson has long been prominent in public and business affairs. He is now one of the leading real estate and insurance men of Muskegon. For a long period of years he was a photographer in Muskegon and elsewhere, but in later years, through wise real estate investments, he has accumulated considerable means. His ability and careful judgment have been important factors in the development of his home city and a large region tributary thereto.

Mr. Lawson was born February 3, 1857, near Ottawa, Ontario. His parents were Andrew and Elizabeth (Bowen) Lawson. His father was a native of Scotland and his mother Canadian born. The father came to Canada at the age of eighteen and went into the lumber woods, in which industry he spent many years. The parents were members of the Methodist church. Seven children came to bless their union. The subject of our sketch was the fourth child. The maternal grandfather was a native of Canada who took a prominent part in the pioneer life of that country. From such hardy stock came Norman B. Lawson, fully imbued with the responsibilities of life, endowed with a robust body and a sterling character which has actuated all his subsequent life.

Mr. Lawson had as his chief equipment for life a common school education received in the schools of his native country. His first vocation was photography and he learned the art when it was comparatively in its infancy. This was followed by some experience in a wholesale dry-goods house, and in 1875 he embarked in the book and stationery busi-

ness at Toronto. This was not the hoped-for success and in 1882 he moved to Muskegon. Here he opened a photographic studio, to which he gave his attention for nearly thirty years. He is well remembered as one of the old-time photographers of Muskegon, and his work may be found in hundreds of homes in the city and vicinity, as good today as the day it was produced. After he moved from Canada to the United States, he spent a short time in the city of Chicago, and also in Detroit, before locating permanently in Muskegon.

In 1905 Mr. Lawson was elected mayor of Muskegon on the Democratic ticket. Normally, Muskegon had at that time a Republican majority of about 1,600. However, such was the platform of principles and the personal popularity of Mr. Lawson that he was returned to office by a majority of 461 votes. So great an influence had the Lawson administration during 1905-6 on the progress and uplift of this municipality that something should be said concerning the definite reforms and improvements inaugurated by Mayor Lawson. It was in every sense a progressive administration, and yet, was remarkably economical. The records of the city will show that he left his office with nearly fourteen thousand dollars in the treasury more than he found when he began his term. At the same time all permanent improvements were of the better class. No poor pavements were laid and no small sewers installed. Mr. Lawson pushed the meat inspection proposition, and secured inspection of milk a few weeks before he left office. Sanitary conditions in the city were improved in every direction. An illustration of his scrupulous honesty was his refusal to accept street-car passes, and his example in this particular was sufficient to induce the members of the council to likewise refuse free transportation on the city lines. The purchase of the so-called market site by Muskegon was another important act of the Lawson administration. The property purchased for this purpose has since become very valuable, testifying in no uncertain terms to the ex-mayor's wise foresight in all real estate transactions. During his term of office a comprehensive plan was inaugurated for creating a park system in Muskegon and throughout the county. Many other items concerning his administration might be enumerated, but enough has been said to indicate the thorough public spirit and broad-gauge character of the man in his connection with all public affairs.

Mr. Lawson has always been active in behalf of his city, and much of his work has brought substantial gain to this community. He was one of those who realized, some twenty years ago, that with the disappearance of the lumber mills other manufacturing plants must be substituted in order that the city might not lose in population or prestige. It was largely through his instrumentality and leadership that a bonus fund was raised to secure additional factories. A similar fund, raised a few years ago, and used by the Chamber of Commerce to carry out projects of benefit to Muskegon, was in no small degree the result of his energy and public spirit. He has concerned himself actively of late in an effort to secure additional railway and interurban transportation for Muskegon, and at the present time is president of the Muskegon and Casnovia Land & Development Company, a concern which has been organized to build an electric road to Saginaw.

In 1910 Mr. Lawson embarked in the real estate and insurance business and this has proved to be a very profitable field for his endeavor. He is now the owner of several choice downtown parcels of realty, chief of which is Muskegon's leading business block, known as the Flatiron Building. As a real estate specialist Mr. Lawson has consummated some of the larger deals, both in Muskegon and elsewhere.

In 1885 occurred the marriage of Norman B. Lawson with Miss

Adele Vestey, a daughter of Dr. Theodore and Elizabeth Vestey. Dr. Vestey was for many years a well known physician at Muskegon. Mrs. Lawson holds membership in the Congregational church and at the present time is the honored president of the Muskegon Woman's Club. In politics Mr. Lawson has always been a staunch Democrat. At the present time he is serving as Supervisor of the Sixth ward of Muskegon, and gives promise of many more years of faithful service to his city and county.

JAMES FRANCIS HAMMELL, chief clerk of the Labor Department and State Hotel Inspector, ex-mayor of Lansing, and an active and prominent Democratic leader of the state, is one of the best known men of Southern Michigan. For a long period one of the leading business men of Lansing, of recent years he has confined his activities to public life, and has become justly accounted one of his state's most helpful and stirring citizens. Mr. Hammell was born on his father's farm near Brighton, Livingston county, Michigan, August 13, 1859, and is a son of the late James and Mary (O'Hear) Hammell. His father, a native of County Louth, Ireland, was a young man when he accompanied his widowed mother and her family to the United States, the little party of emigrants settling in Livingston county, Michigan, where the mother passed away a few years later. James Hammell worked on a farm for a time until he was able to save enough to purchase a property of his own, then choosing his location in the vicinity of Brighton, where his activities continued to be prosecuted until his death in September, 1893. At that time he was the owner of a good and productive farm, which had been brought to a high state of cultivation by Mr. Hammell's industrious and energetic efforts. The mother of James Francis Hammell was born in New York state, of Irish parents, her father being a pioneer of the state of Michigan, who took up land from the United States Government at an early date. This land is now a part of the old Hammell farm, and is now owned by a brother of Mr. Hammell. There the mother passed away in March, 1871.

James Francis Hammell was reared on the farm on which he was born and was brought up to agricultural pursuits and trained to a life of industry and integrity. His education was secured in the district schools of the vicinity and the high school at Brighton, and during several winters after his graduation from the latter, taught country schools, while spending his summers on the home place. In 1880 Mr. Hammell embarked in the retail grocery business at Williamson, Livingston county, but in 1883 disposed of his interests there and went on the road as salesman for the old wholesale grocery firm of Beatty & Fitzsimmons, of Detroit. Two years later he accepted a like position for the Globe Tobacco Company, of Detroit, although previous to this time he had transferred his home to Ionia, Michigan, and in 1889 left the road and engaged in the manufacture of cigars at Ionia, under the firm name of the Hammell Cigar Company, in which his brother, P. J., was also interested for a time. The business grew at Ionia steadily and consistently until Mr. Hammell was employing a force of fifty people, and, seeking a larger field, Mr. Hammell removed the business to Lansing in 1893. Later he closed his cigar factory and organized the Hammell Cracker Company, of which he became president, and while this company was still in business again went into the manufacture of cigars. In January, 1911, Mr. Hammell closed his cigar business, in the meantime having disposed of his cracker interests, and in that same year became identified with the Equitable Life Insurance Company, with which concern he was connected until he became district manager for the Detroit Life Insurance Company, one year later. On July 1, 1913, Mr. Hammell resigned this position to accept that of

chief clerk of the Department of Labor and Inspector of Hotels, an office which he has continued to hold to the present time.

Mr. Hammell has been prominent in Democratic politics in Lansing and the state for many years. He was elected alderman of the city of Lansing from the Fifth Ward, in 1897, and in 1900 became his party's candidate for the mayoralty and was sent to the chief executive's chair. So efficient were his services that he was given the re-election in 1902, and his capable administration of the city's affairs gained him the respect and good will of the better class of citizens. Mr. Hammell subsequently served as a member of the Lansing Charter Revision Commission, and in 1902 his name was presented to the state Democratic convention for the nomination for governor, Mr. Hammell making a good contest and being all but nominated. Again, in 1912, his name was mentioned in connection with gubernatorial honors, but at this time he refused to allow his name to go before the convention.

Mr. Hammell has long taken an active interest in the affairs of the Michigan Traveling Men's Association, of which he was one of the organizers and was the first vice-president chosen, and afterwards was one of the directors of the state organization for fifteen years. He was one of the organizers of Lansing Council of the United Commercial Travelers, and was a member of the state executive board thereof for a period of six years, since which time he has held his present position, that of district deputy grand councilor of the grand council of the state. Mr. Hammell is a devout member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, belongs to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and the Knights of Columbus, of which last he is a grand knight, and also holds membership in the Lansing Order of Elks.

Mr. Hammell was married in 1883, at Williamson, to Miss Eleanor Williams, who was born in Detroit, Michigan, a daughter of Seth Williams, one of Michigan's pioneers. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hammell, namely: James F., Jr., who is manager for S. S. Kreske, of Zanesville, Ohio; and George L., advertising manager for the Cincinnati *Post*, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

HON. RICHARD RAUDABAUGH. Holding distinctive precedence as an eminent lawyer, and wielding a wide influence as a man of affairs. Hon. Richard Raudabaugh is known as one of Lansing's forceful and useful citizens. A strong mentality and determined individuality have so entered into his composition as to render him a natural leader of men and a director of opinion and his services both as legislator and as public servant have been such as to confer dignity upon the bar and honor upon the state. Mr. Raudabaugh was born upon the old family homestead in Center township, three and one-half miles from Celina, the county seat of Mercer county, Ohio, February 19, 1866, and is descended from a pioneer family of the Buckeye state. His father was the Hon. George W. Raudabaugh, who was born at Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1818, and was the son of William Raudabaugh, also a native of Fairfield, whose father went to that county from Pennsylvania when that part of Ohio was still unsettled. William Raudabaugh, the grandfather of Richard Raudabaugh, went from Ohio to the War of 1812, in which he served as a soldier in the American army, and after the close of that struggle returned to Ohio, spending the balance of his life in Fairfield county.

George W. Raudabaugh was reared to agricultural pursuits, and followed farming in Fairfield county until 1842, when he removed his family to Mercer county in the same state. He was a pioneer of that community, as is evidenced by the fact that he was elected justice of the peace of Hopewell township when that township contained but thirteen voters.

He devoted his energies to agriculture until becoming active in Democratic politics, when he was elected county auditor, subsequently county treasurer and finally a member of the state legislature. His public service was ever characterized by a conscientious devotion to the duties of office and a marked appreciation of the responsibilities resting upon him. At his death, in 1895, his country lost one of its most helpful citizens. The mother of Richard Raudabaugh was Catharine Roberts, also a native of Ohio, born at Logan, Hocking county, in 1822, the daughter of Joshua Roberts, a Virginian, who was a pioneer of Hocking county. She passed away in 1881.

Richard Raudabaugh was reared on the old family homestead in Center township, and there his early education was secured as a student in the district schools. He was given better opportunities than the ordinary farmer's son, being sent to the Celina high school, and after his graduation therefrom entered the Ohio State University, where he spent two years. Having decided upon a professional career, he next enrolled as a student of the law department at the Cincinnati University, and in the class of 1891 was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In that same year he was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Celina, continuing in successful practice there until 1900, when, desiring a wider field for his activities, he came to Lansing. During the fourteen years in which Mr. Raudabaugh has been a member of the Michigan state profession he has demonstrated his ability in many important and hard-fought cases, and has gained a substantial reputation as a close student of the law and as a painstaking, able and strictly reliable lawyer. Politically a Democrat, he has actively entered into public life, and since 1907, when he was elected alderman from the Fourth Ward, has been favorably before the public. He received the reelection as alderman in 1900, and in 1910 became his party's candidate for the state legislature, to which he was sent. Although his services were of an eminently satisfactory nature, he met with defeat when seeking reelection in 1912, the so-called "Bull Moose" party movement proving disastrous to his ticket.

Mr. Raudabaugh was married October 13, 1891, at Celina, Ohio, to Miss Susan Fanger, daughter of Christian Fanger of that city. They have no children.

FRANK ELMER GORMAN. Among the well-known younger men of Michigan, few have risen to greater prominence than Frank Elmer Gorman, deputy state treasurer, who for nearly a dozen years has been identified with the state government and by reason of his long tenure in the capital has made hundreds of friends in every county in the state. Mr. Gorman is a native son of Michigan, his birthplace being Forester, Sanilac county, and his natal day March 28, 1874, while his parents are William and Ann (Murray) Gorman.

William Gorman, the paternal grandfather of Mr. Gorman, came to the United States from Ireland with his family in 1850, when the father of our subject was six years of age, and settled after his arrival at Paris, Ontario, Canada. In 1860, William, the son, who had been born in County Limerick, Ireland, came to Michigan, and located in Sanilac county, where he subsequently purchased a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years. During the flourishing days of the lumber industry in Michigan, Mr. Gordon was largely interested in timber properties, and his various ventures met with a full measure of success because of his business acumen. At the present time he is engaged in extensive farming operations at Forester, and has a well improved and valuable property. While his life has been a busy one, crowded with activities of a personal nature, Mr. Gorman has still found time to devote to the inter-

ests of his community, holding various local offices with ability and fidelity and acting as a member of the board of education of Forester for some years. He is a life member of the Sanilac Lodge, No. 237, F. & A. M., and is the oldest living member of that lodge of the order.

Frank Elmer Gorman was reared at Forester and received his education in the public schools of that place and at different normal schools. He remained at home with his father until reaching the age of twenty-one years, and then turned his attention to teaching, being placed in charge of the public schools of Forester and continuing to be thus engaged for a period of eight years. Mr. Gorman's connection with the state government began in 1903, when he entered the state auditor general's office at Lansing, in a clerical capacity, and continued in that department of the state service for three years. Following this, in 1906, Mr. Gorman was appointed a bookkeeper in the state treasury department, with which he has since been connected, winning consecutive promotion through his faithful application to duty and the ability he has displayed in each incumbency. In 1910 he was appointed cashier, a position which he held until January 1, 1913, when he was promoted deputy treasurer. Aside from his official duties Mr. Gorman has few interests, but is not indifferent to the social amenities, and is a popular member of Lansing Lodge, No. 33, F. & A. M., and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Gorman was married September 29th, 1898, to Miss Clara L. Jenkins, daughter of David O. Jenkins, of Forester, Michigan, and they have one daughter: Marguerite Jean, who is thirteen years of age and a student in the public schools.

HON. JOHN WILLIAM HAARER. Even in an age and an enlightened state which recognizes young men and places responsibilities upon them which in the past have been laid only upon the shoulders of those of much longer experience, we seldom find one of thirty-seven years entrusted with the complex details and great trust of the financial end of the administration of a state of some 3,000,000 inhabitants. Such, however, is the confidence placed in the Hon. John William Haarer by the people of Michigan that in the election of 1912 they elected him state treasurer, and that by a handsome majority. Subsequent events have shown that the trust was well merited. Mr. Haarer is a native son of Michigan, having been born at Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, April 21, 1876, the son of John and Catherine (Zimmer) Haarer.

John Haarer is a native of Germany, where he grew to manhood and received a public school education. In the Fatherland he also learned his vocation, that of photographer, and upon coming to the United States in 1861, established a studio at Ann Arbor, there following his calling successfully for many years. Of more recent years, however, he has been engaged in the book business, and still a resident of Ann Arbor, being known as one of that city's oldest and most highly respected citizens. He was married in that city to Catherine Zimmer, who was born in Canada, of German parentage, and she also survives and is well known in the university city.

John William Haarer received ordinary educational advantages in the public schools of Ann Arbor, in which city he was reared, but made the most of his opportunities and through diligent and assiduous application to his studies became remarkably well informed on a number of subjects. As a youth of energy and ambition, he early entered the insurance business, and while thus engaged became actively interested in political matters. His first public service occurred in 1905, when he was appointed deputy state treasurer of Michigan, an office in which he served until 1912, his devotion to duty and recognized ability recommending him to the general public.

In the Republican state convention, held at Detroit in 1912, he was nominated for the office of state treasurer, at the following election defeated his opponents, and January 1, 1913, took office as the youngest state official in Michigan. Mr. Haarer has been equally active in city affairs, and while a resident of Ann Arbor served from 1901 to 1903 as president of the city council. He has an admirable military record, having served in the Michigan National Guard as battalion adjutant, captain, major and assistant inspector general, and is now retired with the rank of major. Fraternally he is connected with Ann Arbor Commandery, Knights Templar and Moslem Temple of Mystic Shrine, at Detroit, and is also a member of the Elks. He enjoys membership likewise in the British Numismatic Society and the Royal Societies Club of London, England.

On January 6, 1903, Mr. Haarer was married to Miss Klara A. Bissinger, who was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, the daughter of Jacob Bissinger and granddaughter of Conrad Bissinger, the latter of whom, it is claimed, was the first German-born citizen to settle in Michigan. To Mr. and Mrs. Haarer one son has been born: John William Haarer, Jr.

DARIUS B. MOON. Among the recognized leaders of the architectural profession in Michigan, Darius B. Moon has won a substantial place because of his extensive and important activities in and around the city of Lansing for many years. Mr. Moon is one of those whom the Empire state has contributed to the professional life of Michigan, having been born on his father's farm in Cataaugus county, not far distant from the city of Buffalo, January 24, 1851, a son of Sands and Mary (Wiltse) Moon, natives of New York. The father was the owner of a large farming property in the East, and was one of the substantial men of his locality, but in 1853 disposed of his interests and came to Michigan, buying wild land in Eaton county, not far from the city of Lansing. During the following year his family joined him, arriving at Lansing, May 1, 1854, and all settled on the farm, which the father was eventually able to bring to a high state of cultivation, making that his home until the end of his life, although he also gave a large part of his attention to the development of wild land in the Grand Traverse Bay section, owning the land where the city of Alma now stands. He died at the close of the Civil War, while the mother survived for some years and passed away when eighty-eight years of age. They had a family of seven sons and two daughters, of whom Darius B. was the youngest.

Mr. Moon was three years of age when brought to Michigan by his mother, and here, while being reared on the home farm, attended the district schools. His ambitions, however, were beyond the limitations of the farm, and as he was not encouraged in his desires for something better ran away from home at the age of sixteen years, and, going to a carpenter a few miles away, started to learn the trade. For three years he worked as an apprentice, receiving a salary of fifteen dollars per month the first year, twenty dollars per month the second year and eight dollars per week the third year, and so rapid was his advancement that before he had attained his majority he was engaged in contracting for himself. The first house he built netted him a profit of \$300, and, with a realization of his need of a more practical education, he took this sum, purchased a scholarship in the Lansing Commercial College, and attended that institution for two winters, 1871 and 1872, in the meantime working at his trade during the summer months. In 1877 Mr. Moon came to Lansing and embarked in contracting in this city, and soon erected a handsome residence of his own. During the following eighteen years Mr. Moon continued contracting in this city and other parts of the state, and all this time was preparing himself for the profession of architecture,

for which he had always cherished an ambition, securing good, practical experience by drawing the plans for nearly every building which he erected. In 1889 Mr. Moon gave up contracting and from that time to the present has concentrated his energies upon architectural work, in which he has met with a success that stamps him as one of the leading men of his calling in the state. Mr. Moon has constructed many of the costliest and most beautiful homes in Lansing and the surrounding cities, having made residence work his specialty, among these fine homes being those of R. E. Olds, Edward Sparrow, Benjamin Davis, Homer Luce, and Frank L. Dodge. He has also erected, among others, the Tussing block and the Olds Motor Company's buildings. Both professionally and in a material way, Mr. Moon has been eminently successful, and has invested extensively in real estate in Lansing, being at present the owner of several valuable properties. He is well known in fraternal circles, belonging to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1877 Mr. Moon was married to Miss Ellen M. Sprague, who was born in Onondago township, Ingham county, Michigan, daughter of Molton Sprague. The mother of Mrs. Moon died when she was born and her father when she was still an infant, and she was reared in the home of Horace L. Olcott, a pioneer builder of Lansing. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moon: Florence, an accomplished musician and successful teacher of music, studied a year in Germany, and is now the wife of John O. Black, of Indiana; Dell B., a successful plumber and gas fitter of Lansing; Princess, the wife of Howard A. Adams, of Lansing, and formerly of Denver, Colorado; and Mary Ellen, who died at the age of fourteen years.

GEORGE L. LE FEVRE, M. D. A member and President of the State Board of Registration in Medicine, Dr. Le Fevre has for more than twenty years been active in his profession at Muskegon, and has gained a place of distinctive prestige as a surgeon, for which his equipment is exceptional. He is at the head of the surgical staff of two of the leading hospitals of Muskegon, and during his career here has been identified with several offices in connection with his profession.

Dr. Le Fevre, who has been a resident of Muskegon since he was fifteen or sixteen years of age, first employed his energies as a clerk in a drug store, and knew all the details of pharmacy and the drug business before entering upon his preparation for medicine. He is in every sense a self-made man and is regarded as one of the ablest surgeons in the state.

George L. Le Fevre was born at Grand Isle, Vermont, on October 22, 1865, a son of Mathias and Eleanor (La Brecque) Le Fevre. The paternal grandfather was Joseph Le Fevre, a native of Montreal, Canada, where he also died. The maternal grandfather was William La Brecque, Eleanor La Brecque, born in New York state February 8, 1838, died in 1912. Mathias Le Fevre was born at St. Anne Des Plains, Quebec, February 24, 1830, and died in 1906. He moved to New York State, living there till he was nine years of age, and from there he moved to Grand Isle, Vermont, where he stayed till 1881 coming west at that time and settling in Muskegon. A shoemaker by trade, he afterwards was a merchant, and a man who managed his affairs with a fair degree of prosperity. There were thirteen children in the family and nine are still living. Dr. Le Fevre was fifth in order of birth. One son, C. H. Le Fevre is a dentist at Muskegon. The family are members of the Catholic church. In politics the father was a Republican, and in Vermont was quite active in public affairs, serving two terms in the State Legislature.



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Dr. Le Fevre received his early training in the public schools at Grand Isle, and also took a term in the fall school. For a number of years he had to earn his own way and thus secured the means which later enabled him to prosecute his studies for medicine. In 1891 he was graduated with his degree in medicine from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and in the same year located in Muskegon for active practice. Along with the skill and matured judgment that comes from experience, Dr. Le Fevre has advanced his knowledge and capacity by almost constant study. In 1904 he took post-graduate work in the New York Homeopathic College of Medicine, and in 1911 he spent some months in post-graduate study at Edinburgh, Scotland. For several years he has specialized in surgery, and has a very large practice in both surgery and general medicine. He is head of the surgical staffs of the Mercy and Mackley Hospitals of Muskegon.

On November 14, 1894, he married Miss Alice Ducey, a daughter of William Ducey of Grand Rapids, Michigan. To their marriage have been born three children: Louis, aged seventeen; William, aged sixteen; and Alice Louise. The family worship at St. John the Baptist Catholic church. The doctor has fraternal associations with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus, and in politics he is a Republican. He is also a member of the Muskegon Country Club and the Century Club. Governor Ferris appointed him a member of the State Board of Registration in Medicine. In 1894 he was city physician of Muskegon, for ten years served in the office of county physician, and has received many opportunities to translate his professional ability into terms of public welfare. In January, 1911, he was elected director of the Union National Bank which position he now holds.

ROLLAND CRATEN ALLEN. Prominent among the young officials of the state of Michigan, who have contributed and are contributing to the welfare of the commonwealth by their achievements along the line of official duties, is found Rolland Craten Allen, B. A., M. A., director of the Michigan Geological and Biological Survey, state geologist, and a man who is rapidly gaining a recognized position in the ranks of his science. Professor Allen is a native of Indiana, born at Richmond, May 24, 1881, and is a son of Dr. George Debolt and Florence (Brown) Allen.

Dr. George D. Allen was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1853, a son of George Debolt Allen, who was a native of New England, and upon immigrating to the west settled first in Muskingum county, Ohio, and subsequently moved to Jay county, Indiana, there purchasing 160 acres of land in the timber, which he cleared and improved into an excellent farm. Doctor Allen grew to manhood in Indiana and attended Rushville College, the Cincinnati Eclectic College of Medicine and a medical college in Missouri. He practiced his profession in Humbolt, Savonburg, and Kansas City, Kansas, and then removed to Belleville, Wisconsin, where he has since been in the enjoyment of a large and representative professional business. Mrs. Allen was born on the Brown family homestead near Union City, Indiana, a daughter of Joseph Brown, who was born in Indiana, a son of a Pennsylvania Dutchman, who became an early settler of the Hoosier State.

Rolland Craten Allen received his education in the public schools of Kansas and Richland county, Wisconsin, and in the University of Wisconsin, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1905, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1908 the degree of Master of Arts. He later attended the University of Michigan, and subsequently took post-graduate work in that institution, and was an instructor in geology in both universities. While acting in this capacity at the University of Michigan, in August, 1909, Mr. Allen was appointed to his present

position, in which his achievements have been of a nature such as to gain him recognition among the leading geologists of the state. He is a member of the Sigma Si (scientific) and Alpha Chi Sigma (chemical) fraternities, the Geological Society of America, the American Association of State Geologists, the Lake Superior Institute of Mining Engineers, the Michigan Engineering Society and the Michigan Academy of Science. He is also connected with the Masons, belonging to Lansing Lodge, No. 33, F. & A. M.

In 1910 Mr. Allen was married to Miss Martha Hill, who was born at Madison, Indiana, daughter of William and Jennie (Culberson) Hill. The Hill and Culberson families are numbered among the old and prominent ones of Indiana. Mrs. Allen's grandfather was Hon. James Hill, a pioneer of Indiana, who went to that state in 1836, and in that year was assistant engineer on the construction of an Ohio Canal, a project which fell through, and, hearing of the proposed building of the old Madison Railroad (now a part of the Vandalia system), Mr. Hill walked to that point. Later he secured contracts in the construction work of the railroad and handled the cutting through of several of the big hills on the right-of-way. He was successful in his ventures, was elected to the Indiana state senate, and died in 1913, at the remarkable age of ninety-nine years. To Mr. and Mrs. Allen there has come one daughter and one son: Margaret Jean, born December 5, 1911, and Roland Craten, Jr., born July 20, 1914.

ANDREW BURBANK CHAPIN, of Lansing, has been an officer of the Supreme Court of Michigan for eighteen years, having started as assistant court crier in 1896, and since 1909 has been court crier. He is a veteran of the great Civil War, and whether in the ranks of war or of peace, has at all times faithfully and conscientiously performed his duties, establishing a highly creditable record as a soldier and official. Mr. Chapin is a native son of Michigan, having been born in Milford, Oakland county, December 20, 1846, his parents being Barton B. and Lucy M. (Burbank) Chapin.

The Chapin family is probably of French origin, is an old one in America, and was founded in Michigan in 1835 by the grandfather of Andrew B. Chapin, Chauncey Chapin, who was a native of Vermont, from whence he removed to New York and later to Michigan and settled in the woods of Genesee county, where he cleared up one of the first farms and where he made his home during the balance of his life. Barton B. Chapin was born in New York in 1809 and was a young man when he accompanied his parents to Michigan. He was married in Genesee county to Miss Lucy M. Burbank, who was born in Vermont in 1817, was early left an orphan, and came out to Michigan to make her home with a sister. She taught school for a time in Genesee county prior to her marriage. Barton B. Chapin was the first cabinetmaker in Genesee county, becoming the owner of a shop at Grand Blanc, and later removed this to Milford, Oakland county, where he remained until 1851, in that year going to Coldwater, where he operated a nursery for six years. Returning to Grand Blanc, he engaged in farming and in selling agricultural implements, and as agent for the old Buckeye mowing machine, sold the first two-wheeled mower ever used in Genesee county. He was a Baptist in his religious belief and first an abolitionist and later a Republican in his political views. He died in December, 1900, while Mrs. Chapin survived him for several years, passing away in March, 1903.

The boyhood of Andrew Burbank Chapin was passed in Oakland and Genesee counties, and there his primary education was secured in the public schools. The Civil War came on at this time and found him too young to enlist, but March 11, 1864, he entered the Union service as a

drummer boy in Company D, Eighth Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, was mustered into the service March 29th, and mustered out July 30, 1865. He continued with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac, and was with General Grant's forces in the Virginian campaigns, participating in thirteen battles and at all times demonstrating youthful bravery and pluck. After the war, feeling the need for further education, he attended school for two winters, and then went to Saginaw, where he learned the trade of sash, door and blind maker, a vocation at which he spent four years, at Saginaw, and then went to the city of Flint, where Mr. Chapin was employed by one man for a period of twenty-one years. On September 23, 1896, Mr. Chapin was appointed assistant court crier of the Michigan Supreme Court, and held that position until May 23, 1909, when he was promoted crier of the court, and on that date also the governor signed the act which increased the salary attached to the office. Mr. Chapin is a familiar figure in the court, where his long years of faithful service have given him high standing and have won for him the respect of men in all ranks and stations of life. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

On January 1, 1878, Mr. Chapin was married to Sarah A. Cook, who was born at Clinton, Ontario, Canada, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Wheatley) Cook. Samuel Cook was a native of Nottingham, England, and came to Clinton, Ontario, in 1852, being there engaged in business for a number of years. He died at Flint, Michigan, January 8, 1910, at the age of eighty-six years, being a member of a long-lived family, his mother having attained the remarkable age of 102 years. Mrs. Chapin's mother died at Clinton, Ontario, August 31, 1909, at the age of eighty-four years. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Chapin: James Frank, born at Flint, May 5, 1882, is married and has one daughter,—Mildred Veronica, born January 4, 1914; and Leroy A., born at Flint, July 3, 1888, married Agnes Thompson and has two sons: Frank Andrew and Clifford O.

JUDGE JOSEPH H. STEERE. The appointment of Joseph Hall Steere a justice of the Supreme Court in 1911 brought to the service of the highest judicial body in Michigan a man whose experience in the lower courts already covered thirty years, and whose many attainments as a lawyer and a judge have brought him a reputation placing him among the foremost of Michigan's long line of jurists.

Joseph Hall Steere was born at Addison, Lenawee county, Michigan, May 19, 1852, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Comstock) Steere. His father was a native of Ohio, but the family originally came from Virginia, where its colonial generations had their residence. Isaac Steere, who was a man of remarkable energy and industry, and of a strong and exceptional character, was a farmer and miller, one of the early settlers at Adrian, in 1833. He later moved to Addison in the same county, but spent his last years in Adrian, where he died in 1897 at the age of eighty-two years. His widow died at Adrian, in 1908, when eighty-four years of age. Judge Steere is the only son in a family of four children. Isaac Steere had his home in Lenawee county for three-score and ten years, and was not only distinguished by his early residence, but also by his stalwart citizenship and support of morality and religion. He was a Whig and later a Republican, and a devout member of the Quaker faith.

Judge Steere grew up on the old farm in Addison township of Lenawee county. From the local schools he entered Raisin Valley Seminary, a school conducted under the auspices of the Society of Friends, and was graduated there in 1871. During the following six months he completed the course of study in the Adrian high school, so that he graduated from

that institution, and in the fall of 1872 entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, where his class is that of 1876, when he got the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the same year he also graduated in pedagogy, and had taken some courses in the law department. After two years of studies in the offices of Geddes & Miller at Adrian, he was admitted to the bar in 1878.

Judge Steere located at Sault Ste. Marie, then a small village, in the spring of 1878, and both by residence and by professional activity has identified himself with that noted city of the Upper Peninsula until his recent appointment as judge of the Supreme Court. He served as prosecuting attorney of Chippewa county by appointment, during a portion of 1878, and was then elected to the office, and his service up to 1881 gave him his reputation as an able lawyer. He was elected in 1881 on the Republican ticket judge of the Circuit Court of the Eleventh District, and at the end of each term was re-elected, his last election coming in the spring of 1910. He resigned from the office on September 1, 1911, to accept the appointment as justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and soon afterwards removed to the capital city of Lansing.

Judge Steere was only twenty-eight years of age when elected to the circuit bench, and practically all his mature experience has been identified with judicial office. Concerning his early career and some of his conspicuous characteristics as a man and judge, a writer in a history in the bench and bar of Michigan in 1897, said: "When he became judge the circuit comprised the large area of what is now Chippewa, Schoolcraft, Luce, Alger, Mackinac, and Manitou counties. There were no courthouses in the entire circuit except at Chippewa, and Mackinac. In Manitou county, composed of islands in Lake Michigan, the entire population was Irish, and was governed by Father Gallagher, their priest, and they ironically addressed Judge Steere as 'Your Lordship.' In the winter he could reach some of his counties only on snowshoes, and in the summer in sailing boats. He has held court in stores, hotel offices, and in other convenient places of assembly. The judge is a great lover of hunting and fishing. He is a profound student and made a thorough study of the Lake Superior regions. He has accumulated the finest library of books relating to the early history of this region to be found anywhere in private hands. Sault Ste. Marie, where he resides, is the oldest white settlement in Michigan, having a history running back to 1668. He has received many volumes pertaining to its history and that of Superior regions generally, from dealers in Europe, and many of the volumes are printed in French. He has never married. He spends his vacation hunting and fishing, and his evenings in study. He has been elected to succeed himself without opposition. He knows no friend while on the bench. A strange attorney is treated with the same courtesy while in his court that his best friend would receive. In past years he has been called to Detroit and other places in Michigan to preside in the courts, and is known throughout the state as a just and upright judge. He is not a politician and believes that politics should have no part or lot in court work. He has done much to elevate the bench and bar since he became judge. He is kind-hearted and charitable and has helped many unfortunate men and women to a larger and better life. He is a genial and companionable character, and has a wide circle of admiring friends who love him not only for his sterling qualities as a judge and public official, but also for his warm heart and sympathetic disposition. He is a Mason of high rank, having attained the thirty-third and maximum degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite."

Judge Steere is a Quaker in religion, and in his home city of Sault Ste. Marie served as trustee of the school board and of the public library, is a member of the Michigan Historical Society, of the National Geo-

graphical Society, and other learned bodies. His clubs are the Detroit, Prismatic at Detroit, the Sault at Sault Ste. Marie.

THOMAS B. O'KEEFE, M. D., East Grand Rapids, Michigan. General Superintendent of Reeds Lake Sanitarium.

HON. GEORGE G. SCOTT. To lead in the profession chosen for his life work is the laudable ambition of every man of ability to understand what worldly success means, and it is the closeness with which desires are realized that constitutes prominence and eminence. Few members of the Michigan bar practicing at Detroit are better known than Hon. George G. Scott, who has not alone attained a leading place in the ranks of his profession, but has also made an admirable record as a legislator, being a member of the state senate from the Fifth District of Wayne county.

Mr. Scott is a native son of Detroit, born September 16, 1874, of Scotch descent, his father being Rev. John P. Scott, one of the earliest and best-known ministers of Detroit. He was a native of Scottsville, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, not far from Pittsburgh, and as a young man became a minister of the Presbyterian church. For nearly twenty years he was stationed at Detroit, where he was pastor of the United Presbyterian church, which stood on the site of the present postoffice, at Wayne street and Lafayette avenue. From Detroit Doctor Scott was called to Monticello, New York, where he was pastor of the First Presbyterian church for four and one-half years, and was called thence to Lebanon, Ohio, where he occupied one pulpit for thirteen years. In Lebanon his wife died, and from that place he went to Monticello, New York, and there continued to fill his old pulpit until his death, in 1904. His remains were brought to Detroit for interment.

After attending the public schools, George G. Scott entered the National Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio, where he took the scientific and business courses, being graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences in the class of 1892. In 1893 he was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar that same year. With this excellent preparation, Mr. Scott began practice at Detroit in 1895, and at present is the senior member of the well-known legal combination of Scott & Staffors, with offices at No. 713 Ford building. For a number of years Mr. Scott has been active in the ranks of the Republican party. He entered political life as an official in 1904, when he was elected a member of the lower house of the legislature from the Fourth District of Wayne county, serving through the session of 1905-06. In the latter year he was re-elected a member of the house, this time from the First District, and in 1908 was sent to the senate from the Fourth District, was re-elected in 1910 and 1912 from the Fifth District, and at the present writing (1914) is again a candidate for the office. As a lawyer Mr. Scott is bright and clear in judgment, quick in perception, prompt and unhesitating in action. Quick and shrewd to detect a fraud or sham, he is outspoken in his condemnations; yet he is always genuine, sincere and thoughtful of his friends. The fact of his having attained so high a place when yet in the early prime of life is ample evidence of his marked capability, and his public record is such as to commend him to all good and right-thinking citizens. Mr. Scott is a faithful member of the Presbyterian church. His fraternal connections include membership in the Masons and the Independent Order of Foresters.

On June 5, 1907, Mr. Scott was married to Miss Hattie A. Krause, daughter of Otto Krause, of Detroit, and they have two children: Gifford K., aged six years; and Milton J., who is three years of age.

STEPHEN HERRICK KNIGHT, M. D. The medical profession of the state has one of its ablest representatives in Dr. Knight, who for more than twenty years has been engaged in practice at Detroit. Dr. Knight has devoted his attention not only to the calls of a large private practice, but also to the broader interests of the profession, especially in homeopathy of which school he is an exponent. Dr. Knight belongs to an old and distinguished family in American history.

Stephen Herrick Knight was born at Salem, Massachusetts, October 31, 1862. His parents were Edward Hale and Mary Meek (Russell) Knight. Both the Knight and Russell families are among the kindred which has been identified with successive epochs of American history from Colonial times, and collaterally the relationship extends to other old and prominent families, among them the Hale, Adamses, Lowells, (same family as President Lowell of Harvard) and Coffins.

The original Knight ancestor was John Knight, who came over from his home in the town of Romsey, county Hants, England, in 1635, settling at Newburyport, Massachusetts. His son, John Knight, Jr., was born at Newburyport, and was the father of Captain Richard Knight, who was born in Newburyport in 1666, and who was afterwards a distinguished officer in the Indian wars. Captain Knight was the father of Edmund Knight, whose son Edmund (II) was at the siege of Boston, during the American Revolution. His son, Hale Knight, was the father of Albert, father of Edward Hale, the last named having been the father of Dr. Knight, who thus belonged to the tenth generation of the family in America.

The original American Russell in this ancestry was Lewis Russell, son of a French nobleman and a Huguenot. His parents attempted to flee from France during the Huguenot persecution, taking with them their son Lewis, then an infant of less than a year. They found a place on a vessel about to sail for America, but just before the departure of the ship, the parents went ashore just what cause is not to be ascertained, and while on shore were captured and put to death. Thus the vessel sailed without them, and carried the infant Lewis to America. The captain of the vessel adopted the child, and subsequently abandoned the sea and settled at Marblehead, Massachusetts. The son of Lewis Russell was John Russell, born at Marblehead, who became the father of John Rhodes Russell, who in turn served as an officer in the Louisberg Expedition at the beginning of the French and Indian war, and was subsequently an officer in the American Revolution, crossing the River Delaware with General Washington's troops. His name is perpetuated on the battle monument now standing at Trenton, New Jersey. John Rhodes Russell married Lois Hooper, whose father was a man of large property interests. They became the parents of a son, Samuel Hooper Russell, who served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He in turn was the father of Mary Meek Russell, mother of Dr. Knight.

Edward Hale Knight, father of the doctor, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, in the same house in which Nathaniel Hawthorne, a distant relative, was born. Mary Meek Russell was born at Marblehead, Massachusetts.

It was from this long line of Americans, many of whom were distinguished by military achievement that Dr. Knight is descended. His own career as a physician has well upheld the standards and traditions of the Knight family. After graduating from the Salem high school in Massachusetts, in 1870, he entered the Harvard University, taking his bachelor's degree with the class of 1883. His professional preparation was begun in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, where he studied during 1885-86, and was graduated from the New York



Stephen H. Kuyler A.M. U.S.

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Homeopathic Medical College with the class of 1886, and received the degree of M. D. Later he took post graduate work in surgery in New York, Chicago, London, Paris, in German cities and in Switzerland, and coming to Detroit entered upon his career as a general practitioner in 1890.

Dr. Knight was the first house physician of Grace hospital of which institution he is at present attending surgeon. He is professor of surgery in the Detroit Homeopathic Medical College, is ex-president of the Detroit Practitioner Society, his term of office having been in 1910, and is a member of the Michigan State Homeopathic Medical Society, and of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He also belongs to the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons. From his descent and his own social prominence, he is connected with various organizations. He belongs to the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of Colonial Governors, and to the University and Harvard Clubs in Detroit. He is also a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce and the Masonic Fraternity. Dr. Knight married Sarah Elizabeth Gifford of Salem, Massachusetts. Their two sons are Hale Gifford and Rufus Hayward. Hale graduated from Harvard, 1913, with the degree of A. B., and Rufus is a pupil in the high school here.

FERN L. SHANNON. At a time when people's minds are centered upon food economy, the elimination of waste effort and the sustenance of all of our country's resources, the work of the state dairy and food departments is of the greatest importance. Men of the broadest training and ability are retained by the government in this field of activity, and their efficient and persevering labors are resulting in the accomplishment of a work which is contributing materially to the general welfare. The head of the analytical division of the Michigan State Dairy and Food Department, and one of the well-known chemists of the state, is State Analyst Fern L. Shannon, who has been the incumbent in his present office since January, 1911, and has materially raised the standard of his department's achievements. Mr. Shannon is a native of Michigan, having been born on his father's farm in Benton township, Eaton county, August 20, 1887, a son of Loren B. and Alice (Sholty) Shannon.

Loren B. Shannon was born in Hillsdale county, Michigan, in 1859, and is a son of John B. Shannon, the founder of the family in this state, who came here from his native New York during the early 'forties and took up government land in Hillsdale county. Here he passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits and was successful in the development of a valuable property. The mother of Fern L. Shannon was born in McComb county, Ohio, in 1861, a daughter of Benjamin F. Sholty, a native of Pennsylvania, in early life a minister of the Dunkard faith, subsequently a soldier during the war with Mexico, and a "forty-niner" during the rush to the California gold fields. In 1888 the parents of Fern L. Shannon removed from Eaton county to the village of Reading, Hillsdale county, where the father was for two years engaged in a mercantile business, and then went to Camden, which village continued to be the scene of his labors in the same line until 1909. Since that year he has been a resident of Detroit, in which city he has large and valuable real estate holdings. Mr. Shannon is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Modern Woodman.

Fern L. Shannon was reared in Hillsdale county, and in 1904 was graduated from the Camden high school, following which he entered Hillsdale College, and worked his way through a course of one year. In 1905 he entered the department of pharmacy, at the University of Michigan,

where he received the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist in 1907, and two years later that institution conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. During the two latter years there, 1908 and 1909, Mr. Shannon was assistant to Dr. J. O. Schlotterbeck, dean of the department of chemistry of the University of Michigan, and in 1909 Mr. Shannon was appointed instructor in food and drug analysis in the department of pharmacy at that institution, a position which he held until January, 1911. At that time came his appointment to his present office, secured from State Food and Drug Commissioner G. M. Dame, under Governor Osborn. Mr. Shannon stands high in the ranks of his profession in Michigan, and is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Pharmaceutical Association, secretary of the chemist section of the Association of American Dairy Food and Drug Officials, and associate referee on Saccharine Products of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. His fraternal connection is with Lansing Lodge, No. 33, F. & A. M.

Mr. Shannon was married to Miss N. Eloise Whitman, who was born in the city of Detroit and reared at Ann Arbor, daughter of Harlan Whitman, formerly of Ann Arbor but now of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada. One son has come to Mr. and Mrs. Shannon: John Loren.

BENJAMIN FREDERICK BURTLESS. One of the most popular and efficient among the younger state officials of Michigan is Benjamin Frederick Burtless, secretary of the board of state tax commissioners, and of the state board of assessors, with which department he has been connected for more than fourteen years. Mr. Burtless is a native son of Michigan, and is descended from two pioneer families, those of Burtless and Carr.

John Burtless, the paternal grandfather of Benjamin F. Burtless, was a native of New York state, and brought his family to Michigan during the early 'forties, settling at Manchester township, Washtenaw county, as a pioneer. There he took up land from the Government, cleared and cultivated it, and passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits, becoming one of the substantial and highly respected men of his community. On this farm, in 1842, was born William Burtless, the father of Benjamin F. He grew to manhood in Manchester township, early adopted farming as his vocation, and became one of the leading men of Washtenaw county. For some years he was identified with the grain, wool and livestock business, buying these commodities from the farmers of not only Washtenaw county, but of the counties of Jackson and Lenawee, and through able business management, foresight and good judgment accumulated large holdings. He was prominent in public affairs of the county, and at various times held important positions of trust, among them that of supervisor of Manchester township, an office which he occupied for a period of more than ten years. Mr. Burtless was well and favorably known in Masonic circles, belonging to the Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine. His death occurred March 31, 1912, when his community lost one of its best and most helpful citizens. The maternal grandfather of Benjamin F. Burtless was Elijah Carr, also a New Yorker and likewise a pioneer of Manchester township, where he settled during the early formation, taking up land from the Government, and developing a handsome homestead from the wilderness. His daughter, Carrie, the mother of our subject, was born in Manchester township, and still survives.

Benjamin Frederick Burtless was born in Manchester township, January 24, 1877. His educational advantages were good, and after he had graduated from the Manchester high school he took a special course in the Ann Arbor high school, following which he attended a

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commercial college at Toledo, Ohio, and there learned stenography, type-writing and bookkeeping, thus being admirably fitted for a business career. Leaving business college, Mr. Burtless spent some time in business in association with his father, under whose admirable preceptorship he gained much valuable experience, and was thus engaged, in 1898, when the Spanish-American War came on. On May 15, 1898, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Thirty-first Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, was promoted corporal, and was mustered out as company clerk, May 17, 1899, after service at Chickamauga, Georgia, Knoxville, Tennessee, Savannah, Georgia, and in the province of Santa Clara, Cuba. Returning from the war, Mr. Burtless spent about one year in business with his father, and then in August, 1900, was appointed stenographer to the joint boards of state tax commissioners and state assessors. He displayed abilities which commended him for promotion, and was made clerk and then chief clerk, and June 1, 1912, was promoted secretary of the two boards, his record in this capacity being one which entitles him to recognition among the state's most helpful and active officials. He is a member of Manchester Lodge, No. 148, F. & A. M., and also belongs to the Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. Burtless was married to Miss Margaret Blosser, who was born in Manchester, and is descended from two pioneer families of Washtenaw county. Her father, Matt D. Blosser, one of Michigan's well-known newspaper men, was the founder of the Manchester *Enterprise* more than forty years ago, and has continued as its editor, publisher and owner to the present time. Mr. and Mrs. Burtless reside at No. 331 N. Sycamore street, Lansing.

HON. ALEXANDER WOODRUFF BUEL. The state of Michigan must ever accord in its history a place of distinctive honor to the noble and zealous pioneer and influential citizen to whom this memoir is dedicated. Mr. Buel played a most influential part in the public affairs of Michigan in the formative period of its history, and he was known and esteemed as a man of fine attainments, of broad and well fortified opinions, of marked administrative ability and as a leading member of the bar. He served in various positions of public trust, and had the distinction of being a member of the first legislature of the new commonwealth. He was one of the brave and valiant souls who aided materially in laying the foundation for the future prosperity and upbuilding of one of the great states of the Union, and thus every publication that touches in the least the generic history of Michigan cannot with consistency fail to render a tribute to this honored and distinguished citizen, who established his home in Detroit prior to the admission of the state to the Union. In a previous work the publishers of this edition have been permitted to offer a resume of the exalted life and services of Mr. Buel, and from that article are taken the data for the memoir here presented.

Alexander Woodruff Buel was born in Poultney, Rutland county, Vermont, in the year 1813, and his death occurred in 1868, at his home in the city of Detroit, Michigan. He was a son of Ezekial and Sally (Thompson) Buel, both of whom were born in Litchfield, Connecticut—representatives of staunch families that were founded in New England in the early colonial era. About the simple New England home into which Mr. Buel was ushered into the world the green mountains of Vermont reared their heads, the while stream and forest lent their influence in shaping the character of the aspiring youth, who thus became imbued with a lasting appreciation of the charms of nature—an appreciation that was eventually to be developed into a love also of all that is best in art reproduction.

The Puritan fathers left the impress of their belief that only through suffering and privation could worthy success be gained. Under most primitive surroundings and with most limited advantages young Buel did not permit his desire for education to wane, and as a youth he made rapid and substantial progress along the path of learning.

Early in the childhood of Mr. Buel, we note the removal of the home and family to the near-by village of Castleton, Vermont, quaint in its simplicity and a continuation apparently of the beautiful landscape and surroundings of Poultney (his birth place) in mountain, lake or stream.

Best of all, however, seemed the educational advantage gained by change of residence in the easy access to the Castleton Academy, delightfully located, well equipped in that day for the education of both young men and women. From its teachings and untiring work emerged many brilliant scholars, distinguished either in college or elsewhere in life's work. Catalogues of classes of the older or later day are accessible at any time in the present. The old fashion of the stately building still impresses the visitor.

The well remembered classic-pillared village church, in its pristine white with its old time spire pointing heavenward, stands serene and steadfast in the midst of the church yard sleepers, who many a day since rested from their labors—among them sleep the few Litchfield progenitors of the Buel family, who journeyed far away from many of their kin in the early day. (Think of the wearisome travel of that date into ways untried.) In the church yard resting near them sleep those of their children or others of kin, who lingered in the beloved East to live and die with their elders, while others of the flock, more ambitious and venturesome, sought the land toward the setting sun, near-by or far away Westward and onward to take up their lives thus fulfilling destiny. Among the latter was young Buel as we discover later on in the sketch.

At the early age of fifteen years, Mr. Buel entered Middlebury College, Vermont, and thus is given evidence of the special talent and close application that had made him thus eligible. Just twenty years after his graduation from this institution he was invited to deliver the oration at the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of this historic college, and he ever retained the deepest love for his alma mater. Soon after his graduation Mr. Buel turned his attention to practical pedagogic work, and it is a matter of record that he rendered effective service as professor of languages in several of the representative academies in the states of Vermont and New York.

Languages, ancient and modern were to him a source of delight, and among his papers still extant is found a translation from the French of one of the oldest American works in existence, the same having been written by one of the Jesuit Fathers and its context mainly treating of the Iroquois Indian tribes. He also had translations from the Italian and Portuguese classics, and in his collection is to be found a most interesting work compiled by himself. This consists of two books of the Ojibway vocabulary, the context being written with pen and each word being given its English definition. This exacting and fatiguing work is a model of penmanship, clear and symmetrical throughout, and even at the present day the ink remains unfaded.

Like many another aspiring and ambitious young man of the east, he became imbued with a desire to cast in his lot with the pioneers of the far west, as the central part of our national domain was then considered. He made Detroit, Michigan, his destination, and here he soon gained the friendship of the representative citizens of the future metropolis of a great commonwealth. He had previously instituted the study of law,

and in Detroit he continued his technical studies under the preceptorship of Hon. B. F. H. Witherel and the Hon. A. D. Fraser, both honored pioneer members of the Michigan bar. In 1835 he entered upon the active practice of his chosen profession, and he soon gained precedence as one of the able and resourceful members of the Detroit bar, the while he became prominent in public affairs of both local and general order in the territory, as is evident when it is stated that in 1837 he was elected a member of the legislature of the new state, which was admitted to the Union in that year. He was a staunch Democrat in his political allegiance, as had also been his honored father, and he became one of the zealous and valued members of the legislative body which assembled in the new capital, the embryonic city of Lansing, where among his confreres in the legislature were such representative men as Hon. Robert McClelland, Hon. Kingsley S. Bingham and Hon. Jacob M. Howard. In the letters written by Mr. Buel while thus in official service in Lansing he speaks of the new capital as a little settlement in the woods, with the plaster so fresh on the walls of the primitive capitol that one might if desired write his name in the same. He also tells of being awakened in the night by a cry of distress, apparently from the street. On looking from his window into the darkness he descried a poor, belated traveler who was calling for help and trying vainly to extricate himself from the sticky clay of the unpaved street—and this was in the capital of Michigan, the location of the same having been recently changed from Detroit. Mr. Buel was made speaker of the house during the following session of the legislature, and proved a most capable and popular presiding officer.

At Rutland, Vermont, in the year 1836, Mr. Buel wedded Miss Mary Ann Ackley, who was born in Montreal, Canada, and whose death occurred in 1850. Of this union were born four daughters: Mary B., who still resides in Detroit and who is the widow of Charles H. Wetmore, the subject of an individual memoir on other pages of this work; Julia M., who became the wife of General Luther S. Trowbridge, of Detroit, in which city they were residents at the time of their death; Clara B., who is the widow of Colonel James Mercur, now deceased; and Delia W., who is the wife of General Garrett J. Lydecker, a retired officer of the United States army and a resident of Detroit. In 1839 Mr. Buel resolved to build a home, and he accordingly selected a part of the Gnoin farm, on Jefferson avenue and extending back to Larned street. The land purchased by Mr. Buel fronted on Jefferson avenue and was located between Russell and Riopelle streets. At that time speculation in land seemed to be running wild, but, with care and judgment, Mr. Buel managed to hold his land, upon which he erected one of the few brick houses to be found in Detroit at that period of its history. To compass the walk from the town to the residence of Mr. Buel on a two-plank sidewalk was in the early days looked upon as an athletic feat of some magnitude. An acre of land, contiguous to the land on which stands the old home of the late Senator James McMillan, contained the then pretentious residence of Mr. Buel, a brick structure of nearly square order, and also one of the finest gardens in the city. In this garden was to be found a wealth of beautiful flowers and shrubbery, splendid trees, as well as fruits and vegetables, and here the young lawyer employed his spare moments in grafting, cultivating and other work of the old-fashioned garden. Concerning this phase of his career the following pertinent words have been written: "Even nature seemed to obey his will, and the frosts must not chill or the sun wither the verdure of his garden. Over yonder on Russell street, not far from what was called the "Bush" would be wafted the bugle calls from the band stationed at the barracks; then again the beau-

tiful band music would fall upon the ear of the young lawyer-gardener at his work. All this was the interval of rest to the hard-working lawyer in old Detroit, and in retrospect the picture is a most gracious one." The old home of Mr. Buel is still standing.

As to the fashion of the day, it may be noted that the dress coat, the high silk hat and the satin cravat were a part of the customary apparel of Mr. Buel, who thus conformed to the styles prescribed for the lawyers of the '30s and '40s. To be sure, the lawyer's fine broadcloth coat grew shiny in the back as he sat so patiently in his office chair, oftentimes writing his own briefs, and the spectacle would seem strange in the extreme in connection with the methods of the members of the bar at the present day—a lawyer thus attired and found working hard in a dingy, dusty office.

A large French population and a fast growing German contingent in Detroit led Mr. Buel to perfect himself in the French and German languages as an aid to his law business and for use in politics as well, and he was often heard addressing his political constituents in the German tongue, of which he was especially fond. We also find here a paper giving in German his speech made in the presentation of a flag to the Scott Guards of Detroit, Captain Nicholas Greusel having received the flag in behalf of the Guards. The paper also records Captain Greusel's speech of acceptance. In 1843 Mr. Buel was appointed prosecuting attorney, and of this office he continued the incumbent for two terms. On the 22nd of December, 1846, he appeared as orator at the New England banquet in Detroit. True to his forefathers, his eloquence on this occasion proved him an historian as well as an effective eulogist of the Pilgrim Fathers, as existing records show. He was ever true to his convictions, and in public office, in political councils and in private life he gave the best of his knowledge and effort for the good of the state and nation.

Shortly before entering upon his congressional duties in Washington, Mr. Buel was again sent to the Michigan legislature, where he was again elected speaker of the house. In 1848 he was elected to Congress, and in the following year he assumed his seat in the Thirty-first congress. The times were replete with great questions and great men, among the latter being Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and General Lewis Cass, as well as Sumner, Hamlin, Calhoun, Douglas and others. "There were giants in those days," surely, and great events were casting their shadows before. The question of slavery and the incidental political contentions seemed to augur ill for the nation. Mr. Buel did not become obscure in the shadow of greatness, for he himself possessed the elements of true greatness. In Congress he was appointed a member of the committee on foreign affairs. Among the speeches found among his papers is one on Northwestern Defense, as well as one worthy of especial note in connection with his duties as a member of the committee mentioned. This is his speech on the independence of Hungary, her tribulations and her recognition. This speech was carried far and wide, and in the meanwhile a wonderful friendship had sprung up between General Kossuth and Mr. Buel, the loyal friend of Hungary. Again we find among the papers of Mr. Buel a letter from General Kossuth and his own reply to the same—both interesting historical documents. Not long since an Hungarian prince or officer who was visiting in the United States met in the east a grandson of Mr. Buel. The name seemed to be familiar to the officer when introduced, and after thinking seriously for a moment he said: "Oh, yes, we have a portion of Mr. Buel's speech on Hungary in our school books at home." In the "American Book of Eloquence" is also found a portion of the same speech. In the death of his loved and de-

voted wife, in 1850, Mr. Buel met with a great bereavement, and thereafter his daughters ever continued the object of his special care and affection. During his sojourn in Washington he wrote German and French letters to his daughters, and he was most zealous in furthering their education—education, especially in languages and music, his devotion being repaid by the utmost of filial love and solicitude. The love of the classics came into his life along the line of music as well as literature, and he delighted in the concerted music of Beethoven, Mozart and Reisinger.

Mr. Buel was defeated for a second term in Congress, Mr. Penniman, a Whig, having been elected by the fusion of the Whigs and Abolitionists. In the face of such probable defeat, Mr. Buel voted for the fugitive slave law, in the hope that in the end this course might lead to compromise and peace. No bribe, nothing in the world, could have tempted him to vote differently, even with disaster and personal loss facing him in the future. He was true to his convictions, loyal to his country. If the fight among brothers must come, sorrowing that the fact of a crippled hand would not allow him to offer his services as a soldier, he was still ready to serve in whatever way he might aid the cause of his own United States. Well are his sentiments expressed in the following extract from his speech delivered at the banquet tendered him in Detroit on the eve of his departure for Washington. "The Union was born by fraternity and must live by fraternity or perish forever." The old is not better than the new. Those who participated in the struggles and responsibilities of those days seem greater and nobler, but there is no pen or brain able to compare the environments and exigencies of the two periods.

The old time reverence for "The Home" of a day gone by lent a glory of life and shadow to the setting in the picture of the old home erected in 1839 on the Guoin farm, as before mentioned. As was the custom of that day, the one home was sufficient for all time to come apparently. Michigan winters were none too cold for hardy little bread-and-butter girls and boys, or elders as well of the household. Sleigh-bells would jingle merrily and Michigan lumber campers rejoiced in the snowstorms or the melting stream to aid them in their work. Detroiters could not miss by one month's absence from home the blooming springtime with its fragrance of locust-tree blossoms casting their shadow and sweetness down the old avenue and everywhere about the old home of which we write.

Again the wondrous "Indian Summer" of a Michigan autumn. How could its glories be missed for the novelty even of an ocean trip, to say nothing of the summers so full of pleasures and comfort in Michigan, with the refreshing breezes off the lakes, both large and small, off rivers, big or little, on which perhaps sailed some primitive craft fitting to those days. Michigan was then beginning "to take notice." Perhaps already swelling with pride as outsiders rushed to her shores. Today the old home of Hon. A. W. Buel, staunch and dignified and beautified in its old age, stands in the old quarters, still in the possession of Mr. Buel's descendants—a third and fourth generation passing in and out through its doorways, busy in the many walks of life, lending spirit to the surroundings. To be sure the beautiful old garden has yielded to the city's call for more space, to be resurrected perhaps a few miles out of town among Michigan hills and beautiful farm land. The bugle call from the old "Barracks" no longer reaches the ear. The noise of a city's thronged streets, the din of progress ringing in the air, tells of the great change from the old to the newer life in Michigan. As a coincidence at the present time of writing, we find among Mr. Buel's papers a copy of a song. The title page reads, "The Old Hearth-stone," words by Hon. A. W. Buel,

music by Pietro Centemeri, 1855, calling to mind that with the writer's latest breath came the request that the old home, of which we have written, should not pass into strange hands. Like a message from a far-away land come the words of the song "The Old Hearth-stone," from which we quote two or three lines:

"I bless these scenes,
Love here to muse."

And again:

"Stay, stranger, stay!
'Tis guarded here,
'Tis sacred now,
And yields to Time alone."

Thus we near the close of the record of one brave and public spirited, who gave of his best to state or country in times of need, who in the simplicity of his nature turned to write in sentiment and song of his love for his home, the dearest spot of earth to the early Michigan settler.

In 1857 Mr. Buel contracted a second marriage, Miss Caroline Taintor, of West Brookfield, Massachusetts, becoming his wife. No children were born of this union, and Mrs. Buel survived her honored husband by only four years, his death occurring in 1868, as previously noted. Mr. Buel accounted well to himself and to the world, and noble is the heritage which he left to posterity and to the state which he dignified and honored by his exalted character and services.

CHARLES HOWE HAYDEN. One of the able and prominent members of the Michigan bar is Charles H. Hayden, who is now in his second term as prosecuting attorney of Ingham county, and has been in active practice at Lansing for the past ten years.

Charles Howe Hayden was born in East Springport, on a farm in Jackson county, Michigan, May 13, 1870. His parents were Joseph J. and Margaret (Gilbert) Hayden, natives, the former of New York State, and the latter of Germany. The father was born in Sodus county, New York, in 1843, and Grandfather Rev. Erastus Hayden was a pioneer Methodist circuit rider, who brought his family to Michigan in the early days, locating in Jackson county, where he performed his duties as a minister of the gospel, and at the same time exercised his business judgment and energy, in the acquisition of a fine farm. In Jackson county are now found a number of Hayden families, and all of them are highly esteemed people. Rev. Erastus Hayden was a Republican in politics and was present at the birth of that party "under the oaks" at Jackson. Margaret (Gilbert) Hayden was born near Strassburg, Germany, in 1850, and was four years of age when brought by her parents to the United States and to Michigan. In 1880 the father brought his family to Lansing, where he still resides, but his wife died in that city on September 20, 1911.

Charles H. Hayden spent the first ten years of his life on the farm in Jackson county, in the meantime getting some training in the district schools. His education was continued in Lansing, after the family located there, until graduating from the high school in 1898. While he attended school in Jackson county, the school house was known as the Hayden school, named in honor of his grandfather. After his high school course, Mr. Hayden took the literary curriculum at Albion College, and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated LL. B. as a member of the class of 1904. In the same year came his admission to the bar, and in the following year he took up active practice at the capital city. As junior member of the legal firm of Black, Reasoner & Hayden, he practiced four years, and in the meantime, in

1906, was elected circuit court commissioner, and re-elected to that office in 1908. In 1910 Mr. Hayden was nominated on the Republican ticket for prosecuting attorney, was elected, and by re-election in 1912 still discharges the duty of that office with eminent zeal.

Mr. Hayden is a member of the Ingham County Bar Association, and of the Michigan Bar Association. He has been president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Lansing and of the Zach Chandler Club. At this writing he is president of the Ingham County University of Michigan Alumni Association. His fraternal associations are with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and the Elks.

On June 25, 1907, Mr. Hayden married Florence M. Bailey. Her parents were Doctor George and Mary (Morley) Bailey. Her father, a native of Vermont, and a graduate of Albion College of Michigan, has long been a practicing physician, while Mrs. Hayden's mother was a native of Pennsylvania. To their union has been born, on August 31, 1908, one daughter, Mary Virginia Hayden.

JOHN T. WINSHIP. One of the appointments which did much to fortify the confidence of the citizens of Michigan in their new governor, Woodbridge N. Ferris, was the selection of John T. Winship of Saginaw for the position of commissioner of insurance. Mr. Winship, who took up the duties of his office on July 1, 1913, is an old newspaper man, having begun as a reporter about thirty years ago, was for a long time one of the proprietors and publishers of the Saginaw *Evening News*, has been prominent in civic and business affairs at Saginaw, and during the past ten years has been one of the leading Michigan Democrats.

John T. Winship was born at Independence, Missouri, in 1860, but his family soon afterwards came east to Circleville, Ohio, where he spent most of his boyhood, excepting about three years at Washington, D. C., where he attended the Boys' English and Classical High School. In the class of 1883, Mr. Winship graduated from the University of Michigan, and during the following four or five years was connected with the Columbus *Times* and *Ohio State Journal*. In 1888 Mr. Winship first entered the Michigan newspaper field, as proprietor of the Kalamazoo Herald. During his residence at Kalamazoo he also was managing editor of the Kalamazoo *Telegraph* for a time. In 1892 Mr. Winship and Mr. Eugene McSweeney bought the Saginaw *Evening News* and, due to their combined efforts, it in a few years became one of the finest newspaper properties in the state. When they took charge a little more than twenty years ago, *The News* had a daily circulation of about thirty-five hundred, and in time they had introduced their paper as a daily visitor into thirty thousand homes, had given its editorial columns a distinctive dignity and influence, and had made it the best advertising medium in northeast Michigan. Both Mr. Winship and Mr. McSweeney withdrew from active ownership of *The News* several years ago.

Mr. Winship has for years been one of the enthusiastic boosters of Saginaw, served as director of the Board of Trade, has been president of the East Saginaw Club, and anything to advance the industrial welfare and improve the civic and cultural interests of his home city, gets the complete support of Mr. Winship. He is an active member of the Michigan Press Association. In 1886 occurred the marriage of John T. Winship and Miss Frances Skinner, of Battle Creek. They are the parents of one daughter.

Concerning the political activities of Mr. Winship, they are perhaps best described in the following quotation from an editorial, published about the time Mr. Winship took up his duties as commissioner of insurance: "As a tribute to his worth as a man, and to his abilities, as

well as in reward for his faithful and efficient party service, he was in 1910 chosen by his party in the first primary ever held in Michigan for the position of nominee for United States Senator, and received the unanimous vote of his party for that place. He has won the confidence and loyal support of the members of his party, and the respect and esteem of all political opponents, and is recognized as among the men of Michigan who in public life have brought credit to the state.

"He was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and one of the executive committee in 1904, and was a confidential adviser of Woodbridge N. Ferris, the candidate at that time for governor, and their friendship has grown with the eight years which has intervened. His splendid work in the campaign led to his advancement as party leader for Michigan, holding the office of chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. He conducted the state campaigns of 1906 and 1908, and in the latter year it was largely due to his genius as an organizer and his resourceful and earnest work that his party carried the lower peninsula of Michigan for the Democratic candidate for governor, who came within nine thousand of carrying the state. No man appreciates the ability and worth of newspaper men more than Governor Ferris, and his selection of his friend, Winship, for the most important position at his disposal is a recognition of the splendid treatment uniformly accorded him by the press."

ROBERT LAKE is today one of the foremost men engaged in the wholesale and retail coal business in the city of Jackson, and he has through his activities in this line gained an acquaintance and prominence in Michigan, Indiana and Ohio that is seldom the possession of men who have withheld themselves from public life. As a prominent citizen of Jackson, Mr. Lake is very properly given special mention in a publication of the nature and purpose of this history, even though the facts are briefly stated, and may be incomplete.

Born in the south of England on June 24, 1848, Robert Lake came to the United States with his parents in 1849, arriving in Jackson county on May 16th of that year. From then until now Jackson county has been Mr. Lake's home, and since the year 1851 the city of Jackson has been the place of his residence.

Mr. Lake is the son of George Lake, who died August 13, 1880, in Jackson, and of Martha (Fielder) Lake, who survived her husband by about twenty years, being in her eightieth year when death claimed her. Robert Lake was afforded only a meager early education, and his generous fund of information has been gleaned through observation and contact, rather than from books. As a boy he learned the trade of a bricklayer, and for many years after arriving at manhood he was one of Jackson's leading contractors. Many of Jackson's best buildings were erected by him, and his work was a credit to himself and to the city.

In December, 1893, Mr. Lake established himself in the wholesale and retail coal business, and since that time his attention has been devoted to this industry. He has added to the handling of coal such lines as coke and builders' supplies, carrying on both a wholesale and retail trade in the business.

In 1894, soon after he entered into his new field, Mr. Lake became the leading spirit in the organization of the Michigan Retail Coal Dealers' Association. He spared no time nor detail in bringing about the organization of this concern, and later on a union was effected between the states of Indiana and Michigan, whereupon the united association came to be known as the Michigan-Indiana Retail Coal Dealers' Association. Of this organization Mr. Lake was the president for six years.



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Later on the state of Ohio was admitted to the organization, when the name became the Michigan-Ohio-Indiana Coal Association. Mr. Lake became the first president of the new association and served as such for three years, when he declined to serve longer, and was succeeded by H. H. Dean, of Bluffton, Indiana.

Mr. Lake is a Democrat in his politics, and in early life he served a good many years as a member of the Michigan state militia. His fraternal relations are with the Masons and the Elks. He is also a member of the Jackson City Club and of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce. As to his Masonic connections, he has advanced to the thirty-second degree, and is a Shriner and a Knight Templar. In the Elks lodge he is a Past Exalted Ruler and Past District Deputy.

Mr. Lake has two children: Hattie, the wife of John W. Boardman, Jr., of Jackson; and Robert Lake, Jr., who is associated with his father in business.

HON. JOSEPH B. MOORE, A. M., LL. D. A justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan since 1895, Judge Joseph B. Moore has experienced a career which has been no departure from the ordinary type of what we are pleased to call characteristic of the American judge. His youth was passed in struggles with limited means; he won a liberal education through his own labor, and spent several years as a teacher before coming to the bar. He began practice in a new western town, then sought the wider fields of the city. His admirable qualities were appreciated by his fellow-citizens, who elected him to constantly advancing positions of trust, and he has spent eighteen years of the flower of his life in self-denying and conscientious labor successfully to discharge the duties of his high office. The highest encomium that is possible is that he is an able, impartial and learned judge.

Judge Moore is a native of Michigan and a descendant of one of the pioneer families of the state. He was born at Commerce, Oakland county, November 3, 1845, the son of Jacob J. and Hepsabeth (Gillett) Moore. The father of Judge Moore was a native of New Jersey, and was born May 16, 1815, the son of Joseph B. and Phoebe (Brands) Moore. Joseph B. Moore was also born in New Jersey, March 20, 1790. His brother was a Revolutionary soldier, and died at Sandy Hook during the war for American independence. Phoebe (Brands) Moore was born in New Jersey, January 8, 1793, her father, Jacob Brands, being a soldier in the War of 1812. Joseph B. Moore and wife were married in New Jersey, July 28, 1814, and came thence to Michigan in 1833, when it was still a territory. Settling first in Macomb county, they took up land from the Government in Shelby township, the deed for which was signed by Gen. Andrew Jackson. Here these sturdy pioneers passed the remainder of their lives, Joseph B. Moore being drowned in Clinton river, April 14, 1835, while his widow survived him until 1864.

Jacob J. Moore, father of Justice Moore, was eighteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Michigan. He had learned the trade of blacksmith in New Jersey, but as a young man in Macomb county followed the carpenter's trade for some time, and in 1838 removed to Lapeer county, Michigan, where he resided for six years. In 1844 he removed to Oakland county and settled in the village of Commerce, where he established himself in business as the proprietor of a furniture manufactory. He continued as a resident of Commerce until 1858, in which year he made removal to the village of Walled Lake, in the same county, and continued to run a steam sawmill for many years. In 1860 he purchased and moved onto a farm, although he continued to operate the sawmill in the village. Mr. Moore was married January 1, 1837, to Miss Hepsabeth

Gillett, who was born in Monroe county, New York, August 9, 1821, the daughter of Benjamin and Asenath (Grimes) Gillett, natives of Greene county, New York. The Gillett family came to Michigan in 1834 and settled in Macomb county.

Joseph B. Moore attended the common schools, following which he entered Hillsdale (Michigan) College, where he remained for several years. Following this he secured a teacher's certificate and taught school, first at Moscow Plains and then at "Rough and Ready Corners," in Wayne county, and finally at Walled Lake. In 1868-69 he was a student in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and in June, 1879, Hillsdale College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. In June, 1903, he was given the degree of Doctor of Laws by the same institution. At the outbreak of the Civil War, an older brother enlisted in the Union service and went to the front. It was natural that the two younger brothers who were left at home should desire also to show their patriotism, but only one could be spared from the family, and accordingly, on a December morning, in 1864, the boys drew lots for the privilege of serving their country. The lucky draw fell to the lot of the future justice, then a lad of nineteen years, who at once went to Detroit and enlisted. He had been in the barracks for but ten days, however, when, to his great disappointment, the surgeon in charge refused to accept him and he was sent home. The day following his return his brother went to Pontiac and enlisted, was accepted, and continued to serve until the close of the war as a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

In 1868 Justice Moore removed from Oakland county to Lapeer, Michigan, where he engaged in the practice of law. He was subsequently elected mayor of that city, and was later elected to the office of prosecuting attorney for two terms, and in 1878 became a member of the Michigan state Senate. Following this he was for eight years on the circuit bench of the Sixth Judicial Circuit. In 1895 Justice Moore became the Republican nominee for justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, was elected in that year, re-elected in 1905, and at the Republican state convention, held at Lansing in February, 1913, Justice Moore was nominated to succeed himself, and at the elections in April, 1913, was elected for the full term, which expires December 31, 1921. Justice Moore's mind is of the judicial order, and he in almost any community would have been sought to fill a position on the bench. The high esteem in which he is held as a jurist among the entire profession is the result of a rare combination of legal ability and culture, and incorruptible integrity, with the dignified presence and absolute courage which dignify all his acts. Few men have gained a higher place in public regard and confidence.

On December 3, 1872, Justice Moore was married to Miss Ella L. Bentley.

FRED A. ROGERS. There is no better known figure in fraternal circles of the state than Fred A. Rogers, grand secretary of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, whose connection with Odd Fellowship commenced nearly a quarter of a century ago. For many years Mr. Rogers was identified with journalistic work at Reading, Hillsdale county, but of recent years has concentrated his attention and energies upon the duties of his fraternal office, to which he was chosen because of his recognized abilities. Mr. Rogers was born May 2, 1864, while his mother was residing temporarily in Cass county, Michigan, during the time his father was at the front during the Civil War. His father, William Rogers, was born at Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, December 8, 1838, a son of Dr. George Rogers, a native of New York, and an early physician of Ohio.

Dema (Braman) Rogers, the mother of Fred A. Rogers, was born at Lockport, New York, November 25, 1838, the daughter of Stephen Braman, a New Yorker, who settled in Hillsdale county, Michigan, in 1845.

William Rogers settled in Hillsdale county, Michigan, in 1858, and from that time forward, with the exception of the time he was in the army, and for a short period when he lived at Waterloo, Indiana, just after his marriage, he resided in that county during the balance of his life. He enlisted first as a private, in the Eleventh Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged because of disability, but after his recovery re-enlisted, becoming a member of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, in which he was commissioned lieutenant. During the latter years of his life, Lieutenant Rogers was engaged in the newspaper business with his two sons, as publishers of the *Reading Hustler*, which paper they established, and he died June 26, 1903. The mother still survives.

Fred A. Rogers has resided in Hillsdale county practically all of his life. His education was secured in the public and high schools, and as a youth he learned the trade of printer, in the office of the *Reading Telephone*. In 1891, with his father and brother, he founded the *Reading Hustler*, which is still owned and published by the firm, Mr. Rogers having been editor and publisher of the paper, to which he gave his entire time until December 1, 1911, when he was chosen grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with offices at Lansing. The duties of his office now require all of his time and energy, even to the exclusion of his newspaper, in which, however, he still holds his interests.

Mr. Rogers has been active in Odd Fellowship since he joined Reading (Michigan) Lodge, No. 287, in 1890. He has attended every session of the Michigan Grand Lodge since 1894, and has held official position since 1900, when he was appointed grand herald. From year to year he was advanced in positions of honor and responsibility, until 1906, when he was installed grand master of the Grand Lodge and served the customary term of one year. Subsequently he was elected representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge for the term of two years, attending the sessions at Denver and Seattle, and December 1, 1911, was chosen to his present office. Mr. Rogers has a wide acquaintance with Odd Fellows throughout the country, and few officials of this order have more friends or are more generally popular. He also belongs to Reading Lodge, No. 117, F. & A. M., and to Coldwater Lodge, No. 1023, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Rogers was married January 1, 1886, to Miss Abbie Sherman, who was born at Bristol, Vermont, September 9, 1866, daughter of Osceola and Martha Sherman. Mrs. Rogers died November 30, 1913, leaving three children, namely: Glenn S., Vetta Z., and Ernest W.

JONATHAN G. WESTOVER. The present county treasurer of Muskegon county represents a family which has been identified with Michigan for fifty years, and has been an enterprising business man since reaching manhood. Mr. Westover has long been known to the citizenship of Muskegon county, and his integrity and business energy commended him to the voters at the last general election when he was awarded his present office as county treasurer.

Jonathan G. Westover was born at Nunica, in Ottawa county, Michigan, September 18, 1871, a son of Jonathan G. and Jane (Rae) Westover. The grandfather was Charles Westover, who was born, and who died in Canada, a farmer by occupation. The maternal grandfather, William

Rae, was a native of Scotland, whence he immigrated to Canada, and spent the remainder of his days in that country. Both parents were also natives of Canada, the father born in 1830, and the mother in 1838. His death occurred in 1911, while she passed in 1897. Their marriage was solemnized in Canada in 1862, and in 1864 they came to Michigan, and settled in Ottawa county. The father was a blacksmith and wagon-maker by trade, and though hampered by ill health at times, was fairly successful as a business man. There were nine children in the family, and six are still living, the county treasurer having been the seventh in order of birth. Those now living are named as follows: Margaret, who married William H. Young, a police detective at Grand Rapids; Ruth, who married Lester Seymour, who has a large farm in Ottawa county; Minnie, who married Sid Scott, a farmer in Ottawa county; Eunice, who married Edward A. Brown, postmaster and druggist at Nunica; Jonathan G.; and Clinton M., who is an electrician at Grand Rapids. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the father was from the time of his American citizenship interested and a strong supporter of the Republican party and its principles.

Mr. Jonathan G. Westover grew up in his native town of Nunica, where he received a common school education. Later he went out to Harper, Kansas, where he studied one year in a business college. That he was willing and earnest in his efforts to secure an education, and thus advance his capabilities for service in the world is shown by the fact that he did janitor work in order to pay for his tuition and board while at school. Later his father was taken ill, and he went into the wagon manufacturing business, to assist, and applied his energies with such good results that he was soon fairly on the road to prosperity.

In 1891 Mr. Westover married Miss Zetta Lidell. She lived but ten weeks after her marriage, and in 1894 occurred his marriage to Edith Hagon, a daughter of Charles Hagon, a well-known farmer of Ottawa county. To their union were born seven children, whose names and ages are given as follows: Florence, aged eighteen; Leslie, age sixteen; James, fourteen; Bert, twelve; Charles, ten; Harold, five; and Edith, the infant.

In fraternal affairs Mr. Westover is well known, having affiliation with the Knights of Maccabees, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Knights of Pythias, and has passed through the chairs in the Maccabees and is now dictator of the Order of Moose. In politics always a Republican he has been a leader in public affairs in Muskegon county for a number of years. He served as supervisor of Fruitport township for eight years, was chairman of the County Board for four years, and in November, 1912, was a successful candidate for the office of county treasurer. He now gives all his time to the affairs of his office, and is making a splendid record as county treasurer.

ELMER N. PETERS. For about fifteen years Mr. Peters has been one of the active members of the Michigan bar, has practiced in Eaton county, has given favorable service in the office of prosecuting attorney, and is regarded as one of the ablest attorneys at Charlotte. He began, like many successful professional men, his career as a teacher, and by hard work and by following his ambition steadily finally perfected himself in the law, and has acquired a place in the front rank of Eaton county lawyers.

Elmer N. Peters was born in Putnam county, Illinois, December 25, 1867, the oldest son of DeWitt Clinton Peters, who was born in New York state in 1844. Mr. Peters finally moved west and settled in Putnam county, Illinois, at an early date. The maiden name of the mother was Rachel E. Sheldon, who was born in New York state and died in 1908. DeWitt C. Peters for many years followed farming as his vocation, and

a number of years ago moved from Putnam county, Illinois, to Springport, Michigan, locating on a farm in Eaton county. He is still living and has retired from active pursuits.

Elmer N. Peters acquired his early education in the common and high schools of Springport, gained a good knowledge of the lower branches, and after leaving school was a teacher during the winter months, while the summers were spent in farming. Later on he took up the study of law, finally entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he graduated in 1899, and was admitted to the bar. Mr. Peters began his practice at Eaton Rapids, where he soon built up a good business and remained until 1905. While in Eaton Rapids he served in the office of city attorney, and his election to the office of prosecuting attorney of Eaton county caused his removal in 1905 to Charlotte. Mr. Peters gave an excellent administration as prosecuting attorney for four years, and since leaving the office has devoted himself to his large and growing private practice. He has a well-equipped office and a well-selected law library, and has appeared as attorney in many of the most important cases tried in the local courts.

In 1899 Mr. Peters married Miss Irene V. Burges, of Springport, a daughter of George and Jane (Houseman) Burges. The three children born to their marriage are as follows: Vine Burges, now a student at the University of Michigan; Bernice, also a student in the State University, and DeWitt Clinton, who attends school at Charlotte. In politics Mr. Peters is an active Republican, and fraternally is affiliated with Eaton Rapids Lodge of the Masonic Order, with the Knights of Pythias, and with the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Peters has a brother living at Springport. His home is a neat and substantial residence at No. 412 W. Lovett Street in Charlotte. From his long residence in Eaton county Mr. Peters is well known and has a wide acquaintance.

STEPHEN D. THOMPSON. After the Civil War had begun the first man from Newaygo county to enlist for military duty was Stephen D. Thompson, then a young man who was best known to the community as a worker in one of the general stores at Newaygo. Since the war Mr. Thompson has for upwards of half a century been identified with merchandising, and has long held a position among the most successful and influential men of his county.

Stephen D. Thompson was born in Madison county, Indiana, December 27, 1839, a date which indicates that his family were among the pioneers in that section of the Hoosier State. He comes of good American stock, and his grandfather, Asa Thompson, a native of New York, and who spent his last years on a farm in Michigan, was a soldier on the American side during the War of 1812. Mr. Thompson's parents were Leonard and Amy (Ferguson) Thompson, both of whom were born in New York State, and in the year 1810. The father died in 1850 and the mother in 1849. After their marriage in New York they moved out to Indiana, later settled in Ohio, and from there came to Michigan in 1845, locating on the new farm in Ottawa county. A few years later the father started out for California, following the discovery of gold on the Pacific Coast, and taking the overland route, died in Utah before reaching the promised land. He was by trade a blacksmith and did fairly well from a business standpoint of view. There were six children, of whom Stephen was second, and the other three still living are: Mary Thayer, a widow, living in Grand Rapids, who was twice married, and her second husband was a Mr. Cantrell; Martha, who married William Knapp and lives in Greenville, Michigan; and Wallace, who is a carpenter at Lansing.

Stephen D. Thompson grew up in Ottawa county, was educated partly

in Grand Rapids, and partly at Newaygo, and his early business experiences were as clerk in a store, and also as a log scaler. He was employed in the lumber works for a number of years. In 1861 he went out from Newaygo county in Company F of the Third Michigan Infantry, and at the end of eighteen months of active service in the Army of the Potomac was wounded at Groveton, Virginia, and as a result of his injuries was discharged from service. Returning to Newaygo, he established himself in business on a small scale, opening a stock of general merchandise. By fair dealing and by close attention to his work his business has increased and prospered, and besides owning the principal grocery store at Newaygo he has also dealt extensively in timber and logs. Mr. Thompson is also vice-president of the Henry Roe Manufacturing Company of Newaygo.

In 1866 occurred his marriage with Adelia L. Bennett. To their marriage were born four children, as follows: Louis L., an associate of his father in business; William P., also in business with his father; Maude A., the wife of Benjamin F. Gregory, a teacher at Michigan City, Indiana; and Howard S., who is cashier of the First State Bank at Grand Lake, Michigan. The mother of this family died in 1904. She was a member of the Episcopal church. In 1909 Mr. Thompson married Jennie Lapon. Mr. Thompson retains his membership in the Episcopal church, while his wife is a Methodist. He is well known in Masonic circles, having been master of Lodge No. 131, A. F. & A. M., and a number of times high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 38, and is a member of the Knights Templar Commandery No. 73 at Big Rapids. A Republican in politics, he has interested himself in local affairs, always in a private capacity, but is very public-spirited in his endeavors to promote local prosperity.

NAHUM NEWTON WILSON. Although a quarter of a century has passed since Nahum Newton Wilson passed from earthly activities, the memory of his useful, Christian life still remains in the community in which he spent more than forty-five years, and his influence for good continues to be felt in the various fields of labor to which he devoted himself. Born of sterling New England ancestry, at Newport, New Hampshire, January 10, 1805, he was reared to agricultural pursuits at Norwich, Vermont, there working on his father's farm in the summer months and attending district school in the winter terms from the age of ten to nineteen years. So assiduously did he apply himself to his studies that when he reached the latter age he was able to secure a certificate, and for the following eight years was a teacher in the schools of Vermont and Bolton, Lower Canada. He had secured a farm of wild land, some 140 acres, and this he cleared and built upon it a small house and barn. He continued to follow farming there for four or five years, but at the end of that period, desiring to see what opportunities awaited in the Far West, he took his little family back to Vermont and went to Chicago, Illinois. He was not favorably impressed with conditions in the Illinois city at that time, and after a short stay removed to Joliet, Illinois, where he followed his trade of carpenter for a short time. In 1834, owing to unhealthy climate, he migrated to what was then known as Thread Village, now the city of Flint, Michigan, and here as a carpenter helped to build the first bridge across Flint river as well as the first dry goods store, the latter known as the Elisha Beach store. Later he assisted in the building of the first stage and wright mill, the latter the first on Flint river, and about that time was offered three acres of land, now in the main part of Flint, for seventy-five dollars. In the first mill Mr. Wilson fitted and hung the first saw ever operated in this city and sawed the first stock of boards produced here. Succeeding thus, he was encouraged to open the first grocery



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store in Flint, outside of the Indian trading place, and after seeing it successfully under operation left it in charge of a partner and returned to Vermont, returning with his wife and children, who had patiently awaited his coming. On his return to Flint, he found his store practically depleted of goods and his erstwhile partner in the midst of a debauch. Somewhat discouraged, though not disheartened, Mr. Wilson in the spring of 1838 moved into the town of Vienna, and there bravely commenced all over again, the ensuing year finding him a worker as a farm hand. He then took a contract to clear a large body of land for Judge Hotchkiss, of New York, a personal friend of his, and by working on shares and chopping off the timber was able to earn enough during the next year to purchase from the Government the east one-half of the northwest one-quarter of section 25, in the town of Thetford, which he continued until the time of his death. When the town of Thetford was christened, Mr. Wilson gave it its present name, after a town in Vermont. During the spring of 1843 Mr. Wilson established his family in a small log cabin, which he had erected upon the twelve acres he had previously earned and cleared, and from that time on his success was assured. In the fall of the same year he constructed a block house, which in later years was succeeded by a handsome and modern mansion. To the eighty acres first purchased he added from time to time until he had large tracts of farming property, great stretches of fine pine forest and valuable city realty, and was able to retire from active life at the age of fifty years, one of the most substantial men of his community.

While prominent in business affairs, Mr. Wilson also found inclination and leisure to devote to matters of a public nature. He entered actively into political affairs in 1838, when, at the second town meeting held in Vienna, he was named supervisor, a capacity in which he acted for some three years. After his advent in Thetford he was elected town clerk for several years, subsequently became justice of the peace and notary, and in the latter capacities did the greater part of the conveyancing for the country around him for a long period. For many years he was East Thetford's postmaster, being the first to hold that office, and contributed materially to the advancement of his community by doing much surveying, platting and subdividing. That he was held high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens is evidenced that while the county at that time was strongly Republican and Mr. Wilson was an ardent Jacksonian Democrat, he was repeatedly sent to public positions of trust and responsibility. Probably the full extent of his charities will never be known. Having succeeded himself, he was at all times anxious to assist others to prosperity, and no worthy request ever met with refusal at his hands. The opinion of his neighbors, as evidenced in a testimonial, was that "he is a man honorable and upright in all his dealings; one against whom not a word is said; one loved by his friends and esteemed by all who know him."

On March 17, 1828, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Phalle R. Slafter, who was born in Norwich, Vermont, January 1, 1806, and to this union there were born eight children: Mercy E., born July 26, 1830, deceased; Carlos P., born March 9, 1833, deceased; William H., born August 8, 1839, a retired capitalist of Flint, Michigan; Farwell A., born July 18, 1841, deceased; John N., born November 19, 1843, deceased; Persis A., born March 1, 1846, deceased; Samuel J., born September 3, 1849, a prominent business man of Flint, Michigan; Nahum T., born February 22, 1852, who has large ranching interests at Belt, Montana. Mrs. Wilson died August 13, 1863, and on October 31, 1867, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Mary Wooddard, who was born at Hartford, Vermont, July 12, 1819.

WILLIAM HOTCHKISS WILSON. A representative of one of the oldest families of Genesee county, William Hotchkiss Wilson has led a life of tireless activity, which has been crowned with a degree of success attained by comparatively few men. He is of the highest type of business men, and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among the men whose genius and abilities have achieved results that are most enviable and commendable. Mr. Wilson is now living retired at Flint, but continues to exert an influence over the industrial and financial interests of the city and surrounding country, where for so long he was accounted one of the most dominant figures in business development and progress.

Mr. Wilson was born in Genesee county, Michigan, August 8, 1839, and is a son of the late Nahum Newton and Phalle R. (Slafter) Wilson, whose sketch appears elsewhere. William Hotchkiss Wilson was educated in the public schools of Thetford township, Genesee county, and at the age of eighteen years took his place among the world's workers, continuing to remain with his father until after his marriage. At that time he located on a farm in Genesee county, but after raising the first year's crop decided that he was not inclined to pursuits of an agricultural nature, and instead accepted a contract to cut logs, this eventually leading him into the field of manufacturing lumber. He built and operated mills at Forrest, Genesee county, and after continuing successfully there for four years moved the mills to Isabella county, where he also conducted a general store. Through steady perseverance and well-applied effort he gained a fortune there during the next ten years, following which he built and established the town of Harrison, a lumber community, now the county seat of Clare county. Mr. Wilson operated his mills at Harrison until 1894, when, feeling that the lumber days of that locality were rapidly passing away, he centered his activities in the city of Flint, and purchased large tracts of lumber in the southern part of Alabama, continuing to do a large and profitable business until his retirement in 1911. He then located in his beautiful residence at Flint, which was erected by himself, and in which he spends the summer months, the family passing the winter seasons in the South. He is very fond of travel, and among numerous automobile trips has made one from Flint to New York city with his family. Of an inventive turn of mind, Mr. Wilson has had a chance during recent years of applying himself to the perfection of several ideas, and has recently patented one of his inventions, an automatic signal device which will make collisions impossible and which, when placed on the market, will be undoubtedly put into use by all the railroads. Mr. Wilson is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Consistory at Bay City, the Knights of Pythias and the Sons of the American Revolution. His business career has been a very creditable one and his reputation in commercial circles is above question. As the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well and the success that is his today is but the just reward for a life of industry and continued effort.

On December 1, 1861, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Amelia B. Root, a native of Kent, Ohio, and a daughter of Ransom G. Root, a pioneer farmer of Genesee county. Two children have blessed this union: Emma T., who is the wife of John M. Russell, of Petersburg, Virginia; and Samuel Avrill.

SAMUEL AVRILL WILSON, the son of William Hotchkiss and Amelia B. (Root) Wilson, is worthily maintaining the high reputation gained by his father and grandfather. He was born in the town of Thetford, Genesee county, Michigan, July 15, 1865, and received his education in

the township district and high schools and the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. At the age of twenty-two years he associated himself with his father in his various business enterprises, and continued as his partner until the elder man's retirement. An energetic, virile and progressive man of affairs, he has accumulated handsome properties in Clara and Alcona counties, including a fine farm of 480 acres, on which he specializes in the raising of thoroughbred cattle and sheep. Fraternally he is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias, and his religious connection is with the Presbyterian church, his wife being a leading member of church clubs and societies and prominent in the King's Daughters. He has inherited his father's love of travel, accompanies the family south each winter, and takes regular fishing and outing trips. Mr. Wilson has always maintained an independent stand in political matters. He was elected mayor of Harrison while a resident of Clare county, and was instrumental in securing many reforms for that community. Like most lumber towns, it was for a time overrun with lawlessness, there being twenty saloons in a community of only 1,000 people, but Mr. Wilson caused these places to be closed on Sundays and holidays, and after strenuous efforts brought order out of chaos and made life worth the living for the better element.

On June 21, 1888, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Isabella G. Levington, a native of Monroe City, Michigan, and daughter of Capt. Samuel G. and Elizabeth (Hennessy) Levington, natives of Monroe county. The Captain served throughout the Civil War, being at the head of a company in the Seventh Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, under General Crooner. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson: William Harold, born December 29, 1891, a graduate of Notre Dame, who is now a student in the University of Michigan.

DONALD J. CAMPBELL. Senior member of the manufacturing firm of Campbell, Wyant and Cannon, foundrymen at Muskegon. Donald J. Campbell at the age of thirty-six has attained a position in the manufacturing world which would be considered a high point of success for men many years his senior. Through his enterprise he has contributed to the development of Muskegon as a manufacturing center, his plant now turns out a product which goes all over the United States. Donald J. Campbell was born in Carlington Place, Canada, June 6, 1877, a son of Dugal Kelley and Annie (McKinnon) Campbell. The grandfather was Robert Campbell, and the great-grandfather was also named Robert, the later being a weaver by trade, and living near Port Rush, in Ireland. Grandfather Robert Campbell was born in Scotland, and followed the vocations of sailor and fisherman, spending his last years in Canada. The maternal grandfather McKinnon was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and spent all his life there. Dugal Campbell was born at Port Alend, Scotland in 1846, and died in 1907. His wife was born at Point Fortune, Canada, in 1855, and died in 1911. Their marriage occurred in 1875. Four years later, in 1879, the parents moved to Buffalo, New York, and six years later to Chicago, which remained their home until 1905, when the senior Campbell went to Yonkers, New York. His trade was that of a moulder, and with the exception of some severe financial reverses during the panic of 1893, he was fairly successful from a business standpoint. For a time he conducted a tavern at Brooklyn, New York, known as the Rob Roy, and was chief of the Caledonia Society in that city. In his younger years Dugal Campbell was noted as an athlete. Fraternally his relations were with the Masonic Order, he and his wife were Presbyterians, and in politics he was Republican. There were eight children, and four are still living, the Muskegon manufacturer being the oldest. Norman is a moulder in Muskegon; Robert fol-

lows the same business in Muskegon, and May is the wife of Hector Brown, of Montreal, Canada.

Donald J. Campbell grew up in Buffalo, New York, and Chicago, Illinois. His principal schooling was in the latter city. At the age of thirteen, his practical training for life began in learning the trade of moulder. His first experience in that line was at Rock Falls, in Illinois. As a young man he learned his trade in different places in the east, worked at the Newport News Ship and Dry Dock Plant, also on other government work, and his early experience thoroughly equipped him for all branches of his trade. In 1894 Mr. Campbell moved to Chicago, and was connected with the Gates Iron Works, until 1900. The following two years were spent in Milwaukee with the Bucyrus Steam Shovel and Dredge Company, as foundry foreman. Returning to Chicago, his services were employed as foundry foreman for Ferguson & Lange for two years. In the meantime the automobile industry had become important, and his next connection was as foreman of the Olds Motor Company at Lansing, Michigan. In April, 1908, Mr. Campbell came to Muskegon and established the foundry now conducted under the firm name of Campbell, Wyant and Cannon. The capital stock of this large local plant is one hundred fifty thousand dollars, and its specialty is the manufacture of automobile castings, which are used in automobile factories throughout the country. The career of Mr. Campbell has been that of a self-made man. After a number of years in his trade, he had accumulated a capital of three thousand dollars, and has built up an industry which now employs the capital of many thousands of dollars, does a business aggregating several times the capital stock, and is one of the important industries of Muskegon. Mr. Campbell has recently returned from a trip abroad in the interests of his health.

In 1906 he married Miss Nannie M. Arnesen of Chicago. They are the parents of two children, James and Anna. Fraternaly Mr. Campbell's associations are with Muskegon Lodge, No. 274, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he votes and supports the Republican party.

FREDERICK A. WASHBURN. An honored and representative citizen of Ionia county, who has here exerted potent and beneficent influence in the development and upbuilding of one of the great industrial enterprises of Michigan is Frederick A. Washburn, who is general superintendent of the great silk-thread mills and business of the Belding Silk Company, in the beautiful little city of Belding, the town itself owing practically its great commercial prestige and definite civic prosperity to the important corporation which has given to the place its name as well as its fame, the works of the silk company here being among the largest in the world and the products of the same going forth into all sections of the civilized world. Mr. Washburn individually directed the manufacture of the first spool of silk ever made in Michigan, and he has been untiring in his efforts for the development of the splendid industry with which he has here been identified from its initiation, even as he has stood exponent of the utmost civic loyalty.

Frederick A. Washburn is a scion of fine New England stock and is representative of a family that was founded in America in the early colonial era of our national history. He was born in Tolland county, Connecticut, on the 25th of March, 1855, and is a son of Anson and Laura (White) Washburn, whose marriage was there solemnized on the 1st of November, 1852. Anson Washburn was born and reared in Connecticut, as was also his wife, and during the entire course of a long and useful career of productive activity he was engaged in the foundry business at Coventry, Tolland county, Connecticut, where he died on the

14th of December, 1894, his loved and devoted wife having been summoned to eternal rest on the 20th of November, 1884. Both received good educational advantages, as gauged by the standards of the locality and period, and Mrs. Washburn had been a successful and popular teacher prior to her marriage. Alanson Washburn was undeviating in his allegiance to the Republican party, and as a representative of the same he served one term in the legislature of Connecticut, though he never had any ambition for the honors or emoluments of public office. He was a son of Seth and Katherine Washburn, both of whom were born in New England, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and his father likewise was engaged in the foundry business for many years.

Frederick A. Washburn availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of Coventry, his native town, and after carrying forward his studies in the high school for two terms he became associated with his father's foundry business, in which connection he acquired both technical skill and practical knowledge of business methods and policies. At the age of twenty-five he severed his association with the foundry and entered the employ of the Belding Brothers Company. In 1886, upon the founding of the company's plant at Belding, Michigan, Mr. Washburn came to this city, where he has since maintained his home and where he personally supervised the manufacture of the first spool of silk turned out not only in the local factory but in the state of Michigan. He is now general superintendent of the fine mills of the Belding Company, and is known as a most able executive officer, as well as a business man of much initiative and constructive ability.

Mr. Washburn has identified himself most fully and enthusiastically with Belding and with the state of his adoption, and he has been influential in the Ionia county ranks of the Republican party, of whose principles he is a staunch advocate and supporter. He is at the present time a member of the board of control of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane that is located in the city of Ionia, and he has held this office for six years. He was presidential elector on the Republican ticket for Michigan in the election of 1908, and he has otherwise been zealous in the promotion of the party cause. He was international silk juror at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in the city of St. Louis, in 1904, and in a similar association he received a medal of honor at the great Paris Exposition of 1900. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

At South Coventry, Tolland county, Connecticut, on the 29th of July, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Washburn to Miss Ella M. Wood, and they have four children, whose names, with respective ages, are here indicated: Carlton W., thirty-two years; Florence E., thirty years; Harold O., twenty-eight years; and Frederick S., twenty-four years. Both Carlton and Harold were graduated in the University of Michigan; Florence completed a course in the Milwaukee-Downer College, in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Frederick has been graduated in the Ferris Institute, at Big Rapids, Michigan, and in the Detroit Business College.

WILLIAM EDWARD WARE. One of the ablest and most successful members of the Battle Creek bar, Mr. Ware may be said to have begun his practical career as a hard-working and self-supporting student more than forty years ago in a law office at Marshall. He was not sent to college as the son of a prosperous father, but his education like everything he has obtained, was the result of his determined purpose and industrious labor. Mr. Ware has gained numerous important distinctions both at the bar and in public affairs, is one of the best known men in Southern Michigan, has been identified at different times with the bar and public affairs of Coldwater, Jackson, Battle Creek and other places, and through

his career represents many of the fine qualities of his profession and of civic life in Michigan.

A lifelong Michigan man, born in Allegan county, December 19, 1850, William Edward Ware is a son of Sylvester S. and Judith E. (Watkins) Ware. His father was born in Vermont and his mother near Watkins Glen in New York. The founder of the Ware family was Mr. Ware's grandfather, who located in Michigan before 1836, and was a pioneer settler and one of the first ministers of the Presbyterian church in the state. Sylvester Ware and wife were married in Indiana, lived for several years in Allegan county, had their home in Athens in Calhoun county until 1861, and after two years residence at Colon returned to Athens. The father, though a man of frail constitution, had wonderful energy and was a man of business leadership. At Colon he built a mill for the manufacture of interior finishings, and on returning to Athens improved the water power and constructed a similar factory. He was a builder, and many of the substantial structures erected by him in the vicinity of Athens are still standing as proof of his reliable workmanship. He finally left Michigan and went out to the new country of North Dakota and took up land, was unable to endure the rigors of the climate, and died there January 23, 1873. During the war, though unable to go to the front on account of physical disabilities, he performed effective service for the Union in raising troops and funds for the cause. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and early Whig in politics, and later a Republican. He was a member of the Masonic order, and belonged to the Methodist church. His wife died at Union City, Michigan, February 8, 1877. Of their four children, one died in infancy, William E. is the oldest; Charles Clark Ware has for many years been prominent in charitable work, was an organizer and officer of the State Federation of Humane Society for Ohio, is at the head of the Toledo Humane Society at the present time; the daughter Carrie Belle married Charles Gunthorpe, and she died near Mendon in September, 1909.

With an education acquired in the village schools of Athens and Colon, William E. Ware in June, 1872, left the farm and began the study of law in the office of James A. Minor, one of the ablest lawyers of Marshall, and who later served as a Federal judge in Utah Territory. Young Ware on entering Mr. Minor's office had a salt-and-pepper suit two sizes too large, and was what might be called a verdant boy, with only ambition and inexhaustible energy to carry him forward. In a few months he ceased to rely upon his father to support him, and had soon begun to make a name for himself. In January, 1875, he moved to Union City, and continued his studies under the direction of Marc. A. Merrifield, and was admitted to the bar upon examination in open court at Coldwater in June, 1878. In the meantime he had served as city attorney at Union City, and in the fall of 1879 moved to Coldwater and became junior member of the firm of Thompson & Ware, the senior partner being Judge Thompson, now deceased, who for many years was one of the leaders of the Branch county bar. In the spring of 1880, Mr. Ware opened an office of his own at Coldwater, and was soon in the enjoyment of a large and profitable practice. In 1887 he formed a partnership with Elmer E. Palmer, now one of the ablest lawyers of southern Michigan. In the fall of 1891, Mr. Ware moved to Jackson, practiced as head of the firm of Ware & Price, for a time, and in September, 1892, became a partner of Charles H. Smith, who for some years past has been a Federal judge in the Philippines. He was with Mr. Smith about four years, and in 1896 their partnership was dissolved and Mr. Ware continued in practice alone at Jackson until 1903, when he moved to Battle Creek. Since then he has had offices in the Post building of that city

and has a splendid practice. He is especially well known for his skill as a trial lawyer and has few equals in this field of his profession.

In the vicissitudes of politics from the early '70s until recent years, Mr. Ware has had an ample and important share. While a student of law at Union City he became interested in the currency question, then vexing the country, and made himself an authority on many phases of financial and political economy. A keen and able debater, he early gained a reputation for cogency and clearness of argument, and in the spring of 1876 began his public career as a speaker before country political meetings in the vicinity of Union City. During the summer of 1876, in the presidential campaign, he was called upon for campaign addresses all over Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana, his main subject being the currency. For more than twenty years Mr. Ware was one of the best known campaign orators and political thinkers in Southern Michigan. At the same time he was a worker in practical politics and held a number of offices of trust and responsibility. From 1876 to 1879 he was city attorney of Union City, and in the campaign of 1878 was nominated on the greenback ticket for prosecuting attorney of Branch county. There were three tickets in the field, Republican, Democratic and Greenback. The Republicans carried most of the offices, and Mr. Ware was defeated by sixty-seven votes. As the Australian ballot system was not yet in use, election officials had much more power over elections than they have at present, and a number of years later it was learned that Mr. Ware had been counted out of his election. During his residence at Coldwater, Mr. Ware continued busy with politics. In 1880 he was not in sympathy with the coalition between the Democratic and Greenback parties, though his own name was placed on the joint ticket for the office of prosecuting attorney. As the fusion between the Greenbackers and Democrats continued, Mr. Ware in 1882 left his old affiliation, and became an active worker in behalf of the Republicans, and continued to give his support to the Republican interests until 1896. In all the succeeding campaigns during that time he was one of the most popular speakers and often spent many days and nights in the arduous labor of campaigning and stump speaking, at a time when political addresses were a more important means of reaching the people, than they are at present, when newspapers and other literature are more generally employed. All the national leaders of his time Mr. Ware probably gave most unqualified support to James G. Blaine, whom he still looks upon as one of the greatest statesmen of the last half century.

On the currency problem, until it was definitely settled, Mr. Ware was emphatically in favor of the double standard and also of greenback currency. However, it should be noted that he was opposed to "fiat money," but held that the endorsement and stamp of the Federal Government was sufficient guarantee of the integrity of all currency used by the world of business. Mr. Ware, during those years, was much in advance of the times in many of his political policies. He favored the postal savings bank years before it was established, the conservation of natural resources, the holding of public lands for actual settlers, a tariff system, neither on the basis of protection nor of free trade, but such as to equalize the difference between the cost of labor here and in foreign countries, and was especially an advocate of the doctrine of reciprocity, which James G. Blaine for so many years brilliantly propounded.

During his residence in Coldwater, Mr. Ware was a member of the city Board of Education in 1881-82. In the campaign of 1886 he was elected by the Republicans as prosecuting attorney of Branch county, an office he held two terms. He declined a third nomination in order to move to Jackson. While he and Mr. Smith were partners at Jackson,

their office was Republican headquarters in that city. Both were silver Republicans, and in 1896 his views on the financial question led Mr. Ware to support Bryan instead of McKinley. He has never considered this a real split with his party, since the Michigan Republicans in the state for a number of years previously had advocated the bi-metallic policy. At the Republican convention in Lansing that year, Mr. Ware "walked out" and returning to Jackson called a Silver Republican county convention. In response a number of silver old-line Republicans responded, and the party was fully organized in the county, with Mr. Ware as chairman of the county committee. Subsequently in the conventions of the Populist, Democratic and Silver Republicans at Jackson, Mr. Ware's name was placed on the fusion ticket for the office of register of deeds. At that time he was serving as city attorney of Jackson, and made a splendid and effective campaign through the county and received a substantial plurality for his office. The state convention of the Silver Republicans that year was attended by more than seven hundred and fifty Republican members, and Mr. Ware, on the conference committee, became the author of the party vignette which was placed at the head of the ticket, consisting of the silver dollar with the words, "sixteen to one." Mr. Ware served as register of deeds of Jackson county from 1896 to 1898, but after 1900 was seldom prominent in political campaigns. In 1909-10 he was city attorney of Battle Creek.

Mr. Ware has affiliations with A. T. Metcalf Lodge No. 419, A. F. & A. M., of Battle Creek; Jackson Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; also with the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Modern Maccabees of Jackson. He and his family have long been identified with the Presbyterian church. On October 2, 1879, Mr. Ware married Miss Elva V. Wood. Her father, F. H. Wood, was for many years proprietor of the "Old Pine Creek House," a popular early hotel on the Battle Creek Road four miles north of Athens, a popular stopping place for farmers and other travelers along that highway. Mr. Wood was also a prominent stock buyer. Mrs. Ware was born in the old hotel, was educated in the country schools and the Union City high school, of which she is a graduate. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Ware is Donald R. Ware, who was born at Coldwater, September 7, 1884, was educated in the Jackson schools, and is now in the insurance and stock and bond business at Battle Creek. In August, 1910, Donald R. Ware married Miss Maud McTaggart.

JOHN WHITELEY. An extremely successful merchant, a business man whose grasp of large affairs made him one of the commercial leaders of his time, the late John Whiteley, of Lansing, was more than a successful business man. While all admired him for the unsullied prosperity that he won, it was his incorruptible integrity, his thorough kindness in all the relations of human life, and the sterling character which proved the attributes by which he was best distinguished and esteemed throughout his long residence in the capital city.

John Whiteley was born at Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, January 28, 1828, and his death occurred in Lansing on May 1, 1891. While his career was one of self attainment largely, he owed many of the faculties of his character to his inheritance from a fine father and a noble mother. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Dean) Whiteley. William Whiteley, who was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1791, immigrated to America in 1812, and in May, 1822, was married in the historic Old South Church of Boston to Elizabeth Dean. Her birthplace was Salem, Massachusetts, and the date of her birth, September 21, 1800. She was a granddaughter of James Williams, one of the patriots of the

Revolutionary war. He participated in many of its hard-fought battles, and his vigorous action, stubborn pluck and brilliant dash gained for him an enviable reputation throughout his regiment. His wife, Ann Williams, attended the grand ball given in honor of George Washington in Salem in 1789, the most brilliant affair ever given in that city, and to Mrs. John Whiteley was granted the opportunity of seeing in the Salem Museum a dress worn by Mrs. William Gray at this grand occasion given in Washington's honor, and also of seeing the old colonial mansion where he was entertained on this memorial visit to Salem in 1789. William Gray was one of the richest men in Massachusetts at that time. Elizabeth (Dean) Whiteley also numbered among her ancestors, Joseph Millett, her great-uncle and another of the brave and fearless soldiers of the Revolutionary war. He carried dispatches for his general on the end of his gun, so that he could shoot the documents into fragments in case he met the enemy.

Mrs. Elizabeth Whiteley was in many ways a remarkable woman, both through the strength and sweetness of her character and her varied experiences. At the time of General Lafayette's second visit to this country she was one of the young women leading the procession in his honor in Boston, who strewed flowers in the roadway over which the general's carriage was to pass. She often told of the triumphal arch built for the occasion, brilliant with flags and flowers, with ladies standing at the four corners holding flags. The men were in colonial dress, with powdered wigs, and the ladies wore light brocaded satin, with elbow sleeves and fancy bags were hanging on their arms. Mrs. Whiteley lived in Salem during the height of its prosperity as a port and ship building center, and saw many American ships launched from the Crowninshield wharf, among them the noted vessel "Fame." Another boat which possessed special associations for her family was the first yacht built in America, and its owner, William Gray, and her father sailed in it to France and afterward to St. Helena, the island prison of the deposed Napoleon, whom they saw and whom they secretly hoped to rescue and bring to America. During her residence at Richmond, Virginia, Mrs. Whiteley became acquainted with the old body servant of Washington, and learned from that source many interesting anecdotes of the Father of Our Country. At Charlottesville, Virginia, she frequently visited the old home of Thomas Jefferson, and attended services in the church he had helped to build. While her home was at Palmyra, New York, she saw, with the aid of the "gold spectacles" the "gold plates" which had been dug up by Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon church. She also became acquainted with this Joseph Smith. The "gold plates" were dug out of what is now called Mormon Hill, and by looking through the famous spectacles Mrs. Whiteley could read the writing on the plates. This was near the year 1828. As above stated, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteley were married in Boston, and they made their home in that city for some time, and, possessed of ample resources, the luxury of travel was extensively indulged in the southern states, the modes of conveyances at that time being the stage coach, the canal boat, the sailing packet and horseback. They also resided for a time in Philadelphia, when the watchmen would walk the streets at night; when these officers wore the continental hats and long black coats; and carried candles in their tin lanterns, the sides of which were perforated with many holes, through which a dim light was shed. Mrs. Whiteley would often relate how these men would call the hour of the night, and add "and all is well." In every front hall people were compelled to keep a leather fire bucket filled with water, and when these night officers would call fire every man dressed, took his bucket and ran to the fire to assist the firemen. While on a visit to New York City with her

husband she also saw the Clermont, the first American steamboat, on her maiden trip, and witnessed the fear and anxiety of the people gathered on the shore lest the boat would be blown up.

Soon after their marriage William Whiteley and wife removed from Boston to Richmond, Virginia, later to Charlottesville, from there to Palmyra, and in 1844 settled in Newark, Ohio. A year or two later they went to Wheeling, West Virginia, and were living there when General Andrew Jackson was elected president of the United States. Mrs. Whiteley often told of the overwhelming ovation he received when he entered that city in a stage coach drawn by six horses. He went overland all the way from Nashville to Washington. In 1848 Mr. and Mrs. Whiteley returned to Ohio and located at Toledo, where the former was engaged as a boot and shoe merchant. In 1850 they came to Lansing, and he was engaged in the boot and shoe business here until his death, on May 30, 1859. His removal from Ohio to Lansing was accomplished on a large "prairie schooner," drawn by a span of the largest horses ever seen in Lansing up to that time. It was a journey requiring twenty-eight days, and the railroad era in Michigan had hardly begun. It was thus in the pioneer days that Mrs. Elizabeth Whiteley came to Lansing, and in this city she spent the remainder of her life, passing away June 15, 1893, at the venerable age of ninety-three. Her life's recollections will be intensely interesting to the children of later generations, and a publication of the reminiscences she could add thereto would be priceless to history.

John Whiteley spent his early youth and manhood in the various localities above mentioned, and one of his early experiences in practical affairs was in teaming along the old National road between Wheeling, West Virginia, and Zanesville, Ohio, loading his wagon for one trip with produce and returning with a varied assortment of merchandise. He was still a young man when he came to Lansing, and for a time was engaged in the freighting business along the highway between Lansing and Detroit. His work as an independent merchant began in 1851, with the opening of a small stock of groceries, and having the qualities and the enterprise of the born merchant he steadily increased his business and prospered until he became one of the wealthy men of Lansing. Many incidents might be mentioned to indicate his thorough qualifications as a business man, but one will suffice to illustrate the kindness which always actuated him in his business as well as private affairs and his sturdy loyalty to his country. During the second year of the Civil war the county had issued vouchers to the wives and widows of soldiers who had gone from Ingham county, these vouchers representing promises to pay and designed to afford means of securing supplies from local merchants. Other Lansing merchants refused to accept them, but Mr. Whiteley readily exchanged all that were presented to him in payment of supplies, and in the end never lost a dollar by the transaction. His prosperity was won on the basis of straightforward business, never tinged with speculative methods, although he also exercised good judgment in his investments. During the early days he leased some ground in Lansing and erected five stores on Washington avenue, but some time later a fire destroyed all of them without insurance. His rectitude was never questioned during all his career. John Whiteley was a man of energetic character, marvellously clear business judgment and great determination, and a business man to whom much of the city of Lansing's prosperity is due. His friendship when secured never failed; he was charitable, benevolent and ever ready to assist the needy, and in his home was a kind and indulgent husband and father. In religious views he was quite liberal, and politically was a staunch Democrat. The later years of his life were spent in semi-retirement from business affairs, and he traveled extensively, usually spending his winters in the South.

In February, 1856, Mr. Whiteley married Elizabeth Briggs, who was born in Perth, Ontario, Canada, February 14, 1836, and is still living at her home in Lansing, a city that she has seen grow up from a frontier village. Her parents were Stanley and Anna (Dean) Briggs, natives of Dublin, Ireland, who became acquainted while on a sailing vessel that brought them to America. They were married in the Episcopal church in Quebec, Canada, in 1821, and in 1842 they and their children accomplished the journey from Canada to Michigan in wagons. For a few years they lived at DeWitt, and Mr. Briggs was a carpenter and millwright, and was employed during the erection of the first capital at Lansing. He located permanently in that city in 1848, and afterward for many years was engaged in the general mercantile business. His wife died in April, 1868, and he passed away in the following June, after they had been married forty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Whiteley were the parents of two daughters. Isabelle, born in 1858, died in 1862. Nellie Whiteley, who was born in 1862, now lives with her mother in Lansing and has long been one of the active leaders in local society. In their long and happy married life of thirty-five years Mr. and Mrs. Whiteley were never separated but a few days at a time, when it was necessary for the husband to go to New York on business matters. Possessed of a singularly cheerful and hopeful disposition, a generous and charitable nature, and in full sympathy with her husband's work and deeply interested in all his undertakings, Mrs. Whiteley was a great aid and inspiration to him and with her timely aid and counsel helped him gain his life's success.

The preceding paragraphs contain only a brief outline sketch of the career of the late John Whiteley, and in order to supplement what has been said and to indicate some of the more fundamental aspects of his character and the esteem in which he was held by his community there is published the following poem, written by Byron M. Browne, entitled: "On the Death of John Whiteley."

I.

After a busy life,
 Burdened with cares and strife,
 Death brought a sweet surcease
 Of gentle rest and peace.
 As one who calmly nears
 A long day's quiet close,
 He met, when ripe in years,
 Death's gentle, sweet repose,
 Conscious of duty done
 And honors nobly won.
 He sought no high renown,
 But proved that gentle deeds,
 Supplying wants and needs,
 Are more than glory's crown!
 Though lowly he began,
 Deprived of fortune's aid,
 He pressed on to the van
 Of proud, successful trade,
 And honest, true, self-made,
 A hero and a man!
 Teaching a lesson well,
 That men will love to tell—
 A lesson to mankind
 That all may proudly share,

Giving the youthful mind
 Courage to do and dare!

II.

Though oft deceived and blind,
 For human judgment errs,
 The most of all mankind
 Are hero worshippers!
 They love the men of power,
 The heroes of the hour,
 Whose deeds or words increase
 Glory of war or peace.
 Heroes as great as these
 Pursue life's common ways,
 And toil through all their days,
 Not knowing rest or ease;
 Supplying human needs,
 Performing noble deeds;
 Gaining the honors made
 In commerce and in trade;
 Cultivating of the land,
 Building cities grand!
 Not writing learned tomes,
 Or rearing mighty domes,
 But making happy homes!
 Unpraised by tongue or pen,
 Unhonored or unsung!
 O, such was he, we know,
 Who lieth cold and low!
 Who bought and sold and wrought
 And decorated earth
 With products of his worth
 And proud commercial thought!

III.

O mourn him not as dead,
 Though he has gone to rest
 Within an earthly bed,
 As on a mother's breast.
 We know that he was true
 And honest to the end.
 Gave every man his due
 And was a faithful friend;
 And though, perhaps, he erred
 Often in thought and deed,
 His epitaph shall read,
He always kept his word!
 With all that could refine,
 Or happiness impart,
 He made his home a shrine,
 The Mecca of his heart!
 Rewarded by the love,
 All earthly things above,
 Of wife's devotion rare,
 And daughter's loving care,
 O mourn him not, our friend,
 But all his work commend;

For life-work nobly done,
For triumphs proudly won!
Death has no lasting gloom,
Confined to earth and tomb,
No banishment for day,
No sleep or dull decay,
No weight of clay and clod;
For death is but the way
To the eternal ray
Of everlasting light,
And Fatherhood of God,
When we shall say good night
To all the scenes of earth
In life's eternal birth!"

HON. ERWIN C. WATKINS. The late Hon. Erwin C. Watkins, long a resident of the state of Michigan, was born in the village of Covington, Genesee county, New York, on January 15, 1839. He was a son of Hon. Milton C. Watkins, who was born in West Rutland, Vermont, on March 20, 1806, and a grandson of Moses Watkins, who, in so far as is known, was all his life a resident of the Green Mountain state.

Milton C. Watkins had his academic education in his native town, and when he had finished his studies as a boy, worked at carpentering with an elder brother. He was twenty-one years of age when he went to New York state, there engaging in school teaching. He divided his time between that work and carpentering, and at the end of three years was satisfied to return to his native town. There, in 1829, he married Susan Joy, who was born in Hardwick, Massachusetts, on December 23, 1803, and who was a cousin of James F. Joy. With his bride young Watkins returned to New York State and for a time he farmed in Covington, Genesee county, after which he moved to Middlebury, continuing there in farming activities until 1844. He came to Michigan in that year, a pioneer to Gratten township, and here commenced life anew, for he had met with financial reverses in New York that made him anxious to begin over again in a new place. He secured a tract of heavily timbered land and in due course of time he accomplished that which many another stout hearted pioneer has done—carved a farm out of the forest and made a comfortable home for his family. He was a resident on that place until his death. He early became prominent in Gratten township, in both local and state politics. He had served as justice of the peace in New York state, and when Gratten township was formally organized he became supervisor. Later he served in both branches of the state legislature, and he was also appointed to the office of assistant county judge, which office he held for some years. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1867, and in many ways rendered a praiseworthy service to the state and to the community wherein he had his home. He died on May 16, 1886. He and his wife reared a family of five children: Charles J., Mary Colton, Electa Shellis, Erwin C. and Lewis, who died when he was fifteen years old.

Concerning Milton Watkins, his son, Erwin C., of this review, in writing of his early life, said of his father: "In the spring of 1844, on account of business reverses, the result of signing accommodation notes by which he lost his farm, he concluded to seek a home in the west, and so moved to Michigan, accompanied by his family. A former neighbor, named Sheldon Ashley, had been to Michigan the year before and had purchased a tract of land in the county of Kent, and my father was easily persuaded to accompany him on his return. Mr. Ashley was an

active, energetic man, with a wife and four children, and having planned the year before for the erection of a house on the tract purchased, the two families went direct to the Ashley house which had been built on the southern line of Ashfield in Kent county. It was then that father found realized the benefit of his knowledge of the carpenter trade which he had learned in early life with his brother, and he now went to work for Mr. Ashley finishing the house which he had crudely built, and erecting a barn. Mr. Ashley gave him an acre of land for each day he worked and he thus secured the eighty acres which was afterward his home until his death. This tract included the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section two, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section eleven, town eight and range nine west, and on this tract the family settled in the fall of 1844. For the next twelve years they lived in the log house that father had erected late in the fall. This house was built on an Indian trail which was at that time the only road, if it might be called a road, which passed near the farm. The marks of the Indian survey were easily discernible, and the house was located on the section line running north and south, one mile from the east line of the township. The bushes were cut and old logs removed, and a crude road was thus made from the Ashley farm past the King farms to the new log house later in the fall. It was in those days a common thing to see a band of Indians pass on the trail during the early winter and for at least two years after. In those days the aborigines always went in single file, one behind the other, men, women and children, ponies and dogs, and thus a well defined trail was made winding about through the woods, around swamps and hills, which was utilized more or less by the settlers.

"The Indians were of the Ojibway and Pottawattonic tribes, and they made baskets and sold them to the settlers. In the spring they made maple sugar and put it up in birch bark baskets or crocks, for sale to any one not too fastidious in the matter of cleanliness. I was with them more or less and learned a smattering of their language. The newly purchased land in Gratten township was virgin in every respect when Father took possession. Not a tree had been cut, not a furrow turned. All was in a state of nature. From the land owned by Mr. Ashley eighty acres has been selected, upon which was an abundance of water. At least there were plenty of low plains called swails in the parlance of the woods, and along the margin of these water holes grew, at that time, a most luxuriant growth of fern or brake, the variety of which must be seen to be appreciated. They have passed with the days of long ago. As farms were cleared and civilization took the place of the Indian, the bear, the squirrel, the woodchuck, and the fern disappeared. The fern was always a pest to the farmer, for their long, tough roots were hard to break or kill. Nothing would grow in the way of vegetable or grain where the fern roots lurked, and they were eventually destroyed.

"My first introduction to the new possessions was on a bright day in early October, when with Father and Mother I picked my way through bushes, over old logs and around swamps, having the time of my life watching squirrels and chipmunks as the older people selected a site for the proposed log house soon to be constructed for their future home. To this day the memory of the many new sights and sounds that I experienced for the first time is stored in the hidden cells of the brain to be easily recalled with thoughts of early days. But among the many pleasant events of the day comes the remembrance of an experience anything but pleasant. Having picked my way through brake and brush and bog, boylike, wading swails in which grew huckleberry bushes still loaded with ripe fruit, I walked up a little knoll covered with oak scrubs, as I after-

ward learned to call the bushes of that country, and espied a singular looking ball of greyish white suspended from the top of a bush and hanging near the ground. This ball was about eight or nine inches in diameter and at the lower end I noticed a small hole, apparently extending into the interior. An investigation was in order, and I proceeded to make it by inserting my hand through the filmy substance of which it was composed. I got results at once. It was a black hornets' nest I had disturbed, and they were apparently all at home. My screams brought Father and Mother to my assistance at once, but little good could they do. I rolled on the ground trying in vain to protect the more exposed portions of my body that had not already been treated to a hornet's sting, but was unsuccessful. Father and Mother were both stung mercilessly, and it was days before mother recovered from her injuries. We wended our way back to the Ashley homestead in the shade of evening, myself a sadder but wiser boy.

"The work of cutting the logs for the house was accomplished during the month, and early in November a bee was made to roll them up and form the body of the structure which became the home of the family for many years. All the settlers in the vicinity were invited to the bee and with song and jest the logs were rapidly put in place. In the days following the roof was covered with shakes split out of red ash and the gables filled in with the same material. A piece of rag carpet was hung up for a door and the family moved in. The accommodations were limited, but the family took possession with the greatest satisfaction. A work bench was installed and during the winter following Father made doors and windows, laid a floor above and built a stair way to reach it, adding many little conveniences for living. Chinkings had been placed in the seams between the logs and mudded up with clay, and the house was warm and comfortable.

"The food supply for the winter consisted of corn meal and game. This meager diet was sufficient to satisfy the pangs of hunger, and all were healthy. The Mother missed her tea, and perhaps other luxuries, but did not complain. They were pioneers and as well off as their neighbors. Hunters in the community supplied venison in plenty and the anticipation of better times to come cheered them on. All worked for the common good, and mutually helped to pass the lagging days of winter. The few books that had been brought from New York were utilized to the fullest extent. Some time was spent every day in reciting to Father, and the older children taught the younger, and thus their early education was not entirely neglected."

Erwin C. Watkins, son of Milton Watkins, who is quoted above, attended the pioneer schools and the Union school at Cooks Corners then taught by William Ball, and after graduation there attended the Union school at Grand Rapids for one term after which he taught for four months in Conners Township, near Silver Lake. This was during the winter of 1858, and in the spring of that year he returned to Grand Rapids and entered the office of Ashley & Zanden and studied through the summer. In the fall he again entered the Union School, and thereafter spent a winter term teaching in the Zambeden district. He then entered the academy of Franklin Everitt and studied for six months, which he followed with a six months' teaching period in the home district in the winter of 1860-61. In the spring he again returned to Grand Rapids and studied law in the office of Miller & Wilson.

In 1860 he had joined the guards and had made some progress in drill work, and when the war broke out and the call for troops came he enlisted in the Third Michigan Infantry, but saw no action. In July, 1862, President Lincoln called for one Company of Cavalry from each

loyal state, and Mr. Watkins enlisted in the company that was accepted from Grand Rapids. His company was designated as Company K. They went to Washington and there rendezvoused with the Lincoln Cavalry as those troops were called, through they were later designated as the First New York Cavalry. He was made sergeant and with twenty-five others volunteered to go as advance guard to a small detachment of infantry from the camp of the Army of the Potomac, near Cold Harbor, Virginia, along an old road, long unused, leading into the village of Mechanicsville, and along the base of a wooded hill. A regiment of Confederate infantry rose up from ambush in the underbrush by the side of the road and fired a volley at close range into the little band of Cavalrymen. The officer in command was killed, and his men fought hand to hand with the enemy now occupying the road in the rear. With the loss of two men and several horses they reached a wooded hill where they found protection from the enemy's fire. Sergeant Watkins took command, rallied his little company, and when the infantry arrived, drove the enemy into and through Mechanicsville. As reinforcements came up, he was pointed out as the commanding officer and was thus obeyed until the village was occupied and the day's battle ended. For this act of bravery, General Franklin, in whose corps the First New York was serving, complimented him in public and recommended him for promotion to the rank of First Lieutenant. Thereafter Lieutenant Watkins commanded a company of his own through the battles on the Chickahominy and at Malvern Hill, and returned with the Army of the Potomac to the north in time to participate in the closing scenes at Antietam. Later he served with his regiment in the valley of Virginia and in their arduous campaign through the hills of West Virginia participating in more than half a hundred cavalry fights. He commanded the advance guards and led the charge at the capturing of General Imboden's camp with stores and equipage and taking more prisoners than the entire attacking force numbered. In January, 1863, he commanded the force making a night attack on a band of Confederate raiders that had reached the Union forces at Winchester, capturing the Martin's Bay stage with several Confederate officers returning to their command, captured and scattered the raiders and cleared their premises. He served as chief of scouts in the Shenandoah Valley some months in 1863 until he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Col. A. T. McReynolds, who then commanded at Martinsburg. He held that position with General McReynolds until the battle of Piedmont, when he was appointed to a like position on the staff of General Hunter, who commanded the army sent to capture Lynchburg. The night before the attack at Lynchburg General Hunter selected him to carry a verbal message to General Crook who commanded the column approaching the city on another road. Two carriers had been sent with despatches in the evening but had been unable to reach him and had returned to headquarters badly wounded, but Capt. Watkins succeeded in reaching him in the gray of the morning and gave him the plan of battle and the part in which General Crook was expected to take in it. In the forenoon of the day of the attack, when he again reported to General Hunter, he was placed temporarily in charge of a Brigade and led it in a fierce attack on the enemy. After the retreat from Lynchburg General Hunter placed him in command at Hagerstown, Maryland, where he stored great quantities of Federal supplies. Although attacked by the enemy nearly every day he succeeded in protecting the supplies and holding the town until relieved. When General Hunter retired from command of the army he reported to General Sheridan who succeeded General Hunter, and by order of General Grant he was made Assistant Adjutant General of the Cavalry Corps.

Soon after the battle of Cedar Creek he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln as Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, and assigned to General W. H. Seward, Jr., who requested the assignment from the secretary of war. He remained in the Shenandoah Valley until the closing battles of the war, when he resigned and returned home. His son, Roy Milton Watkins, also mentioned at some length in another sketch in this work, has in his possession many letters which his father wrote to his wife and to his parents and brothers and sisters during the war, and they are intensely interesting in character, as they give in detail much of the facts concerning the life of a soldier, both in camp and on the field of battle. These are cherished by his son, who holds them as sacred relics of his honored father.

When Capt. Watkins returned home he bought a mill at Northford and engaged in the buying of timber land, there carrying on saw mill operations somewhat extensively. While there he served as village attorney and also as a member of the state legislature, and while Zachariah Chandler was Secretary of the Interior, was appointed Inspector of Indian Affairs. In that capacity he visited the various tribes in the different states and territories, serving four years in his office, the last part of his service being under Carl Schurz.

In 1881 he was appointed warden of the penitentiary at Ionia and he served in that responsible post for ten years, bringing to the duties of his office a character and influence that made itself felt throughout the state. At the close of his wardenship he resumed his lumbering activities. In 1896 he came to Grand Rapids and opened an office in the Houseman Building and engaged in the practice of law, in which he had been trained before his military experience broke into his plans for a professional career. Later his son, Roy M. Watkins, joined him and the two continued in practice until the death of the subject, on April 14, 1911.

Captain Watkins was married during the year 1864, while on leave of absence from his company, Julia S. Brown becoming his wife. She was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, on January 30, 1837, and was a daughter of Elijah W. and Cynthia (DeWolf) Brown. Mrs. Watkins died on June 27, 1899, leaving a daughter and son. The daughter, Ella Rose, is the wife of Emery Thompson, of Grand Rapids. The son, Roy Milton, is the subject of a more or less complete sketch, to be found just following this review.

ROY MILTON WATKINS is a member of the Grand Rapids legal fraternity since 1900, but though he has been prominent in law, he has divided his time between his profession and public service in one capacity or other, so that his career thus far has been quite as fully devoted to public activities as to his private enterprise. His public work has for the most part been along lines of his profession, as for instance, his latest office, which was that of law clerk of the state senate for the year 1913. He is now engaged in private practice in Grand Rapids, where he has a nice clientele and prospects of a pleasing future in his profession.

Mr. Watkins was born at Rockford, Kent county, Michigan, a son of Hon. Erwin C. and Julia (Brown) Watkins, a sketch of the life of the former appearing elsewhere in this work, so that further mention of the parentage and ancestry of Mr. Watkins is not necessary at this juncture.

As a boy in Ionia and Rockford Roy M. Watkins had his early schooling, and he was graduated from the Rockford high school in the year 1892. Soon after that he went to Chicago and there entered the employ of the C. F. Fayo & Company wholesale boot and shoe house, where he continued for a few months and then returned to Michigan. Upon his re-

turn home Mr. Watkins was appointed clerk in the office of the Adjutant General at Lansing, under Governor Stanley Turner, and he served three years and a half in that office. Then, in 1897, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan and he was graduated with his Bachelor's degree in the class of 1899. Soon thereafter he came to Grand Rapids and engaged in practice, but in January, 1901, he was appointed clerk in the Adjutant General's office again, which post he accepted, and held for a few months until he was appointed State Examiner of Taxable Business, and in that capacity Mr. Watkins visited every county seat in the state in his work of examining the records of the probate court for taxable properties. He continued for three years in the office, and then, in 1904, he resumed the practice of law in Grand Rapids. In 1907 he was appointed Register of the Probate Court of Kent county and he held that office for four years and three months. In 1913 he served as law clerk in the State Senate at Lansing, at the close of which service he once more turned his attention to the practice of his profession, with the intention of devoting his entire attention to it hereafter.

Mr. Watkins is especially endowed by nature for the successful prosecution of his chosen profession, and it is anticipated by all who are familiar with his talents that he will make a name for himself in the legal fraternity of this section.

On August 25, 1909, Mr. Watkins was married to Miss Lucretia R. Shipp, born in Montgomery county, Alabama. She came to Michigan in 1882 with her parents, Zelatus and Flora (Kibbey) Shipp, the former a native of the state of Ohio and the latter of Allegan county, Michigan. Mrs. Shipp was a daughter of George W. and Emily Kibbey, natives of Ohio, but pioneers to Allegan county in the early days. George Kibbey died a good many years ago, and his widow, who still lives, is in her ninety-second year, though she married after the death of Mr. Kibbey, a Mr. Hadley, who also is deceased.

Mr. Watkins is prominent in social and fraternal circles, as well as among the members of his profession, and he claims membership in Lodge No. 410 A. F. & A. M., De Well Consistory and Saladin Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. in the Masonic order. He is also a member of Grand Rapids Chapter No. 2, Knights of Pythias, of Kent Camp 1080, Modern Woodmen of America; of the K. O. T. M.; Loyal Order of Moose No. 50; and of the I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. He is a member of the Republican Club, of the Local and State Business Men's Association, and of the Alumni of the University of Michigan.

